Wednesday July 30 1975
No 59,461
Price ten pence

THE TIMES

EEC proposals for companies going into Europe, page 21

General Gowon ousted in his absence by fellow officers

General Gowon, the Nigerian leader, was deposed by fellow officers yesterday while he was attending the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Kampala, Uganda. He was replaced by a brigadier who had helped him to power in 1966. In Kampala, where the news stunned the OAU conference, there was speculation that General Gowon might soon fly to London. He sent his family to Britain before leaving Lagos.

eneral Gowon (left) manages a smile as he is told of the coup at the OAU conference.

Nigeria coup shocks OAU

Lagos, July 29.—General akubu Gowon, the Nigerian ad of state, was deposed in military takeover in Lagos to- ay while he was attending the mmit meeting of the Organ- ation of African Unity (OAU) Kampala, Uganda.

He was replaced by Brigadier urtala Rufai Mohammed, e of the architects of the ip which brought General won to power in 1966. The gadier is a former Communi- ions Minister and inspector signals for the armed forces.

Army, Navy, Air Force and ice chiefs held a meeting h Brigadier Mohammed ight after a number of new ointments had been iounced to senior posts in armed forces and police.

lews of the coup came over os radio from Colonel Nam- Garba, known as a close nd of General Gowon and nmander of the elite Guards gade which protected the eral in his Lagos head- rters.

olonel Garba spoke of the on against General Gowon ng taken "after what has n happening in the past few iths". He did not elaborate. he coup, which Colonel ba said had been bloodless, ie after months of labour student unrest in Africa's t populous nation and also iands for the creation of new es within the 12-state federa-

agos radio announced a k-to-dawn curfew and said one caught disturbing public er would be "summarily lt with".

ll airports and border points e closed and external tele- nmunications were cut off. gos airport was reported to ringed by soldiers and armed op carriers were seen moving the roads.

General Gowon's regime was due to step down in 1976, mak- ing way for civilian rule. But last October he announced that the military intended to remain in office.—Reuter.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Kampala: The news of the coup stunned heads of state attending the OA summit meeting. The morning session was adjourned shortly after first reports reached Kampala and was not resumed until late this afternoon.

General Gowon was informed shortly after he had taken his seat for the fir.t working session of the summit confer- ence. He showed no outward sign of emotion and after con- ferring with President Amin, the new chairman of the OAU, he returned to his suite at the Nile Hotel where he conferred with members of his delegation.

During the d he was visited at the hotel by President Amin. The OAU chairm said he was unable to comment as he had not been officially informed of the coup. He was awaiting an official communication from Lagos, he said.

Asked whether h condemned the coup, President Amin replied: "I cannot condemn anybody or any country. This is an internal affair of a sister state and I cannot comment."

Although other African leaders have been similarly reticent there is no doubt that they have been deeply shocked. Some privately expressed the hope that General Gowon might still return to power. As there was no direct communication with Nigeria, delegates had to rely on the radio and news agencies for their information.

General Gowon is held in great esteem within the OAU and his Government was con- sidered to be one of the most stable in Africa. His humane attitude towards Biafra after the Nigerian civil war particularly impressed African leaders.

Yesterday he made one of the keynote speeches at the opening of the summit. He con- cluded with the following exhortation to the four new members of the organization: "My advice to you at this stage is to ask you to give your people good government and uplift Africa and mankind."

Under General Gowon's leadership Nigeria, which is the largest oil producer in black Africa, has led the way in assisting less well-endowed African states. Only last week it was announced that Nigeria was giving $80m (£36m) to the African Development Bank to help states most seriously affected by the steep rise in oil prices.

Paradoxically, the coup coincides to the day with the ninth anniversary of the coup which brought General Gowon to power. He is the third Nigerian leader to be deposed since the country became inde- pendent. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was overthrown in January 1966 and General Aguiya Ironsi six months later.

When the summit meeting resumed this evening to hear a speech by Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the seats of the Nigerian delegation were conspicuously empty.

Kampala, July 29.—According to sources in Kampala, General Gowon had suspected that members of his military govern- ment were plotting to overthrow him. Because of this, he took the precaution of moving his wife and daughter to London before leaving Nigeria.

Diplomats said General Gowon called in Colonel Garba,

Continued on page 4, col 7

Mr Laker to fight cancellation of Skytrain

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Mr Freddie Laker, chairman of Laker Airways, reacted strongly last night to a decision by the Government to cancel his cheap Skytrain transatlantic service. "I am going to fight it, and fight it in the courts if necessary", he said.

The decision was contained in a statement to the Commons by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, on future policy to- wards the airline industry. Apart from Laker's Skytrain, the policy generally favours private enterprise airlines. It confirmed the position of British Caledonian Airways on routes it already operates.

Mr Laker was incensed at be- ing called to see Mr Shore to be told of the decision only an hour and a half before the statement in the Commons.

"This is typical socialism, whereby the efficient airline operator, the free enterpriser, is being forced out of business to support the inefficiencies of state enterprise. I can tell Mr Shore that Skytrain will remain on my DC10s until the day I die."

But Mr Shore's statement left little doubt that it is the Gov- ernment's view that the pro- posed walk-on, walk-off service from Stansted to New York should not proceed.

He said:

I am satisfied that if it is allowed to go ahead in the conditions likely to prevail in the North Atlantic market for a considerable time ahead it would divert traffic away from the existing services and in particular damage British Airways.

Although the policy decision rejects the plea by British Cale- donian that the state should take a minority shareholding, it leaves the position of the big private airline largely un- touched, although it makes clear that it will not be allowed in future to compete with British Airways on long-haul routes to North America or Asia.

Mr Shore told the House:

I am convinced that such competi- tion would bring no advantage to British aviation as a whole and that it would cause damage to British Airways without ensuring a profitable operation for British Caledonian or other British carriers.

Nevertheless I want British Cale- donian to continue as a scheduled carrier on major routes . . .

I am anxious to retain British Caledonian as a second centre of airline expertise in the United Kingdom, and to do what I can to help make more secure the jobs of a substantial number of workers who depend on British Caledonian for their livelihood.

Caledonian should have a sphere of influence for its long haul scheduled activities based on its West African and South American services. The minister envisaged a limited exchange of routes with British Airways which would consolidate their respective spheres.

In a statement British Cale- donian said that if it and British Airways were to nego- tiate largely separate spheres of operation both must have logical inherently profitable route networks. Full recognition must be given to all Cale- donian's route licences, espec- ially in regard to routes to Toronto, Bahrein/Singapore and Atlanta/Houston) it had been stopped from operating through the failure of the Government to obtain foreign landing rights.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Three more electricity price increases coming

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Three more rises in the price of electricity are in prospect during the next eight months as the Government continues to reimpose commercial pricing policies on the nationalized industries. Two small increases totalling 2 per cent are scheduled for October and December, and a more substan- tial general revision of tariffs will be made next April.

Government-imposed restraint on tariffs when coal prices rose by 133 per cent and oil costs by a quarter contributed to a loss of £257.6m in the electricity industry in England and Wales last year. The money will be recovered in the form of a government subsidy.

Sir Peter Menzies, chairman of the Electricity Council, said yesterday that by the winter the price of domestic electricity would have more than doubled compared with two years ago.

The return to commercial pricing policies and the phasing out of subsidies would inevit- ably be a shock and an addition- al burden, particularly to domestic customers, who had got underpriced electricity for many years, he said.

The only word of comfort Sir Peter had for consumers was that the general revision of tariffs next spring would not be on the same scale as this year, when bills rose by an average of 28.5 per cent.

The extra 2 per cent scheduled for October and December, which will be made through the cost-adjustment system, represents the final effects of the coal and oil prices.

Price rises inevitably cause more hardship to those worse off. The council has found that the electricity bill takes 4 per cent of the average family's expenditure but 10 per cent of that of an old-age pensioner.

"In the case of the under privileged, the boards fully accept the need to deal humanely with cases of genuine hardship, but they cannot act as welfare authorities", Sir Peter said. They were in close touch with state welfare organ- izations and voluntary services when cases of genuine hardship were identified.

The industry hopes to come close to breaking even in the current financial year, although much depends on inflation and winter demand. At present demand is 15 per cent below the predicted level, which is increasing unit costs. The Government is making provision to compensate the industry for a loss of up to £30m in the current year.

Declining demand for elec- tricity will reduce the amount of fuel used by the Central Electricity Generating Board this year. Mr Arthur Hawkins, chairman of the board, said yesterday that consumption was expected to fall from the equivalent of 101.5m tonnes of coal to 95.4m. Because coal was still cheaper than oil, the amount of coal burnt at power stations would creep up from 64.8m tonnes to 66.9m, while the amount of heavy fuel oil used would slip from the equivalent of 20.9m tonnes of coal to 13.7m.

The board was close to reach- ing an agreement in principle with the National Coal Board under which the latter would finance additional stocks of coal at the power stations. At the present rate of demand the generating board needs only about 12m tonnes of coal stocks to meet the requirement of keeping the equivalent of 50 days' winter consumption in reserve.

It already has pushed up stocks to 16.4m tonnes, and by the end of the summer they may total 17m or 18m. Mr Haw- kins saw that as clear evidence of the board's efforts to help the coal board to dispose of its surplus coal. "But we expect to receive financial assistance from the NCB for holding stocks in excess of our eco- nomic requirements", he added.

Talks between the two boards have centred on the point at which the coal board should start to finance stocking. The generating board wants it to be 12m tonnes but the coal board is pressing for a much higher figure.

With interest charges and an allowance for deterioration in the quality of coal, the cost to the generating board of holding an extra 4m tonnes of coal in stock is £9m a year. That £9m might be the difference between profit or loss this financial year.

Heads of government gather in Helsinki

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Helsinki, July 29

Mr Wilson made an early start to the European security conference, which opens in Helsinki tomorrow, by attend- ing a breakfast meeting with President Ford. While European security is the order of the next three days, it was the coup in Nigeria which preoccupied delegates arriving today.

This will be one of the subjects urgently discussed in bilateral meetings.

Mr Wilson, who arrived this evening and was met at the air- port by President Kekkonen, has an unusual chance to hold the European stage tomorrow. By the luck of the ballot he will make the opening speech at the first session.

The Prime Minister, who was working on his statement tonight, is expected to emphasize the need for further progress in European coopera- tion, on both the economic and the political side.

With all the texts for the security conference published in advance, it looks as if the various meetings held outside the framework of the confer- ence will be more useful than the set speeches. It is under- stood that President Ford may have a meeting with the Turk- ish Prime Minister on the sub- ject of the handing over of the American bases in Turkey.

The meeting between the American, British, French and German leaders on coordinating economic policy, arranged for Thursday, is likely to be the most important of these extra- curricular sessions.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, who arrived after his visit to Budapest, will have the problem of Cyprus much in mind, and will take the oppor- tunity to see his opposite num- bers in the European Com- munity.

The highlight today was the arrival of Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, and his entourage by special train from Moscow. Drawn by two red engines, the immaculate green train was a schoolboy's delight.

Mr Brezhnev, who walked slowly along the length of the platform chatting affably with President Kekkonen, seemed to be in good form. He waved to the crowd outside the station several times and then drove off.

Helsinki, July 29.—President Ford, who arrived by air with Mrs Ford, had barely reached the city when he enjoyed a sauna at the American Ambas- sador's home, complete with a beating with green birch branches.

"Who did the beating with the birches?" he was asked later by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State. "Oh, I did it myself", Mr Ford replied.—AP.

A landmark: Before flying to Helsinki from Heathrow airport today Mr Wilson said that the European security conference would be "a landmark in the history of Europe and the developing world".

At Heathrow Mr Wilson said that President Ford, Dr Kissin- ger and all European nations taking part felt that the summit was worthwhile. "It has got limited objectives but all working for détente. Great pro- gress is being made on the freedom of the individual".

The Prime Minister added that he did not want the con- ference to be "a sounding board for the same old speeches".

He said it would be the fourth time that he had met President Ford this year, and "we shall be discussing just about everything. Anything that comes up relevant".

In answer to Conservatives who criticized the validity of the conference at the weekend the Prime Minister said: "I cannot comment on what the Conservative leader says on these matters. But what they are saying in effect is that Gerald Ford is a sucker for going to the meeting. But this conference will be a landmark in the history of Europe and the developing world."

Finns remove drunks, page 5
Diary, page 10

TUC wants selective import controls

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

The TUC's economic commit- tee met Government ministers yesterday with a request to help to safeguard jobs by controlling the "dumping" of foreign im- ports. After the meeting Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "Selec- tive import controls would help the economy not just in terms of employment but in stopping British currency going abroad."

The seven union leaders present at the meeting pressed Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, to support an immediate imports deposit scheme. Mr Shore was accompanied by Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Em- ployment, and Mr Lever, Chan- cellor of the Duchy of Lan- caster.

During the meeting the minis- ters were told that unfair im- ports had jeopardized jobs in a whole range of British indus- tries. They included textiles, cars, television tubes and elec- trical appliances.

Mr Jones said the British motor cycle industry had been devastated by the Japanese. He thought that if selective imports controls failed to halt the flow of "unfair imports" the Government would consider taking further action.

The importing of Japanese and other foreign goods at prices that undercut similar home-produced products has been causing concern in trade union circles for some time, but the difficulty is how to im- pose controls without courting similar retaliatory action from our trading partners.

The economic committee feels that selective controls could be implemented with little risk of retaliation from other EEC countries who, they think, would appreciate the need for such measures.

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Business News, page 19

No agreement on pay deal monitoring, MPs told

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, acknowledged last night that it had been im- possible to devise a system for the monitoring and notification of wage settlements which would satisfy the Government, the TUC and the CBI.

Speaking during the report stage of the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Bill, the legislative arm of the Govern- ment's counter-inflation policy, he told MPs that in discussions this week with the CBI, the industrialists had told him of their anxieties about notifica- tion, but the Government could not agree.

Replying to a new Conserva- tive clause requiring notifica- tion to the Secretary of State to enable him to determine whether claims and settlements were within the £6 limit, Mr Foot made clear he was against an extension of the statutory elements in the Bill.

Even where claims were ex- cessive, they were often reduced during notification and were not necessarily a sign that the policy would be breached, he said. A compulsory system woud need extra staff

The TUC had expressed its intention to consider with the CBI arrangements for collec- tion of relevant information about pay settlements. The Government wanted to get a completely voluntary scheme.

Mr Foot hoped the CBI would be prepared to agree to the kind of arrangements the TUC had in mind.

The main effect of the Con- servative amendments, Mr Foot said, would be to place an extra burden on the employers, at the risk of a fine up to £400, to supply information that was unnecessary.

The new clause was not pressed to a vote.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Reason given for Kuldip Nayar's arrest

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, July 29

The Indian Ambassador here, Mr Priloki Kaul, said today that Indian journalists and foreign journalists working in India had to obey the law. Those who had been arrested or expelled had broken the law.

He said that he did not know the details of the offences alleged against Mr Kuldip Nayar, a distinguished Indian journalist and correspondent of *The Times*, who has been arrested. "I know Mr Nayar", the ambassador said. "He is a friend of mine. He is supposed to have sent some dispatches abroad surreptitiously, which is a violation of the law."

[In a cable sent to Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, on Friday last week, the editor of *The Times* said of Mr Nayar: "He has not sent any dispatches to *The Times* which do not comply with Indian censorship; we have of course not asked him to do so."]

Mr Kaul said that the law governing foreign reporters would be interpreted leniently, and not stupidly. He said that so long as foreign correspon- dents were fair and objective, the Government would not interfere with them.

The Ambassador, who was attending a luncheon offered by a group of reporters here, accused the *Washington Post* correspondent, Mr Lewis Simon, of gross and malicious distor- tion of events, and of sending inflammatory stories without checking them with the com- petent authorities.

Censorship attacked, page 5

our nations order citizens leave Luanda today

uanda, July 29.—Four ign diplomatic missions y ordered their nationals eave Luanda by tomorrow or on at their own risk, West- diplomats said. They said German, French, Belgian Italian consulates had sed their nationals to e. Most British citizens already left.

plomats fear the 5,000-man y of the National Front for Liberation of Angola ching on the capital would a civil war when it tries wrest control of Luanda its long-standing rivals, Popular Movement for the ration of Angola.

e British consulate closed week and the West Ger- Government is sending an aft to pick up West Ger- nationals who wish to and any other foreigners, nding on space available. ce may also send an air

rr Gunther Auer, the German consul-general, nis mission would not be d, but other consulates not yet received instruc-

eanwhile the Soviet-backed ilar Movement today fell with the colony's Portu- s rulers, demanding the uation of remaining Portu- e troops.

Agostinho Neto, the Pop- ular Movement's leader, demanded Lisbon withdraw its 27,000 troops. Until now, Por- tuguese military sources said Lisbon's troops were ready to abandon their neutrality in the bloody warfare between the two black factions and would repulse attempts by the Nation- al Front to take Luanda. But Dr Neto's statement broke up a burgeoning alliance between Portugal and its favourite nationalist group.

The Popular Movement's forces are now in command, but routed National Front forces have regrouped and joined with reinforcements at Caxito, north of the capital, con- trolling its links with the hin- terland.

Dr Holden Roberto, the Front's leader, has said negoti- ations are over and vowed to crush his opponents by force.

The Portuguese are leaving the Angolan capital at the rate of about 3,000 a day, it is esti- mated.

The atmosphere is tense with a National Front assault force, headed by Dr Roberto in person, poised for an attack only 30 miles to the north at Caxito. There, last night Dr Roberto said: "The assault on the Angolan capital must come in the next few days". He is said to have 8,000 men under his command.—UPI, AP, Agence France-Presse.

Lord Kearton to head state oil combine

First chairman of the British National Oil Corporation will be Lord Kearton, the former head of Courtaulds, the textile giant. His appointment for a three-year term was announced by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

Lord Kearton has the daunting task of building up a new state industry from scratch Page 19

Britain may benefit from EEC refund

Britain would be the most likely bene- ficiary of proposals for EEC budgetary refunds submitted by the European Com- mission to the Council of Ministers. The proposals would fulfil an agreement made by Community heads of government in Dublin last March, yielding to British pressure Page 4

Crossman diaries

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, said on the last day of the Crossman diaries hearing that he believed there was a sensible middle course between a 30-year ban on their publication and allowing a free-for-all. He reserved judgment

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Unionist plan for trial parliament

The United Ulster Unionist Coalition plans to ask the British Government to turn the constitutional Convention into a trial Ulster government and parliament. The trial would be for four years and the unionists are to consult other parties Page 2

University pay cut

University teachers will shortly be told that because of the Government's pay restraint policy they will not get the increase of about a fifth indicated in a recent arbitration award Page 4

On other pages

HOME NEWS

Unionists may seek approval to turn Convention into trial Ulster parliament for four years

From Stewart Tendler
Belfast

The United Ulster Unionist Coalition is planning to ask the British Government to turn the constitutional Convention into a trial Ulster government and parliament if "loyalist" plans for the future of Northern Ireland can be agreed with the other parties.

The idea of a trial period of government lasting four years will be put to representatives of the Alliance Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party in meetings during the next week. But the coalition still has no intention of meeting the SDLP's wishes for power sharing in any form and the UUUC plan may prove wishful thinking.

The loyalists, according to Mr Harry West, leader of the Official Unionist Party, plan a two-tier cabinet with junior and senior ministers. Mr West said yesterday: "We would be keen to try to persuade the British Government to give us a trial period if the Convention agrees to the plan." But he added: "We cannot have the SDLP in government. I feel they will accept that."

He said he hoped that the SDLP would agree and accept involvement in the running of the province without having a part in a Cabinet. Although Mr West did not explain, that would indicate some sort of SDLP membership of committees covering important areas of policy.

The first of the inter-party meetings is due on Friday, when three members of the coalition will meet three members of the Alliance. But what may be the crucial meeting, with the SDLP, will take place next Monday. Mr West said the SDLP had already indicated that it would have proposals of its own.

The outcome will be discussed at the Convention when it resumes on August 19.

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is expected to resume releases of republican detainees from the Maze prison at Long Kesh within the next couple of days. Since the killing of four soldiers at Forkhill, co Armagh, a fortnight ago, releases have been stopped, except for two men freed on compassionate grounds. It is being suggested 244 detainees may be released in weekly batches of 10 or more weekly batches of 10 or more if the violence remains muted. In fact, all may be out some time before Christmas.

As RUC Constable Robert John MacPherson, killed in an ambush on Saturday, was buried yesterday, the security forces continued their hunt for the three men involved.

Hotel bombs: Two bombs exploded in a hotel in the coastal town of Glenarm, co Antrim, last night (the Press Association reports). An army spokesman said there were no reports of casualties.

Allowed to leave: Mr Owen McKenna, aged 23, and Miss Marian Greta McPhillips, aged 21, who were held for more than 30 hours under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, were allowed to leave for Ulster by Leeds police last night. A West Yorkshire police spokesman said inquiries were now complete and no other police action was being taken. Provisional Sinn Fein said the two were party officials from Lurgan, co Armagh, who had been on holiday.

Bomb case defendant explains 'IRA cache'

One of the defendants in the Birmingham bombing trial told Lancaster Crown Court yesterday that attempts to gain the IRA's friendship with the idea of eventually going to the police resulted in his storing IRA materials at his home.

James Kelly, a Protestant, is one of nine men accused of conspiracy to cause explosions in Birmingham and other towns in the Midlands. They have pleaded not guilty. Six have also denied murder, the charges arising from 21 deaths at Birmingham public houses last November.

Mr Kelly, aged 32, said his friendship with a workmate, Michael Sheehan, who he knew had IRA sympathies, led to his being asked to look after a pistol. The gun passed between them about four times in three weeks because he believed Mr Sheehan was testing him.

Mr Kelly also said Mr Sheehan introduced him to two of the defendants. One was Michael Joseph Murray, whom he met in the Emerald Club, Birmingham.

Later, in a public house, Mr Murray asked if he would be willing to take "a trip home" in a car. Mr Kelly said he was interested. He suspected that the car would conceal explosives, however; the trip did not take place.

He said that Mr Sheehan and a man named John Walker visited him at a house in Manchester and gave him two bags.

He said he later found a large automatic pistol, two tins, one marked "weedkiller", ammunition, fuses, wire, and detonators.

He said he removed two bullets to have something to show the police. Later he started to worry about his position. He set out several times to telephone to the police but said he did not call them, even after the bombings, because he was concerned about the safety of the woman with whom he lived.

Mr Kelly alleged that Michael Murray had told him during the trial: "You will get 18 months, and after that you are a dead man."

The trial continues today.

Party leaders seek Powell explanation

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Leaders of the Official Ulster Unionist Party are flying to London today to meet Mr Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South, to discuss his latest attack on "loyalist" political dogma in a speech last Saturday.

Mr Harry West, leader of the party, and Captain Austin Ardill, the chief whip, were due to meet Conservative backbench members this week, but since Mr Powell's speech the visit has been enlarged.

Mr West and Captain Ardill will see Mr Powell either later today or tomorrow morning and examine the speech with other Unionist MPs at Westminster.

Three weeks ago Mr Powell pained unionists with his examination of loyalism in another speech. He challenged the idea that a loyalist could in any way qualify his loyalty to the Crown and be prepared to accept certain things but not others.

That speech created difficulties with the party and also with other members of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition, but Mr Powell pressed on unabashed last week to give a warning of the dangers of the constitutional Convention and any desire for devolution. He said true unionists should seek proper integration and not a return to a Stormont parliament or assembly.

Mr Powell was accused of being out of step with the rest of the loyalist group, challenging the Convention, which every party has accepted. His speech was also seen as flying in the face of the desire to end direct rule and allow Ulster to run itself.

The official Unionists and other loyalist groups are now wondering to some extent at the wisdom of taking Mr Powell into the fold. But no immediate decision to sever the relationship is expected.

Party leaders appear to be conscious, possibly fearful, of his ability and standing. It is said that Mr Powell needs more time to assess and understand Ulster politics, and that he has been looking towards the whole spectrum of the United Kingdom rather than towards Ulster's difficulties.

What Mr Powell has done is to bring into the open a number of contradictions in the make-up of current unionist policies, and to attempt to stick to a manifesto calling for integration and greater parliamentary representation.

Lord Hunt (centre) saying goodbye yesterday to Chris Bonington, left, and Hamish MacInnes, leaders of Britain's new Everest expedition (Diary, page 16.)

Couples are putting off having children

Evidence that couples are continuing to put off having children is given in a report published yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. "The current economic situation lends some support to the speculation that this trend will continue further", it says.

The birth rate fell from 876,000 a year in 1964 to 641,000 last year, the report said, "but it is assumed that the fall in the number of births will end in 1976 or 1977".

In the late 1970s the birth rate should rise again, it is stated, partly because the children born in the late 1950s and early 1960s will be reaching child-bearing age. The new figures also show a drop in the expected rate of net emigration to 15,000 in 1974 to 19775, falling to 8,000 in 1976 to 1977.

As a result of all that the projected population of England and Wales up to the year 2014 falls again. The projection has been revised steadily downwards year by year, and now stands at 53,500,000 for 2014; 200,000 fewer than was projected last year.

But for the United Kingdom as a whole the projections are higher than those made last year. That is because of changes in the expected rate of emigration from Scotland. A projection of a net annual loss of 15,000 made last year has changed to one where emigration and immigration balance.

The result over the years, taking into account the children those who stay are likely to have, is likely to be a slightly higher growth in the total United Kingdom population than was projected last year. One other result of changed projections for emigration, this time for England and Wales, is that the two countries may not have the net fall in population that some officials have predicted for this year or next.

Although the birth rate is expected to continue to fall there will still be more births than deaths. Even with a loss from emigration the population is likely to grow marginally, though perhaps by even less than last year's increase of 20,000.

A hard winter might still bring the prediction of a fall true.

The report can be obtained free from the Information branch (Dept M), Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2 B6JP. Reference: PP2 75/1.

2,500,000 working for local authorities

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities in England and Wales had almost 2,500,000 employees on March 31, this year, according to a new survey made jointly by the Government and local authority associations. Of that figure, 1,540,673 were full-time and 912,281 part-time. Manual workers numbered 505,061 full-time and 603,673 part-time.

This first survey is the result of a joint watch on local government manpower. It will involve a quarterly survey from which, Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday, "in time it should be possible to discern seasonal fluctuations, particularly in part-time and temporary employment, in addition to longer-term trends".

Mr Crosland gave the figures in a Commons written answer. He explained that the figures did not compare directly with previous figures of local government employment because the latest survey covered more categories of worker.

Education authorities had the largest staff. Lecturers and teachers accounted for 722,208 and "others" in education totalled 702,830. Social service staff numbered 273,851, while miscellaneous services, such as school-crossing patrols, staff on special functions, trading services and agriculture and fisheries, employed 293,958.

Minister accuses Law Society on land Bill

By Our Planning Reporter

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, yesterday accused the Law Society of gross inaccuracies in a memorandum on the Community Land Bill.

"As a solicitor I do expect the Law Society at least to know its facts and, if it does know them, not to misrepresent the actual legislative proposals before Parliament", Mr Silkin stated in a letter to Mr E. N. Liggins, the society's president. "The public at large looks to our profession for accurate information and informed comment, and I feel that the Law Society's memorandum falls far short of that high standard."

Mr Silkin pointed out that a government memorandum describing the amendments to the Bill was sent to the society more than two weeks ago, at the same time as it was made available to the Commons standing committee. Both the government memorandum and the amendments had been totally ignored.

Candidates spent 5½p for each elector in October

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

Candidates in last October's general election spent a total of £2,261,228 on election expenses, about 5½p for each person on the electoral roll, according to the Return of Election Expenses, published yesterday.

There were 2,252 candidates, compared with 2,135 in the February election, and their expenditure on agents, clerks and messengers, printing and stationery, public meetings, hire of committee rooms, and other items totalled £2,168,514, compared with £2,008,660 in February.

Candidates also spent £92,714 on personal expenses, such as hotel bills and travelling costs. In February, personal expenses totalled £87,747.

The expenditure of 5½p for each elector compares with 5p in February. Printing and stationery accounted for almost three quarters of the total, £1.75m. The next largest single item was £103,010 for election agents, the cost in February being £102,996.

More candidates lost their deposits: 436 in October against 321 in February. The same electoral register was in use both times. With an electorate of 40,255,611, 29,189,104 votes were polled in October and 31,340,162 in February.

The amount a candidate may spend at an election, excluding personal expenses, is fixed by law. The basic sum is £1,075, with another 6p for every eight electors in a borough constituency and 6p for every six electors in a county constituency.

Mr Roger Baldwin, the Conservative candidate in Newton, spent the most: £2,030, and £45 personal expenses. The seat was retained for Labour by Mr John Evans. Some candidates have not declared their expenses to the returning officer, as they are required to do by law.

Mr Marcus Norton, who fought Bexley, Sidcup, with the label "Woman Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, Conservative", and polled 61 votes, spent £1 to hire a committee room, and £30 of his own money, and Mr Chandrao Rao, an independent in Camden, Hampstead, spent £1 on "miscellaneous matters".

Some of the other lowest amounts were spent by Liberal candidates. They were not in a strong position to fight the October election, as the February one had depleted their funds.

The highest personal expense was incurred by Mr Richard Yorke, the Conservative candidate in Loughborough, who spent £425. The Prime Minister had £25 for personal expenses, Mr Thorpe £58 and Mrs Thatcher none.

What the London ratepayer gets for his money

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The average London ratepayer pays about 50p each week for the services the Greater London Council provides. That does not include the cost of education, or the local services provided by the London boroughs, but the GLC, in a financial review, just published, has broken down the cost of its services to put the rate charges into perspective.

The 50p a week relates to a ratable value of £280. It is made up of 23p for transport; 13p for public health and safety; 7p for housing; 3p for arts and recreation; 3p for general services, and 1p for strategic planning services.

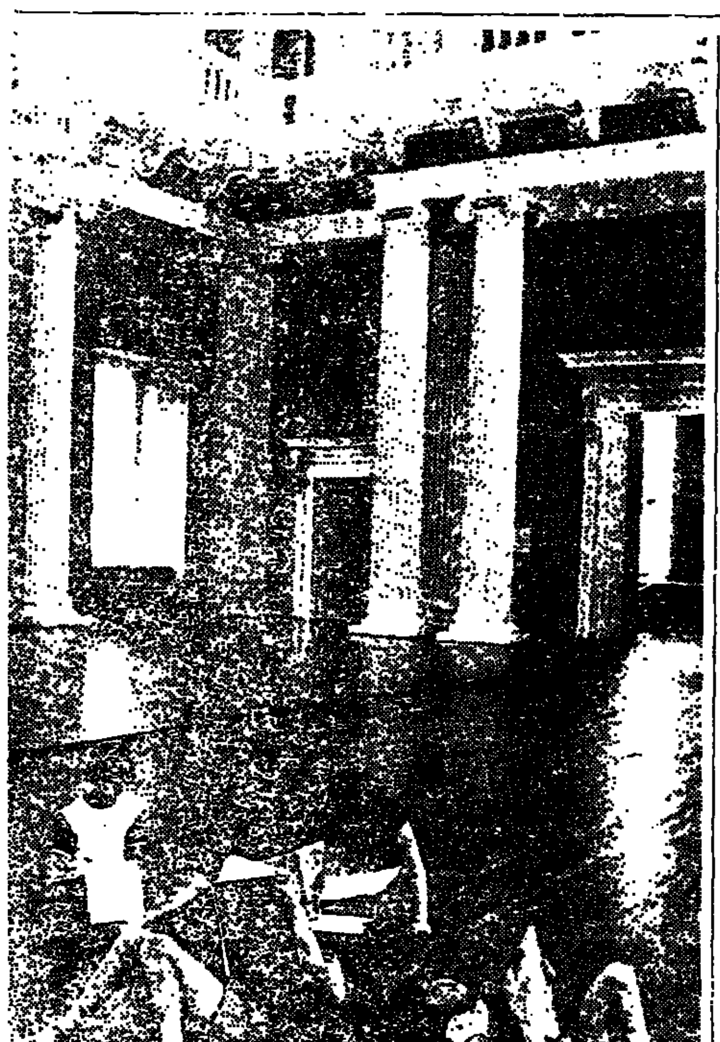
Transport services include free travel for the elderly on London buses, and experimental minibus and dial-a-bus services. Public health and safety covers London fire brigade services, flood prevention work and the enforcement of building regulations. The housing programme includes maintenance of 200,000 homes and provision of new homes.

In a foreword, Dr John White, chairman of the council's finance board, says:

This year has seen a great awakening of interest among the members of the public in the financial affairs of local authorities. That this has been due to the difficult financial situation is beyond doubt. Nevertheless this interest is to be welcomed and it could lead to a great awareness of the duties and obligations of this council and its many activities in the service of London.

The effect of inflation on the rates during recent years has made it even more vital to see that ratepayers get value for the money they contribute to the costs of developing and running the services of London.

Greater London Council Financial Review (GLC Bookshop, 75p)



Work and rest combined as children took part in a project on Pepys's London at the National Portrait Gallery yesterday.

Unions support initiative for new economies in rail and steel industries

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The state-owned steel and railway industries, faced with devastating financial losses this year, took steps yesterday to reduce their deficits by seeking trade union support for economies.

In talks with the TUC Steel Industry Committee the British Steel Corporation, now losing £5m a week, called for tougher action on the May 19 agreement to cut the industry's wages bill by at least £100m.

The steel unions have made a big concession, by agreeing to relax the industry's guaranteed week in plants suffering heavy losses, in return for withdrawal of a threat to reimpose compulsory dismissals.

The unions also promise to redouble efforts to reduce absenteeism, overtime and recruitment. So far their efforts have achieved savings of about £60m in wages. They also accept that where manpower is reduced manning levels will not increase when the industry picks up again.

The British Railways Board, facing a loss more than three times last year's £157m deficit, agreed with the three rail unions to establish a new joint body to examine further economies. It will begin work in a fortnight. Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said: "We are anxious to emerge from the difficult economic problems with the railway network intact, and with the industry equipped to take advantage when there is an upturn in the economy. This new body is a giant stride beyond consultation and we have known it."

As a first step the railway unions are willing to accept reductions in overtime and rest-day working, which account for up to a third of the annual wages bill.

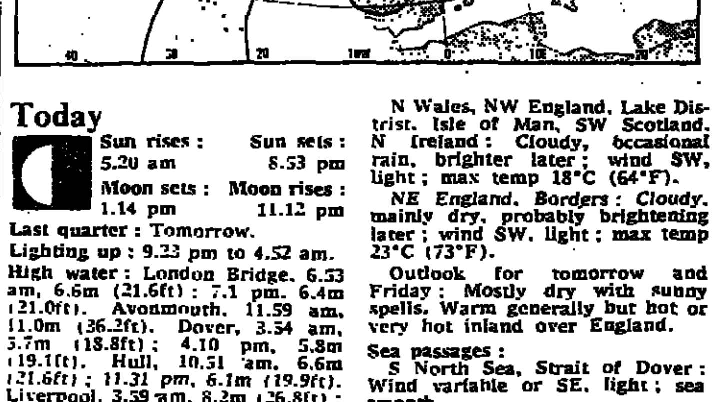
Next month's appraisal of likely economies will be followed by tripartite talks with Mr Gilbert, Minister for Transport, about short-term financial problems. Discussions with British Rail's chief officers about 1976-77 and long-term prospects will take place later.

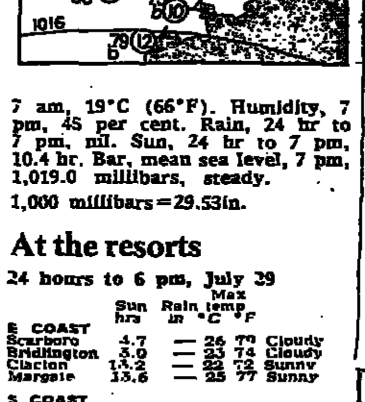
MP's call on naval base

A naval base in Scotland, HMS Lochinvar, on the Forth estuary, which is to be closed by the Ministry of Defence at the end of the year, should be used as a national research laboratory for off-shore engineering and diving safety, Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, says.

In a letter to Mr Judd, Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, he said that its large area of relatively protected water was ideal for research. It was also near deep-water test facilities.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.20 am | Sun sets: 8.53 pm
Moon sets: 1.14 pm | Moon rises: 11.12 pm

Last quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 9.23 pm to 4.52 am.

High water: London Bridge, 6.53 am, 6.6m (21.6ft): 7.1 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Avonmouth, 11.59 am, 11.0m (36.2ft). Dover, 3.34 am, 5.7m (18.8ft); 4.10 pm, 5.8m (19.1ft). Hull, 10.31 am, 6.6m (21.6ft); 11.31 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft). Liverpool, 3.59 am, 8.2m (26.8ft); 4.22 pm, 7.7m (25.4ft).

Pressure is high over England but low to the NW.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London, E Midlands, Central N England: Dry, sunny spells; wind variable, light; max temp 29°C (84°F).

East Anglia, SE, E, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Dry, sunny spells; wind variable, light; max temp 27°C (81°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain, brighter later; wind SW, light; max temp 18°C (64°F).

NE England, Borders: Cloudy, mainly dry, probably brightening later; wind SW, light; max temp 23°C (73°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry with sunny spells. Warm generally but hot or very hot inland over England.

Sea passages:

S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind variable or SE, light; sea smooth.

English Channel (E): Wind variable or E, light; sea smooth.

St George's Channel: Wind SW or variable, light or moderate; sea slight.

Irish Sea: Wind SW, light or moderate, becoming variable, light; sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 29°C (84°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 19°C (66°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 45 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 10.4 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.0 millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, July 29

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarboro	4.7	—	26	79	Cloudy
Bridlington	3.0	—	23	74	Cloudy
Clacton	13.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Margate	13.6	—	25	77	Sunny
S COAST					
Hastings	13.5	—	24	75	Sunny
Eastbourne	13.8	—	24	75	Sunny
Brighton	12.6	—	21	70	Sunny
Worthing	12.4	—	22	72	Sunny
Bognor R	11.8	—	22	72	Sunny
Southsea	12.5	—	24	75	Sunny
Sandown	13.7	—	22	72	Sunny
Bournemth	12.7	—	24	75	Sunny
Exmouth	13.3	—	24	75	Sunny
Torquay	13.9	—	24	75	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecambe	3.1	—	21	70	Cloudy
Blackpool	3.3	—	22	72	Cloudy
Newquay	7.2	—	21	70	Sun ints

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fo, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	s	30	86	Cologne	s	24	75	Lisbon	f	31	88	Nice	s	26	79
Amsterdm	s	24	75	Copenhgn	s	20	68	Locarno	c	24	75	Nicosia	s	29	84
Athens	s	30	86	Dublin	c	21	70	London	s	27	81	Oslo	s	26	79
Barcelona	s	28	82	Edinburgh	c	20	68	Luxembrg	s	24	75	Paris	s	27	81
Beirut	s	31	88	Florence	s	30	86	Madrid	s	34	93	Reykjavik	s	13	55
Belfast	c	19	66	Funchal	f	22	72	Majorca	s	29	84	Rome	s	27	81
Berlin	s	26	79	Geneva	s	24	75	Malaga	s	27	81	Ronldswy	c	16	61
Biarritz	s	27	81	Gibraltar	fo	22	72	Malta	s	28	82	Stockholm	s	27	81
Birmnghm	s	27	81	Helsinki	c	19	66	Manchstr	c	20	68	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Bristol	s	25	77	Innsbruck	s	25	77	Moscow	c	21	70	Venice	s	28	82
Brussels	s	24	75	Istanbul	f	26	79	Munich	s	23	73	Vienna	f	24	75
Budapest	f	25	77	Jersey	s	25	77	Naples	s	27	81	Warsaw	c	23	73
Cardiff	s	23	73	L Palmas	s	24	75	New York	s	27	81	Zurich	f	22	72

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 25; Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, DKr 3.75; Finland, Fmk 2.60; France, Frs 2.80; Germany, DMk 2.00; Greece, Dr 25; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 450; Luxembourg, Lf 20; Madeira, Esc 17.50; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 30; Spain, Pes 38; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2.30; USA / Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London, WC1X 8EZ. Second Class Postage paid at New York, NY. Subscription US$130 yearly by Air Freight or $270 by direct Air Mail, 201 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017, New York Telephone: 986 9230.

Inland and Air Edition Subscription rates on request

Two RAF crew die in crash on showground

An RAF crew of two died when their Chipmunk aircraft, normally used for training air cadets, crashed at Newark showground, Nottinghamshire, yesterday.

The aircraft from RAF Waddington, Lincolnshire, crashed within a hundred yards of a car auction. Eighty children of the South Notts Pony Club, who were on the ground escaped unharmed.

Witnesses said the aircraft lost height rapidly as it approached the showground, an old airfield.

Mr Malcolm Gash, a motor dealer of Navenby, near Lincoln, tried to pull out the two men trapped in the wreckage, but was unable to do so. Firemen cut them free.

Crash pilot rescued

Mr James Lloyd-Bostok, of Maltings Farm, Hassocks, Sussex, was picked up by the minespeeper Iverston when his light aircraft crashed off the Isle of Wight yesterday.

Man and woman dead after quarrel in flats

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

Two people died yesterday after a shotgun had been fired several times. Residents in flats at Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire, saw Mr Joseph Thomas Baxter, aged 70, stagger out to a lawn, where he died. In a ground-floor flat directly under his detectives found the body of a mother of three children.

Det Chief Supt Roy Readwin said the police were treating it as a case of murder followed by suicide. "It appears to have been a neighbours' quarrel", he said.

Last night the dead woman's children were being looked after by neighbours. Mr Baxter's wife was severely shocked.

Talks fail to end press dispute

The dispute between the management and journalists of the *Birmingham Post and Mail* remained unresolved after talks in London yesterday. Afterwards the company said its offer to set up a joint study with the union on pay rates and their comparability with other newspaper publishing companies was not enough to secure a return to work.

Navy resites bomb tests after harbour blockade

Explosive tests by the Royal Navy are to be carried out farther out to sea than planned, in response to protests from fishermen which culminated in a blockade by 20 boats yesterday at Portland harbour, Dorset.

The blockade dispersed when a meeting was arranged at Portland naval base between Navy representatives and officials from the Weymouth and Portland Angling Skippers' Guild, Weymouth and Portland Fishermen's and Licensed Boatmen Association, the Fisheries Organization Society, the National Federation of Sea Anglers, and the Southern Sea Fisheries District.

After the meeting a Navy spokesman said the tests would be made four miles farther out than originally planned.

It was agreed five years ago between the Navy at Portland and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that charges up to 150lb were of no danger to the fishing industry. The area was agreed and trials have continued since.

£16,000 for boy turned truant by road injuries

Leonard Arthur Double, aged 15, was awarded £16,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday for injuries suffered six years ago when he was knocked down by a lorry near his home in Montague Crescent, Edmonton, London.

His right leg had multiple fractures, Mr Michael Lewis, QC, his counsel, told Mr Justice Phillips. He had 27 operations and spent 18 months undergoing hospital treatment.

The long treatment caused him to develop a behavioural upset involving a serious truancy problem at school, Mr Lewis said. That had improved substantially. But his right leg would always be weak.

Judgment by consent with costs was given against Mr Arthur Leonard Mortimer, the lorry driver, of Station Road, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, and Mr E. W. J. Medus, its owner, of Felstead Road, Waltham Cross. The settlement allowed for allegations of contributory negligence.

The judge agreed that £250 should be paid out immediately for the boy to buy camping equipment.

Bank criticized over staff yacht payment

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Marcus Lipton, MP, yesterday condemned the Bank of England for contributing towards a £10,000 yacht for its staff.

He has tabled a Commons motion calling for an investigation by the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries into the circumstances of the payment. He said with the present need for economy, "the Bank of England, of all places, should set an example".

The Bank said the yacht had been bought as part of its provision of sports facilities for staff. Its sailing club had raised part of the price, and it was hoped that membership subscriptions and charter fees would cover running costs.

Kick toned down burglar alarm

After a shop's faulty burglar alarm had kept him awake for months, Antony Gasson climbed through the window of his bed-sitting room in King's Road, Chelsea, and kicked it off the wall.

At Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday, Mr Gasson, aged 28, a street trader, admitted damaging the alarm and was conditionally discharged for a year, but the court made no order for compensation.

Value of regional food price surveys queried by retail chiefs

By Hugh Clayton

Retail leaders yesterday questioned the value of regional food price surveys sponsored by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, but agreed to concentrate their price-cutting on household necessities until her price control programme begins in January.

The Retail Consortium said Mr John Sainsbury, chairman of its food committee, had asked Mrs Williams for an assurance that the surveys would be made by people with enough skill and knowledge not to mislead shoppers and harm traders.

Plans for comparisons of grocery prices in major shopping centres are a prime feature of the White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*. Mrs Williams has sponsored a pilot survey in three towns by the National Federation of Consumer Groups.

Her officials have since said that in the towns examined "savings of up to 17p in the pound could be achieved, not by shopping around but simply by choosing the cheapest shop and using own brands where these were lower in price".

Mr Richard Weir, director of the consortium, which represents all large supermarket companies, said the federation had produced "highly variable and sometimes dubious results". He added that his organization's complaints had been reinforced by a report from the Price Commission suggesting that fresh foods cost more in supermarkets than in other shops.

Comparisons based purely on price were dangerous because they did not indicate differences in quality. "These price comparisons must be done carefully with an understanding of the product or they may mislead consumers."

The federation said last night that it had conducted surveys for 12 years and had received nothing but praise from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection for its work in the pilot schemes in Glasgow, Redcar, and Southend.

Mr Weir said supermarket companies were ready to hold down prices of household necessities through competitive price-cutting before the proposals in the White Paper were operated. That would help the counter-inflation policy to survive the surge in manufacturers' price increases expected in the autumn.

But he rejected reports that the consortium had revived the "voluntary agreement" to restrain prices that expired last month. That had been tied to a list of products, and the new exercise would range more widely. It would probably include sugar, which was not in the "voluntary agreement" list. He added:

The consortium is endorsing a highly competitive attitude to pricing. Top retailers on our food committee have said that they will be fiercely competitive.

Small potato acceptable because of shortage

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Cropping rules are to be relaxed because of the potato shortage, the Potato Marketing Board said yesterday. Smaller tubers than usual will be acceptable for sale from Friday. The board said yields were well below normal, despite recent rain, and that at 448,000 acres the total acreage was 20,000 lower than last year.

The Consumers' Association said: "This illustrates the problem that in time of shortage people are prepared to reduce quality. When you reduce one aspect of quality you may be tempted to reduce another".

The association added that it had asked for a meeting with Ministry of Agriculture officials about safeguarding supplies. It urged the ministry and board to encourage producers to fulfil their acreage quotas in view of a declining acreage in Britain and the unreliability of imports. Imports from Cyprus this year have been only half the normal level, the association said.

Miss Eirlys Roberts, head of the campaign committee of the association, said:

It would be tragic if vital foreign currency had to be used to import crops from Holland when potatoes can be grown to the proper standard at home. In times of shortage there must be great temptation to market all available supplies, thus sacrificing quality in the hope of providing quantity.

The board said the minimum size acceptable for sale had been reduced by only an eighth of an inch to an inch and a half. That was "an acknowledgement of the fact that the dry weather is keeping yields well below normal for the time of year". There would be no restriction, as there was last year on the maximum size or length of maincrop potatoes sold.

Fodder famine: Fifty Cornish farmers who travelled 400 miles to East Anglia in an effort to save livestock from famine have set up a temporary headquarters at March, while they look for feed. The fodder shortage in the West Country was caused by drought.

Cambridgeshire farmers offered the Cornishmen about 300,000 bales of surplus straw which would normally have been burnt. The visiting farmers hope to collect 20,000 tons in six weeks.

Colliery death

Mr Cyril Benting, aged 48, a demolition worker, of Apple Tree Gardens, Whitley Bay, died when machinery collapsed on him at Eccles colliery, Backworth, Northumberland, yesterday.

Latest discoveries at Vindolanda include letter from a serving Roman soldier seeking the help of a friend in high places

When Lucius Marcellus was Governor of Britain

From Philip Howard
Oxford

The hottest intelligence from Vindolanda, that newly notable auxiliary fort south of Hadrian's Wall, was given to the Classical Congress at Oxford yesterday. During the past couple of years many thin wooden writing tablets, with Latin written in ink on them, have been dug up from a level of the fort dated to about the end of the first century AD.

The most spectacular find of Roman writing ever made in western Europe provides a direct and illuminating contact across the span of two millennia to the life and preoccupations of a Roman soldier in north Britain.

Dr Alan Bowman, of Manchester University, and Dr David Thomas, of Durham University, are transcribing and deciphering the tablets, and extracting the information they contain. It is a job not unlike doing a jigsaw puzzle in the dark while wearing gauntlets and with half the pieces missing. But it is a highly significant puzzle for history and palaeography.

Their latest important findings presented to the conference include a date of about AD 103 from internal evidence on one of the writing tablets. It comes from the longest private letter so far discovered, evidently the draft of a letter from a serving soldier at the post to a friend in high places soliciting his help and patronage.

The letter refers to procuring some favour from Lucius Marcellus, who is known from an inscription to have been Governor of Britain at the beginning of AD 103.

That letter was written from Vindolanda; several of the other private letters were written from outside to the fort, and the building where they are being found appears to have been more of the nature of a waste-paper basket than a post office.

More tablets are probably waiting there to be found. In any case the deciphering of those already discovered will continue to open revealing curtains on the life-style of the legion for many years.

In contrast to the soldiery at the obscure frontier post, concerned with their promotion, Celtic beer, and parcels of woolly socks, Dr Peter Wiseman, of Leicester University, discussed the attitudes of the ruling classes of Rome.

Such contemporary evidence as funerary inscriptions shows that top people at Rome in the third century BC were obsessed with superlatives: with being the first, the best, and especially the greatest of their peers. A man of honour was primarily concerned to promote his own honour at the expense of other men's; and there was only a limited amount of honour to go around.

By the second century BC pedigree, that vain shibboleth of all aristocracies, had begun to matter. The inherited glory of a man's ancestors became as important as or a substitute for what he had achieved himself; almost as if he was taking a pride in having generated his own progenitors.

It is not only in ancient Rome that such ludicrous patrician pride in the old family tree had been prevalent. As late as the first century "heroic" motivation came naturally even to Cicero. That was a highly competitive society, and consistent cooperation, for instance, in "factions" was abnormal and frowned upon.

These traditional upper crust attitudes can be shown to have persisted even after the end of the Republic, until the ethos that related glory to conquest and expansion was finally extinguished. Aristocratic individual self-glorification could eventually no longer coexist with the new ideology of all glory, laud, honour, and especially loyalty to the emperor.

Mr Prentice cancels engagements to rest

By Diana Geddes

Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, has been advised by his doctor to cancel some of his engagements and to get as much rest as possible. He missed a Cabinet meeting yesterday and will not be attending any sittings of the Commons this week.

Speaking from his home in Croydon, Mr Prentice, who is 52, said he had been suffering from exhaustion. "I have given up some of my engagements, although I shall be going up to London to attend one or two. I missed today's Cabinet meeting because I had no special departmental point to make, but shall be going to the next meeting on Friday." He said he would be in the House next week to answer questions.

The general management committee of Newham, North-east, Labour Party voted last Wednesday to reject Mr Prentice as its parliamentary candidate at the next general election.

Mr Stuart Smith, sculptor for Madame Tussaud's, working yesterday on a clay model of Tony Greig, England's new cricket captain. A plaster model for the wax figure is made from the clay.

Pay alone 'is not enough for GPs to move'

Financial incentives to persuade family doctors to move to areas where they are scarce are unlikely to work, social scientists from Kent University said yesterday.

A survey among a tenth of Britain's 23,000 family doctors shows that few are willing to move simply for more pay. Better facilities, the chance for GPs to care for their patients in hospital beds, and better conditions are more likely to attract them

At present they receive an extra £750 a year if they have more than 2,500 patients on their lists, and an extra £1,150 if they exceed 3,000.

Those receiving the extra money were happy to have it but other doctors thought being close to family and friends, having good practice conditions and medical contacts and good schools were more important.

"Financial incentives are unlikely to contribute much towards a more equal distribution of general practitioner manpower", the researchers said in the journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners. They suggested that as younger doctors valued good medical facilities highly, an attempt to provide the best possible standards would do far more

Prevention of disease 'could cut farm losses'

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Veterinary surgeons should be employed to prevent instead of curing diseases in farm livestock, the Committee of Inquiry into the Veterinary Profession said yesterday. The advice of state advisers should be integrated with that of veterinary surgeons in private practice to reduce losses in livestock production estimated at about £90m a year.

The committee, which was chaired by Sir Michael Swann and sat for more than three years, said in its report that between 1968 and 1971 "the greatest total losses were incurred in cattle production, where resources which were not recovered ranged in value from nearly £37m per annum to over £50m. A detailed analysis of data for dairy cows in the South-west showed that in 1968-69, 38 per cent of annal depreciation was attributable to disease."

Members of the committee were convinced that the cost of closer veterinary attention to farm animals would be much lower than that of the livestock losses it would save.

Five years ago losses totalled more than 6 per cent of livestock produced, while the cost of veterinary attention was less than 2 per cent. "Even if only half the livestock losses incurred by farmers are losses from clinical or subclinical disease the cost to farmers of veterinary services is still far less than the cost to them of losses from disease."

The committee also recommended veterinary supervision of meat production from the farm and through the slaughterhouse. Members recognized that governments had made environmental health officers in local authorities responsible for meat hygiene. bt believed that it should be transferred to the state veterinary service.

"We recognize that the present grave deficiency of manpower in the veterinary service of the Ministry of Agriculture must be remedied if it is to carry out its present tasks with maximum efficiency and that the process of bringing the service up to complement could well occupy a number of years."

Responsibility for meat hygiene should be reviewed in the light of experience and as soon as the manpower situation in the veterinary service improves sufficiently to make the transfer to agricultural departments possible".

It was important never again to let the pay of state veterinaries fall markedly below rates in private practice, the committee said. "We are not satisfied with the extent of support from the Agricultural Research Council for research in the veterinary schools."

Committee of Inquiry into the Veterinary Profession (Cmnd 6143, Stationery Office, £2.60: *Appendices*, Cmnd 6143.1. 1.15).

Trainers deny victimizing striking stable lads

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

Newmarket trainers denied yesterday that there had been reprisals against stable lads returning after their 13-week pay strike. About 90 lads who tried to report back after the strike were turned away.

Yesterday Mr John Winter, chairman of the trainers' federation, said: "We have had a drop of 130 horses in training since the start of the season, and that figure could increase at the end of this month.

"We shall probably be four or five hundred horses down next year and of course this affects all of the town, not just the trainers. We are fighting for survival and the lads must realize this."

Stable lads who have not been given their jobs back have been going on for unemployment benefit and applying for forms alleging wrongful dismissal.

Employment in Newmarket is likely to worsen with Mr David Robinson's decision to close his Clarehaven stables at the end of the flat season. He is allowing his private trainer, Michael Jarvis, to set up as a public trainer, but it is not known how many Robinson lads will be taken on.

There will be redundancies because Mr Robinson will sell most of his 71 horses and Mr Jarvis, who trained for him for eight years, is unlikely to take on the full staff.

A Staff Reporter writes: The Transport and General Workers' Union is to take up the stable lads' case. The union, which maintains that the lads are victims of unfair dismissal, will raise the matter with the Industrial Tribunal in Bury St Edmunds.

Fewer North Sea living deaths

rom Ronald Faux
lasgow

Laws introduced earlier this ear to govern diving operations . the British sector of the orth Sea were helping to duce the death toll, Commaner Jack Warner, chief inspecr of diving at the Department the Environment, said in lasgow yesterday. Two deaths st year might have been oided, he said, if the Offshore stallation Law had then been force.

Under the new laws operators ce penalties of £400 for a first fence and two years' imprisonent for later ones. Commander arner has the power to order ispension of diving operations the law is being dangerously fringed. "With operations sting up to £30,000 a day, it obviously in the interests of mpanies to cooperate, and ey are doing so", he said.

About a thousand divers now ork in the European continenl shelf area and 22 have died nce 1971. But now the law overing medical fitness and actical training has been ightened and no one under the ge of 18 may work as a diver. ven so Commander Warner ants a British national diving andard introduced to close opholes.

He intends that all rigs in e British sector shall be spected at least twice a year, d all diving operations logged detail. Commander Warner id training of divers was proving: so was medical ver. Two teams of doctors had een set up in Great Yarmouth d Aberdeen to give 24-hour ver to the whole of the North a. They were trained to deal th decompression sickness d other diving accidents.

Commander Warner emphaed that risk could not be mpletely eliminated. "One ist remember this is essential rk. If there were not men epared to dive in the diffilt conditions of the North a the country would not have rth Sea oil."

Toys used to lure boys into vice, court told

Kenneth Martin, a Soho chestnut man, used expensive toys to tempt young boys into homosexual vice, it was disclosed yesterday at the Central Criminal Court. Police officers found Meccano and railway sets, worth £1,000 each, at his flat and a story of "almost Dickensian child corruption" came to light.

One of Mr Martin's victims was a boy aged 11 who turned to male prostitution after a meeting at Playland, a West End amusment arcade, it was alleged.

Some of the toys were obtained in a spending spree involving more than a hundred offences and £3,200 in dud cheques, Mr Colin Hart-Leverton, for the prosecution, added. Mr Martin, of Dansey Place, Soho, was jailed for seven years.

Before sentence, he told Judge Gwyn Morris, QC: "I have time and time again asked for some form of treatment for this. But nobody listens". The judge replied: "The only treatment for offences involving small boys is self-restraint."

Mr Martin admitted four charges of indecently assaulting boys aged 11 and 12, and was given concurrent four-year prison terms on each. He also admitted eight offences of obtaining good by deception and asked for a further 98 to be considered. He was given three-year concurrent prison sentences on those charges, to run consecutively to those for indecent assault. The judge directed his acquittal on four buggery charges.

Mr Hart-Leverton said Mr Martin had previous convictions for buggery and indecent assault.

Man with knife fled from woman aged 80

A woman of 80 who helped a knifink victim and scolded his attacker into running off received the bravery award of the Chief Police Officers of England and Wales yesterday.

Mrs Annie Patton, of Hill Street, Sandown, Isle of Wight, was sitting in her parked car when a stabbed man came up and asked her to take him to hospital.

Then a man with a knife pulled open her car door and dragged out the wounded man by his hair. He kicked the victim in the head and shouted: "I will kill him."

Mrs Patton got out of the car and shouted at the attacker, calling him a coward.

She said before the presentation at Newport County Hall: "Really I had no time to be afraid."

The attacker was later jailed.

Overseas doctors' English courses in use next year

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Language courses designed to help overseas doctors to communicate better with patients in Britain will be available early next year.

Specialists in linguistics and modern English at Lancaster University have devised the courses after studying the language needs of doctors in casualty departments. They will be tested by groups of 25 overseas doctors at four colleges of further education in the autumn. The pilot studies will test teaching materials and audio-visual aids so that the national courses may be modified, if necessary.

Two Lancaster researchers have spent 15 months studying the way doctors talk to patients. One of them, Mr Jonathan Leather, said that instead of concentrating on traditional teaching of English grammar and medical terminology the courses would relate directly to the role of the doctor and the language he needed to manage each stage of a consultation. That would help doctors to deal with implications in patients' speech.

The first hundred doctors will take the pilot courses in colleges of education at Oxford, Birmingham, Putney and Nelson and Colne. The Overseas Doctors' Association has asked the Department of Health to allow doctors arriving here three months' training attachment in a hospital before they have to take the new language and clinical competency tests. In two tests 89 out of 195 doctors failed.

Dr Abul Sayeed, chairman of the association, said yesterday if the pass rate did not improve, the National Health Service would soon feel the pinch.

The service in many parts of the country relies heavily on overseas doctors, particularly in casualty departments and unpopular specialities, such as geriatrics and mental handicap.

Women aged 60 to 64 'are taxed unfairly'

Single women aged between 60 and 64 will have to pay more tax this year than other pensioners, Age Concern said yesterday. The organization has appealed to Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for help for that age group.

It says that such women get only 72p a week in tax-free income above their pension, while single pensioners over 65 can earn £6.01 a week above their pension before paying tax.

Mr David Hobman, Age Concern's director, told Mr Healey: "Women in this category feel very aggrieved that while older pensioners are paying less tax this year, and younger people on low earnings are also paying less tax, they alone are facing an extra tax burden.

"I do not believe that allowing a disproportionately heavy tax burden to be imposed on a weak and poor section of society can really be part of your philosophy or the Government's policy."

Day tripper had Asian in boot

A motorist on a day trip to Ostend had an Asian in his car boot when he returned, Maidstone Crown Court was told yesterday.

Peter Jackson, aged 26, of Vinnal Grove, Bartley Green, Birmingham, was jailed for three years for being concerned in the entry of illegal immigrants and was ordered to serve concurrently a previous four-year sentence suspended by magistrates at Birmingham for obtaining money by deception.

Loans to doctors totalled £2.2m

The General Practice Finance Corporation, which lends family doctors money for their premises, last year made 196 loans to 371 doctors totalling £2,269,000 (our Medical Reporter writes).

Report of General Practice Finance Corporation (Commons Paper 455, Stationery Office, 26p).

Lady Antonia Fraser cited

Miss Vivien Merchant, aged 46, the actress, has cited Lady Antonia Fraser, aged 42, the author and wife of Mr Hugh Fraser, aged 57, Conservative MP for Stafford and Stone, and daughter of Lord Longford, in divorce proceedings against her husband, Mr Harold Pinter, aged 44, the playwright.

A statement yesterday by a public relations firm acting for Mr and Mrs Pinter said the papers were filed on July 25.

Robin Day 'mugged'

Mr Robin Day, the broadcaster, was "mugged" early on Saturday by two young men as he was walking near his home in Holland Park, London. His jaw was broken, but the men ran off as he fought back.

ord Widgery to seek 'middle course' in diaries case

Martin Huckerby

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief stice, said during the final y of the Crossman diaries aring in the High Court sterday that he thought there s a "sensible middle course" could take with regard to the unctions sought by Mr muel Silkin, QC, the Attorney neral.

Mr Silkin is seeking to halt blication of the diaries of Mr chard Crossman, either in ok form or as extracts in *The nday Times*, and the question how long such injunctions ght last was discussed.

Lord Widgery said: "I do not believe that I have to choose between no publication for 30 years and a free-for-all. I am sure there is a more sensible middle course than that."

He was attracted to the approach of Sir Anthony Nutting, who published his memoirs, containing confidential information about Suez, after the protagonists in the decisions were out of office.

Lord Widgery noted that about a decade had elapsed before publication of Sir Anthony's book, and pointed out that 11 years had passed since the events referred to at the start of the first volume of Mr Crossman's diaries. But he added later: "It seems perhaps that the period ought to be related to the facts of the case."

Mr Silkin said that so far as witnesses spoke about a period before memoirs could be published they spoke about it on the basis of a particular test, such as whether people were no longer active in political life or whether issues were still live, rather than "some arbitrary period".

It would be "a dangerous thing" to set a time limit. The defence would have full liberty to apply for the raising of the injunction "when history has marched on".

Mr Silkin, concluding his submissions, said, in answer to the affidavits presented by Times Newspapers Ltd, that there was no evidence that Mr Crossman's colleagues were aware that his diaries would breach the confidentiality of ministerial departmental discussions. Lord Widgery agreed that there was no real evidence of that.

The hearing was concluded. Judgment will probably not be given until October.

Law Report, page 6

HOME NEWS

University teachers' increase comes under pay-policy axe

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The hopes of 30,000 university lecturers that their pay will be increased by a fifth from October are about to be disappointed.

The Department of Education and Science will tell them soon that the cost-of-living increases they were promised in June will be subject to the £6-a-week limit laid down in the White Paper on incomes.

The news is bound to be greeted with anger, and there is likely to be unrest next term at universities all over the country. Last May the dons threatened to withhold examination results, and disrupted lectures for one day at many universities.

Shortly afterwards the Government agreed to go to arbitration. Last month the panel of three arbitrators announced their award, to be paid from October.

The first part, worth £27.6m, was for "notional" increases averaging between 20 and 23 per cent, to take account of what the lecturers' pay should have been in October, 1974. The lecturers were promised further increases to take account of the increased cost of living between October, 1974, and October, 1975. In evidence to the arbitrators the Department of Education and Science mentioned that these additional increases might be about a fifth.

Under that settlement a lecturer on the new starting salary of £2,778 might have expected to receive at least another £10 a week. The lecturer on the average for university teachers of about £5,200 might have received another £24 a week. Now, there is no guarantee that they will receive even £6 a week. Professors on the new average of £8,884 will be worst off. They will receive nothing because of the White Paper ban on any increases for those earning more than £8,500 a year.

Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said it would be sheer lunacy to restrict his members to a £6 increase. "University teachers would feel they had been deliberately twisted and cheated, especially after teachers in further education colleges and schools have been given cost-of-living increases of 20 per cent and more." He still hoped the increases would be about a fifth.

Mr Sapper contends that the cost-of-living increase was part of the arbitration settlement, and refers to paragraph eight of the White Paper, which says that arbitration settlements already entered into should be honoured.

Department officials point out that the further increases were never fixed and are subject to the £6 a week limit. They refer to a parliamentary answer given by Mr Prentice, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, on May 14. He referred to a "further increase" to be negotiated nearer October to reflect the increased cost-of-living since October, 1974, "subject to considerations relevant to pay policy at that time".

Church to apply £6 limit in deciding stipends

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church Commissioners announced yesterday that they would observe the £6 pay limit in deciding next April's stipend increases for Church of England clergy.

Many clergy on average or above average stipends may get nothing, as resources are to be concentrated on the lower-paid.

About a third of the church's 8,000 rectors and vicars are on stipends of less than £40 a week, and it is estimated that it will cost about £3m to raise them all to next April's target minimum of £2,400.

That, with free housing and other benefits in kind, is roughly equivalent to a layman's gross salary of £3,900, according to the commissioners.

The commissioners have allocated £1m to clergy stipends, and are looking to increased donations by regular churchgoers for the balance.

Speaking at a press conference, Sir Ronald Harris, First Church Estates Commissioner, said it was up to individual bishops and diocesan authorities to bring home to parishes their responsibility

Sir Ronald said the commissioners fully supported the Government's counter-inflation policy and were happy to observe it themselves. Some clergy who stood to gain more than £6 a week would have to wait another year before they reached the minimum. They would be limited to the Government-TUC figure of £312, assuming that every diocese was able to meet its target figure for weekly donations.

Out of an average weekly donation of 27p a member of the church electoral roll only 4½p went towards stipends. That would have to be increased by 2p on average.

If a diocese exceeded its target it would be able to increase stipends for incumbents on or above the new target minimum of £2,400, and they would also have a share of whatever money intended for raising minima could not be distributed because of the £6 limit.

The decision to concentrate on the lower-paid clergy was the first step towards implementing a new strategy for clergy pay

The commissioners also set new scales for curates, deaconesses, and licensed lay workers, giving them £300 a year more from next April.

Inquiry starts on big opencast mine

From Our Correspondent
Stoke-on-Trent

An inquiry into proposals by the National Coal Board for an opencast mine, covering more than 500 acres, at Norton Canes opened in the Staffordshire village yesterday. The board is applying to work the Kingswood site which contains four million tons of high-quality power station coal. Similar applications were rejected by the Minister of Energy in 1971-72 because there was then no urgent need.

The board now hopes to increase its opencast output throughout the country from 10 million tons a year to 15 million. It plans to mine the agricultural site for six years, replace the soil, landscape the area, and return it to agricultural use.

The board originally owned the land and still holds mineral rights. Opposition to the plan is led by the Keep Kingswood Green committee and Cannock Chase district council.

Open University to seek new atomic particles

By Our Education Correspondent

The Open University has been awarded a grant of £10,188 over two years to look for new subatomic particles.

Professor Russell Stannard, of the department of physics, has been given the grant by the Science Research Council, through the Rutherford Laboratory, to search for particles created when a nucleus of an atom is bombarded by a proton travelling at almost the speed of light.

Scientists at eight universities in Europe and America are exploring the possibility that a new family of particles, called charm particles, may exist for as little as one million-millionth of a second. That would be too short for them to be detected by present methods. They believe that a long-discarded technique using nuclear emulsions might be more fruitful.

Plumbers forgo £12 deal and accept £6 flat rise

By Our Labour Staff

About 25,000 plumbers, members of the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications Plumbing Union decided yesterday to forgo a pay deal that would have given them rises of £12 a week, and agreed to accept a £6 flat pay increase.

The union and management agreed last December on a two-stage agreement that would have increased plumbers' pay by £12 through rises next month and in January. The new agreement, which is in line with government proposals, has been approved by the Department of the Environment.

Mr Douglas Devenish, president of the employer's side, said both sides had agreed with the necessity to fight inflation. Under the original agreement, plumbers would have received increases of between 9p and 11p an hour next month with a further 12.5p in January.

The union said yesterday that the regulator arrangement due next January could have produced more than 20p extra an hour for members as the 12.5p figure was calculated on the existing position of the cost of living index which was used to calculate the proposed increases.

Firemens deaths to be investigated

The Home Office is to investigate the causes of death among firemen, to see if there is a higher incidence than usual of lung disease or any other cause.

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, told an international conference of fire organizations in London yesterday that the firemen's job was becoming more dangerous and unpleasant than ever because of the introduction of new chemicals and other dangerous substances.

Press is revived after 30 years

The Shakespeare Head Press, founded in 1904 by A. H. Bullen to print the complete works of Shakespeare, is to be revived on Friday after 30 years of inactivity, with publication of a £50 limited edition of *Zuleika Dobson*.

The book will reproduce for the first time Sir Osbert Lancaster's murals of scenes from the book, painted for the Randolph Hotel, Oxford, and will contain a hitherto unpublished letter from the author, Max Beerbohm, on that project.

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

EEC refund proposals may benefit Britain

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, July 29

The European Commission has submitted a formal proposal to the Council of Ministers for the establishment of a financial mechanism providing for the payment of a refund to any country which can show that it has contributed more than a carefully-defined fair share to the EEC's budget. Britain would be the most likely beneficiary.

The proposal sets out in 10 articles what was provisionally agreed by EEC Heads of Government at their summit meeting in Dublin in March, which set in place the final and most important piece in Mr Wilson's renegotiation jigsaw. It is intended that the budget mechanism should come into force by January 1, 1976, for a trial run of seven years.

To qualify for a refund, a member state would have to satisfy the commission that its per capita gross national product (GNP) was at least 15 per cent below, and its GNP growth not more than 20 per cent above, the Community average. These criteria would be calculated on the basis of a three-year moving average.

An applicant for the refund must also show that its "own resources" contributions to the EEC budget exceed by at least 10 per cent its share of Community GNP. ("Own resources" are based on receipts from import duties and levies and will eventually include all or part of a 1 per cent value-added tax levy.)

Assuming all these qualifications are met, reimbursement would be calculated on a sliding scale, reaching 100 per cent when a country's contribution to the EEC budget exceeded by more than 30 per cent its share of Community GNP. Total reimbursement would not, however, be allowed to exceed a ceiling of 250m units of account (about £125m at current market rates).

There are further limitations on the operation of the corrective mechanism if, on the basis of a three-year moving average, the balance on current account of a country claiming refunds is in surplus. There is also a provision for review if a country receives a refund for three years in succession.

The Government's March White Paper on renegotiation estimated that Britain could expect to enjoy a refund "of up to a total figure of about £125m a year" from 1977 onwards. Since then, however, Britain's receipts of EEC subsidies on imports of food have substantially reduced its net contribution to the Community budget.

Body in French river 'bore signs of torture'

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 29

The trussed-up body found by a French fisherman in a river near the Spanish frontier at St Jean de Luz on Saturday may have been that of a Spanish army security officer from Bilbao, the capital of the Basque province of Guifuzcoa, police sources said in Paris today.

The body bore signs of torture. The tips of the fingers had been crushed. The victim had been evidently strangled before being abandoned in the river, apparently several weeks ago.

Attached to the body was a heavy stone, cut as for use in building. It had been established, the sources said, that the stone came from a firm in Bayonne, south-west France.

French soothing but dilatory on postal rates

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 29

How long will British tourists have to go on paying half as much again as German or Italian tourists if they wish to send a letter home while on holiday in France?

Although Britain joined the European Community on January 1, 1973, instead of costing 80 centimes for a normal letter, as to most other EEC capitals, it still costs 1.20 francs to London—the same price as sending a letter to Madrid or Lisbon, in countries which still look a long way off joining the EEC.

A spokesman of the French Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, when tackled on the matter today explained in soothing tones that negotiations were "still in course" between the British and French authorities

Communist leader to be omitted from new Lisbon Cabinet

Lisbon, July 29.—Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the Portuguese Communist Party, is expected to be dropped from the Government when General Vasco Gonçalves, the leftist Prime Minister, forms his new Cabinet, officials said here today.

But a Communist Party member is likely to be included in the civilian-military Government to be announced tomorrow, the officials said. And Senhor Cunhal is expected to continue to enjoy influence with General Gonçalves and the new Government.

The naming of the Cabinet, in an attempt to end Portugal's most serious political crisis since the revolution 15 months ago, has been delayed to await the return from an official visit to Cuba of Brigadier-General Carvalho, one of the three military men named last week to run the country. General Carvalho shares authority with General Gonçalves and President Francisco da Costa Gomes.

Lisbon newspapers said General Gonçalves would also make General Carvalho a vice-premier, along with a civilian, Professor José Joaquim Teixeira Ribeiro, aged 67, an economist of Coimbra University.

President Costa Gomes yesterday postponed his departure for the European security conference in Helsinki to await the swearing in of the new Cabinet, the fifth government since the revolution began. He is due to leave Lisbon for Finland on Thursday.

The exclusion of Senhor Cunhal from the Cabinet had been expected as part of General Gonçalves's plan to make the Cabinet non-partisan. Former governments had included political party leaders as ministers without portfolio.

But when the Socialist Party leader, Dr Mario Soares, quit the Government and wrecked the coalition, General Gonçalves seized on the opportunity to streamline the Government and ban ministers from it as party representatives.

The centrist Popular Democrat Party (PPD) later followed the Socialists out of the Government, leaving only the Communist Party and its satellite, the Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP), with the military men in the Cabinet.

Officials indicated that Senhor José Veiga de Oliveira, a Communist Party member, would serve in the new Government as a transportation expert in preparation for more nationalization expected in that sector.

The Government in the meantime indicated it might make new rules for the Portuguese news media after complaining about distorted reporting by Portuguese newspapers from the Azores Islands. The Azores, whose residents are conservative and voted a big majority to the PPD in the April elections, have been promised more home rule to stifle growing talk of independence for the islands.

Earlier the Government had announced that it was imposing "control" on military information from Angola, where rival liberation groups have started a civil war in an attempt to seize power ahead of independence from Portugal, due to be granted next November. An Information Ministry spokesman described the control as routine in a situation of war.

In Sintra, a picturesque resort town 19 miles from Lisbon, non-communists who tried to oust the left-wing municipal council yesterday clashed on the streets with Communists. An American CBS television crew said they were roughed up and had a camera damaged. Other foreign journalists were menaced by the crowd as Communists shouted: "Portugal for the Portuguese. We want no foreigners here!"—AP.

Our Lisbon Correspondent writes: In the Atlantic holiday island of Madeira there were also incidents during the weekend during a PPD rally, which ended in a demonstration against the Prime Minister and shouts for the independence of Madeira. The local security force and men of a naval patrol frigate kept order. A car which tried to break through a military cordon was fired upon and the driver injured.

In Lisbon a worker-student demonstration was broken up by police wielding truncheons last night. The students were protesting against an 85 per cent failure mark in this term's examination papers.

Although a Lisbon Underground strike which was announced for today was called off, garage workers all over the country are proposing to begin a strike on Wednesday. It will be called between 9 am and 11 am and will be prolonged by one hour a day until it is full-time. The strike applies to workers in petrol stations and car parks as well as garages.

Paris: Mr Olof Palme, Sweden's Socialist Prime Minister, has called a meeting of European Socialists in Stockholm on Saturday to study the situation in Portugal, French Socialist Party sources said today.

Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Socialist Party leader, is to attend the session. The French party will be represented by M François Mitterrand, its leader, the sources said.—UPI.

Left-wing supporters shouting defiance from the medieval town hall of Sintra near Lisbon on Monday when a right-wing group tried to oust the leftist municipal council.

Defence mail sent to E Germans by mistake

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, July 29

Since last November mail from the Norwegian defence authorities, and probably from Nato northern headquarters, intended for the West German embassy in Oslo has been sent to the East German embassy

Apparently nobody had any idea of the error until the West German embassy informed the Norwegian authorities that they had got a letter addressed to themselves forwarded from the East German embassy. The Oslo newspaper *Morgenbladet* disclosed this leak of military and Nato information today.

Vice-Admiral Raidar Godoe, Norwegian defence Chief of Staff, said today the supreme command does not intend to start an investigation. The mail in question was not classified and no harm has been caused, he said. The matter has nevertheless caused alarm, not least because Vice-Admiral Godoe was unable to say whether registered mail, in addition to ordinary mail, had been misaddressed.

According to a report by the Norwegian news agency from Brussels all mail from Nato to the West German embassy in Oslo is dispatched via the Norwegian Ministry of Defence where the mistake was made.

The military authorities are keeping silent about the type of mail involved, but it is possible that the misaddressed mail contained letters, or other material, not only from the Norwegian Ministry of Defence but also from Nato in Brussels, from the northern command at Kolsaas outside Oslo and the Norwegian command for southern Norway.

It seems unlikely that the affair will be dismissed as lightly as indicated by Vice-Admiral Godoe.

Our Bonn correspondent writes: No official comment was available here, but it was pointed out that only routine mail was sent by ordinary post between the Nato Supreme Command and the West German embassy. All other communications would be delivered by courier.

The EEC's wealthiest region paradoxically faces acute financial strain because of dwindling population

Hamburg seeks to bolster its image

From Roger Berthoud
Hamburg

It was a pity that Mr Wilson had to leave Hamburg immediately after his brief talks there last Thursday with the West German Chancellor, and that Herr Schmidt failed in his attempt to lure France's President Giscard d'Estaing thither after their talks in Bonn. For Hamburg has become, particularly in the past few years, one of the most pleasant cities in northern Europe.

Herr Schmidt's native city has also become, according to Brussels statistics, the richest single region in the European Community. But for all that, it faces acute problems derived in part from its double status as a city and a state (or *Land*) within the Federal Republic. Its coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats intends to overcome them by making West Germany's largest single unit even more pleasant.

Happily, it is not Hamburg's problems which hit the eye, but its beauty. A cool breeze blows in from the Elbe and the North Sea, while the twin lakes of the Alster bring a Nordic sparkle and gleam of white sails to the city's centre. The famous skyline with its five spires, four of copper and one of charred stone, is largely unravished by redevelopment. Few big cities have so many trees and pedestrian areas, and in few does prosperity seem so evenly spread.

Yet Hamburg is losing its population to neighbouring Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony.

"If nothing is done, Hamburg's population will drop by 1985 from its present total of almost 1.8 million to 1.5 million", explained Professor Dieter Biallas, the 39-year-old Free Democrat deputy Burgomaster.

"It's quite normal for people to leave big cities for the surrounding countryside. But because Hamburg is also a *Land* as well as a city, we lose their taxes when they move outside its frontiers. It is not just people who go, it is industry too. But we still have to hand over some 10 per cent of our tax income to poorer *Länder* under the federal equalization scheme".

Those who leave the city state usually remain in the general area, and look to Hamburg for work, recreation and other facilities. Without the help of their taxes, the Land Government has to maintain an infrastructure geared to the once-hoped-for population of two million. Public transport, indeed, has to be extended to bring in the commuters. "This loss of income, coupled with the economic downturn, has given us serious cause to worry about the city's finances", Dr Biallas said.

Serious deficits are expected; and it is easy to see how these could accumulate when one considers the new 4km raised motorway-cum-bridge soaring over the port and the even newer 3.2km tunnel under the river Elbe.

The Senate is trying several remedies. One is to cut costs, especially in manning and, where compatible with the recession, in investment. Another, more novel approach is to concentrate expenditure on making Hamburg yet more appealing and thus to prevent the population from slipping below 1.6 million.

It used to be Munich which, alone among big West German cities, had a reputation as a lively and agreeable place to live attracting firms as well as the self-employed. Recently, Hamburg has begun to acquire a similar reputation; and the city fathers intend to do everything to foster it by improving amenities and encouraging all forms of culture.

Hamburg can reasonably claim to be the jazz capital of Germany (I just missed the great Charlie Mingus at Onkel Pö's Carnegie Hall). Hamburgers have a positive obsession with English antiques, liberally supplied. Informal picture galleries, foreign restaurants, and relaxed, genuinely German pubs are springing up in residential areas.

True, there is still a grey zone between inner city and elegant outer suburbs housing migrant workers and the other socially deprived. The Senate intends to give top priority to rehabilitation.

Hamburg would like to be a model of civilized urban living. "The future of Europe will be decided in its cities", said the Senate spokesman. "If we keep them livable, we will win the battle."

Last guests quit Majorca's 'crack in the wall' hotel

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 2

Majorca's "crack in the wall" hotel closes its doors today after failing to meet a government-imposed deadline to show proof of proper permits, which presumably include the results of earlier safety inspection. A spokesman for the hotel, the Carrousel in Palma Nova, said the last guest would be out today.

The final closure order took effect at 3 pm yesterday, but an additional grace period was allowed in order to avoid inconveniencing guests. Many of the 500 holidaymakers who were lodged at the hotel last week left at the weekend when their holidays ended on schedule. The hotel accepted no new guests over the weekend.

A local newspaper started the inquiry by alleging that the hotel was in an unsafe condition. *Ultima Hora* called attention to the unauthorized reopening of the hotel early this year and suggested that tourists might be subjected to real danger simply because not enough rooms could be found to make up for overbooking.

a spokesman for the Ministry of information and Tourism said in Palma that the hotel management and the owners would be subject to "administrative action", including possibly a stiff fine, if they were found to have violated Ministry regulations.

It is not known how many of the guests who were forced to leave the hotel were British. A consular spokesman said in Palma that he has received no complaints and that there appeared to be sufficient space in other hotels to offer equal or better accommodation to the ousted guests.

He added that the overbooking problem of the past two weeks seemed to have been overcome with the opening of another hotel which had been closd during the low season.

Ultima Hora had reported that the Carrousel, formerly owned by Clarksons, was operating despite the fact that parts of the building had been sealed off because of danger of collapse. Although it was originally opened only five years ago a large crack has been evident in an outside wall since shortly after it was built.

The hotel reopened under the new management in February, but because the kitchen and dining room were among the sealed-off areas, guests were required to take their meals at another hotel nearby. A team of officials accompanied by a construction engineer inspected the hotel last Thursday.

Family of General Gowon already in Britain

Continued from page 1

head of his personal bodyguard, before leaving Lagos and asked him about the rumours of a coup. Colonel Garba denied there was any plot, the sources said.

They said Gowon told him: "If you are plotting, let it be on your own conscience and let it be without bloodshed. I must go to Kampala anyway."

The fact that his family is in London has led to speculation that General Gowon will himself fly there soon.—AP.

Roger Berthoud writes: Colonel Garba was appointed commander of the Brigade of Guards on his return to Nigeria in 1973 after 10 months at the British Army Staff College in Camberley. He was effectively in control of Dodan Barracks, the military headquarters in Lagos where General Gowon lived.

A compatriot in London describes him as a tall, jovial soldier without anything very spectacular about him. He comes from a minority tribal group and there is no evidence of tribal motivation in the coup.

The coup appears to have come as a complete surprise both to the Nigerian High Commission in London and to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Britain has a heavy stake in Nigeria, both in human and business terms. There are an estimated 15,000 British citizens in Nigeria and British investment there is estimated at £250m.

Last year Britain imported Nigerian oil worth £280m. British exports were worth £222m, while imports (including oil) totalled £369m. Nigeria is Britain's largest customer in Africa after South Africa.

General Gowon was in London on a state visit 13 months ago, and was also in Britain early last month to receive an honorary doctorate in law at Cambridge University.

Race riot in Detroit after fatal shooting of youth

From Our Correspondent
New York, July 29

Rioting broke out last night in the Livernois Fenkell area of Detroit after a white bartender had shot and killed a black teenager who had been apparently tampering with his car.

Hundreds of black youths skirmished through the night with 700 policemen who were called into the ghetto area to deal with the emergency. By dawn the trouble was reported to have died down. Only a small contingent of officers were still guarding the streets.

Citing the example of the 1967 Detroit riots, in which 43 people were killed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed, Mr Coleman Young, the city's black Mayor, said that people, for the most part, had shown control of themselves and realized that there was no profit in burning down the city.

"I can assure you of one thing", he added, "I will get the facts and the chips will fall where they may."

Italy police chief charged over French shooting

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 29

The head of Italy's anti-terrorist brigade in Rome, Commissioner Mario Vecchi, has been charged by the French authorities with the illegal use and carrying of firearms in France as a result of Sunday's shooting incident in St Raphael

Signor Mario Tutti, an alleged member of the neo-fascist National Revolutionary Front, who is accused of killing two Italian policemen, was wounded in the St Raphael shooting and promptly arrested. It is expected he will be extradited shortly to Italy.

New leader tries to reunite party

From Our Correspondent
Rome, July 29

Signor Benigno Zaccagnini, the new secretary-general of the Christian Democrat party, today embarked on the difficult task of reuniting his party after the traumatic splits which led to his election last weekend. He arrived at party headquarters this morning to start a round of consultations

Among his earliest visitors was Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the man who had been widely expected to replace Senator Amintore Fanfani as party leader, but whose support dwindled to almost nothing in the final hours before the election.

Signor Zaccagnini has let it be known that his first aim will be to heal the deep divisions which appeared during last week's meeting of the party National Council.

He said in a television interview last night that the Christian Democrats must come to terms with the changed political realities reflected in the regional elections of last month in which the Communists registered large gains. He emphasized that the party would be able to make the necessary changes only if it was able to form a cohesive unit.

The party is still in a state of confusion after the squabbling of last week. Signor Mariano Rumor, the Foreign Minister, who is one of the most authoritative members of the majority faction in the party, is reported to have become so disillusioned that he has decided to leave the faction which he helped to found and take up what is described as an "autonomous" position.

Meanwhile, Signor Francesco De Martino, the Socialist leader, has repeated that he does not foresee a return of his party to government until a new role has been found for the Communists. He is not calling for a Communist role in the Government itself but rather for some form of cooperation which falls short of direct Communist participation in a coalition Cabinet.

It is almost certain that Christian Democrats will call a full party congress after the summer recess, although the congress may not take place until early in the new year.

Turkey seeks new pact on US bases

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, July 29

Turkey told its Nato allies today that it would continue to be a loyal member of the alliance, but that American operations at more than two dozen bases on Turkish soid would remain suspended until a new agreement could be worked out which was not "subject to the whims and caprices of an ethnic (Greek) power group" in the United States.

This was the message delivered today by Mr Orhan Eralp, the Turkish representative at Nato, at an emergency session of the Nato Council presided over by Dr Luns, the organization's Secretary-General. Ankara asked for the meeting to allow its representative to explain its decision to terminate the base operations.

Despite an air of public calm Nato officials are alarmed by the implications of the Turkish move, which is seen as a severe blow to the alliance's intelligence gathering activities in a sensitive miliary area.

Among the bases affected, all of which were hitherto operated by American personnel under a bilateral defence agreement with Turkey, are a number of key radar installations. These have played a crucial role in monitoring Soviet nuclear tests and maintaining surveillance of Soviet air and naval activity in the Mediterranean region.

At a press conference after the Council meeting Mr Eralp said his Government had acted in response to the United States Congress's refusal to approve the lifting of what he called the "nefarious embargo" on American arms supplies to Turkey. The ban was imposed after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus last year.

Saying that his Government recognized the importance of the American bases to Nato, Mr Eralp said that it might be possible to "reactivate" them under total Turkish control to "serve the purposes of Nato's integrated military structure". But there could be no return to the old bilateral arrangement.

Nato sources pointed out, however, that much of the electronic equipment installed at the bases is so sophisticated that only the Americans know how to operate it.

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Helsinki moves out its drunks for opening of security conference

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Helsinki, July 29

Drinking is the main problem in the streets of Helsinki. "I don't think it's because of the long dark winter," a diplomat involved in the European security conference explained, "because people get drunk in the summer just the same."

The drinkers have been carted off the central streets and taken to the suburbs to dry out, as part of a general campaign to present Helsinki in the proper light for the opening of the conference tomorrow.

The Finns have, indeed, taken enormous pains to make the conference a success. Diplomats have been called home from abroad; policemen from the provinces up to the Arctic Circle, who have never seen a foreigner before, have been brought in, troupes of pretty girls have been recruited to handle the documentation.

Security is the obvious challenge. Despite an armoured car or two at the airport, and pairs of policemen at the hotel entrances, it is all being handled very deftly, without the oppressive air which these affairs often attract.

The Russians and the Americans prefer to handle their own security, however. Mr Brezhnev and President Ford are staying with their own ambassadors, surrounded by security men. Mr Wilson is at an hotel like the rest of us.

Outside the American residence, a fleet of cars bearing signs such as White House 1 or White House 2 wait in phalanx, filled with plain clothes men.

The Russians sent a convoy of 30 cars, apparently filled with security men, which astonished passers-by saw speeding through Helsinki until it reached the embassy. The main Russian party, which is likely to number well over a hundred, arrives by train today.

The main British worry is that the heads of government will overrun their allotted time span of 20 minutes each in their speeches. Mr Wilson, who won the honour of speaking first tomorrow in the ballot, will be able to set a good example.

It is almost inconceivable that all the statesmen will respect the time limit, but the Finns hope that representatives of smaller countries like Liechtenstein and Monaco will observe commensurate brevity. Mr Wilson has also won the final honour of presiding at the signing session on Friday evening, which winds up the conference.

The Finns have two equal motives in wanting the conference to be a success; one is to gratify the Russians and the other is to get the name of Helsinki into the history books. They believe that despite recent Western criticism of the conference, "Helsinki 1975" will be remembered like Vienna and Versailles.

Keeping the Russians happy is, of course, the fundamental aim of Finnish foreign policy. Once it became clear how much Mr Brezhnev wanted the security conference, the Finns strove to get it ready by July, even before the date was officially confirmed. That is why it will be a pity if the speeches run on too long and, despite all the administrative and security arrangements, the timetable is upset.

President Ford listens to explanations of what happened at Auschwitz as he walks past the ruins of the crematorium furnace.

Mr Ford lays wreath at Auschwitz camp

From Richard Davy
Warsaw, July 29

President Ford left Poland today for Helsinki after visiting Cracow and laying a wreath at the site of the Nazi concentration camp of Auschwitz. He was accompanied by Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, who lost relatives in the Nazi camp.

In Cracow Mr Ford recalled that thousands of people from the area had come to the United States.

He said at Auschwitz that the camp was "a ghastly and awesome reminder of man's cruelty to man".

American officials said he wished to emphasize the sufferings undergone by Europe in the past and his hopes that the Helsinki conference would contribute to a more peaceful future. So, although American officials have played down the importance of the conference, he managed to combine a gesture towards the Jewish vote in a reply to criticism of his attendance at Helsinki.

Jews have been among his critics because they feel that he should have demanded more concessions from the Soviet Union on human rights.

He also has been criticized by Mr Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer, and others for allegedly betraying East Europe. This, and the thought of the big Polish-American vote, may have influenced his thinking on the trip, which came as a surprise to the Poles.

They did not expect him to take up so quickly the routine invitation issued to him when Mr Gierek, the Polish party leader, visited the United States last autumn.

Visits by Western statesmen to Poland have been frequent enough to make less impact now than when Mr Nixon came here in 1972. The crowds were calm in Warsaw

There was an awkward phase during the planning of the visit, when President Ford thought he might go to Poland after the Helsinki conference, on his way to Bucharest and Belgrade.

This would have linked Poland with two of the mavericks among the countries of East Europe, which would have caused ruffles in Moscow and embarrassed the Polish leadership, which does tend to combine appeals to national sentiment with protestations of absolute loyalty to Moscow.

Plans were therefore changed so that Poland has now had the privilege of a visit before Helsinki, thereby emphasizing President Ford's special interest in détente, which Warsaw has promoted in a long series of proposals over the years. It lays claim to be the first to propose a European security conference in its present form, including the United States, made in a speech in the United Nations in 1964.

Callaghan praise for Hungarian leader

Budapest, July 29.—Mr Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary, said today that the agreements to be signed at the Helsinki summit conference on European security were of great significance and "we are in no way cynical about them".

He was speaking to reporters at Budapest airport before flying to Helsinki after talks with the Hungarian Government.

He also said that a number of the Helsinki agreements will be difficult to achieve, but "they will set a standard against which each of us will be able to test his behaviour in the months and years to come".

Mr Callaghan expressed satisfaction over a meeting he had this morning with Mr Kadar, the Hungarian Communist Party leader. And said his talks here had been a rewarding voyage of exploration.

A joint communiqué on Mr Callaghan's talks with Mr Frigyes Puja, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, took note of British insistence that broader East-West contacts should include individuals as well as governments and institutions.

The two sides welcomed the top level final stage of the security conference and agreed that its recommendations should lead "to improved contacts and understanding between the two Governments, and individuals of the two countries".

The two ministers agreed that political détente should be complemented by progress in the military field, and emphasized the importance of the Vienna negotiations on force reductions in central Europe.

Mr Callaghan invited Mr Puja to visit London, and officials said there were prospects of an exchange of visits by the prime ministers of the two countries.

Making a toast at a luncheon given by Mr John Wilson, the British Ambassador in Hungary, Mr Callaghan praised Mr Kadar.

"Hungary is fortunate to have a man who has been there so long, is so clearly wise, so clearly understands the situation and is in fact a father figure", he said.

Mr Callaghan told his press conference that a reduction in the level of armed forces in Europe was the first priority for 1976.

H Government, he said, was giving more attention to links with East Europe since the June referendum in which Britain voted to stay in the EEC.—Reuter.

Apollo crew were almost killed

Houston, July 29.—Failure by the Apollo astronauts to pull the right switches at the right time in the moments before splashdown nearly cost them their lives, it became apparent today.

What caused the lapse is not yet clear. But the crew may have been distracted during the crucial minutes, possibly by cabin noises which drowned out the checklist of tasks being read out.

The failure to turn on a vital automatic system meant that poisonous fumes from an outside guidance jet seeped into the capsule through an opening, causing Mr Vance Brand to pass out for a minute.

An expert on toxic cases unconnected with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was asked how dangerous he judged those last minutes in the cramped spacecraft. "Very dangerous," he replied. "If the dose was enough for Brand to pass out, then the lives of all three were in gross jeopardy."

It seems that disaster was only averted by prompt action in adjusting oxygen masks and reviving Mr Brand.

The three members of the crew, Brigadier-General Thomas Stafford, Mr Donald Slayton and Mr Brand, have to spend 11 more days in Hawaii recuperating from the incident which irritated their lungs.

The trouble was caused by a yellowish-brown gas from the spacecraft's propellant system, called nitrogen tetroxide.

After initial discomfort the victim may not discover how badly he has been hurt until 12 hours after the exposure. This is because it takes some time before the corrosion of the lung tissue is sufficiently advanced to allow fluids to enter.

This may well have been the case with the astronauts, who could be seen stepping smartly across the deck of their recovery ship shortly after their splashdown last Thursday. Their breathing problems became apparent only later.—Reuter.

Indian news agency attacks censorship

By Our Foreign Staff

In a remarkably outspoken public attack on press censorship in India—at a time when at least two journalists are detained under Mrs Gandhi's emergency laws—Mr C. R. Irani, the chairman of the Press Trust of India, has accused Government officials of attempting to "dictate" to newspapers.

He claimed that some of the government censors, who have been deleting news reports from Indian newspapers, have been both inconsistent and overzealous.

Mr Irani, speaking in Bombay yesterday at the Press Trust's annual general meeting, also said that several newspapers had been charged with failure to publish Mrs Gandhi's photograph on their front pages frequently enough.

The enforcement of pre-censorship, Mr Irani said, left a great deal to be desired. There were differences between the censorship imposed by different state governments and even in the same town, officials on one paper striking out items of news while his colleagues passed similar material for publication on another paper.

"This is understandable only in the light of the explanation that some censors are moved by excessive zeal to prove their existence. Unfortunately, this does not lend credibility either to the news agency's reports or to their further censorship in individual newspaper offices."

Mr Irani also deplored "attempts made by senior government information officers to dictate to newspapers how particular news items and photographs should be featured".

"To my mind, pre-censorship of news implies prohibition of certain items and comment; but I do not understand how this can be extended to positive suggestions of what should be said and how it should be said. When I add that these are not isolated instances, the outlook is grim indeed."

Delhi, July 29.—India's chief news censor told the American news agency Associated Press today that he had asked the government to restore the AP communications circuit, severed in protest over three news reports filed over the past five days.

Two of these reports referred respectively to the arrest of Kuldip Nayar, the journalist, and his father-in-law. The third was an account of a mass demonstration on Saturday in Gujarat.—UPI.

Bihar backs change in constitution

Delhi, July 29.—A constitutional amendment putting India's state of emergency above challenge in the courts today secured the majority support it needed among state legislatures to become law, when Bihar became the twelfth of the country's 22 states to ratify it.

Yesterday 11 states controlled by Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party gave their backing to the amendment, which has already been passed by both Houses of Parliament. The constitutional change aims to eliminate any challenge to the vast powers assumed by the Government last month.

It was approved by Parliament last week after Mr H. R. Gokhale, the Law and Justice Minister, revealed that some aspects of the emergency had been challenged in courts. Mr Gokhale then rejected suggestions that the changes were intended to stifle the judiciary and said the emergency orders were essentially political.

Besides making the stated reason for the emergency—internal threats to the country's integrity — "non-justiciable", the amendment declares that the President can proclaim any number of emergencies for different reasons.—Reuter.

In brief

Sacred cows go up for auction

Delhi, July 29.—Untended sacred cows in Delhi, which until now have been allowed to wander freely about the city, are to be rounded up and auctioned.

The cows, which caused traffic jams and chewed their cud in the shade of trees in public parks, were previously picked up and later returned to their owners after a small fine had been paid.

Go-ahead for book

New York, July 29.—Mr Clifford Irving, the author, has been granted permission to publish the fictional "autobiography" of Mr Howard Hughes, the millionaire recluse. An injunction in 1972 banned publication of the bogus work as an authorized biography.

Ending Cuba boycott

San José, Costa Rica, July 29.—Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States are gathering here for a meeting at which they will vote on a move to lift diplomatic and economic sanctions imposed on Cuba 11 years ago.

Suit against singer

Las Vegas, July 29.—A paternity suit filed against Engelbert Humperdinck, the British singer, by Miss Diane Vincent, a model, was sent for trial after he failed to have it rejected by a district judge.

Señora Perón better

Buenos Aires, July 29.—President Isabel Perón is recovering satisfactorily from her two-weeks bout of illness, Señor Antonio Benitez, the Interior Minister, said after seeing her at her suburban home.

Speeding up

Moscow, July 29.—The Soviet Union announced its first 100 mph car to go into mass production—the Vaz-2106, to be made at the Italian-built Zhiguli works.

Naxalites killed

Delhi, July 29.—Four Naxalite guerrillas were killed by police in a forest in the Medak district of Andhra Pradesh

Poor prospects for bond sale by New York

From Our Correspondent
New York, July 29

Dr Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said today that the next $1,000m (about £454m) sale of bonds by Big Mac, New York's Municipal Assistance Corporation, was very uncertain. "Unfortunately, New York inspires very little confidence", he explained.

Dr Burns's statement was made while negotiations between New York's union leaders, city officials and the director of Big Mac, were still deadlocked with no apparent sign that agreement would be reached by midnight, the deadline set by Mr Abraham Beame, the Mayor.

Dr Burns's pessimism over New York's prospects of raising enough money to avoid defaulting on its loans are now shared by the city's banking community which had been previously cautiously optimistic.

The Mayor's hand has been strengthened by a ruling of Mr Louis Lefkowitz, New York's Attorney General, declaring that the city administration enjoys the power to enact a wage freeze. It should therefore be possible for the Mayor to move swiftly to impose a statutory freeze on the unions.

Threat to press in Americas

Miami Beach, July 29.—The independent press throughout the Americas "faces new threats and challenges" from intolerant governments, the executive committee of the Inter-American Press Association was told today.

These governments have acquired new allies in their fight with the free press, said Mr German Ornes.—AP.

Lawyer in ice pick murder case dismissed

From Our Correspondent
New York, July 29

One of the defence lawyers acting on behalf of Miss Joan Little, the black prisoner who is accused of murdering a white jailer, whom she alleges tried to rape her, was dismissed today after a witness had testified that the lawyer had tried to influence her testimony.

Mrs Beverly King, a black woman who works as a radio dispatcher in the Beaufort county jail in North Carolina, told the judge that the lawyer, Mr Morris Deeds, had asked her to say that the jailer's conduct had been unusual when he asked her—shortly before he died—whether all the other jailers were off duty. He was killed with an ice-pick.

Earlier today a medical examiner testified that he had found evidence of sexual activity on the dead jailer's body. A small quantity of semen had been ejaculated immediately prior to death. He had never seen a case where ejaculation had occurred as a result of traumatic death.

The case has aroused civil rights organizations and feminists.

Greek church breaks off relations with Vatican

From Mario Modiano
Athens, July 29

The Orthodox Church of Greece has suddenly announced that it is severing relations with the Vatican because of the Pope's decision to appoint a new Uniate bishop in Athens.

The existence in Greece of a small Uniate church which observes the Orthodox rites but recognizes the primacy of the Pope, had for long been a cause of friction between Athens and Rome. Orthodox leaders regard this rite as a Catholic Trojan horse to proselytize unsuspecting Orthodox.

Bishop Iakyothos, the last Uniate bishop in Greece, died six months ago. Greek church leaders had assumed that the Vatican's delay in appointing a successor had been deliberate and reflected a desire for improved relations between the two churches.

Archbishop Seraphim, the Orthodox primate, after receiving a papal delegation yesterday, announced "with profound grief and great pain" that he had been informed of the Vatican's decision to elect a Uniate bishop in Athens, in spite of the objections of the Greek church.

He added: "We declare that the Greek Orthodox church and I personally interrupt all contacts with Rome as long as it seeks to perpetrate this ecclesiastical scandal among us."

The Archbishop said he would refuse to see Roman Catholic visitors until "views compatible with a spirit of respect towards the Church of Greece prevail".

The Uniate church in Greece is considered to be a relic of the abortive council of Ferrara-Florence which in 1438 declared a union of the Roman and Greek churches. Moves for union had been prompted by Greek hopes of obtaining aid from the West to avert the fall of the Byzantine Empire. The aid did not come and the union was short-lived. The Uniate church is not related to the Roman Catholic Church of Greece, which observes the Latin rite.

China displays evidence of Japanese 'massacre'

From David Bonavia
Peking, July 29

Skeletons and corpses of Chinese miners, said to have been massacred by Japanese occupation forces during the Second World War, have been shown to foreign correspondents. Last week they visited the city of Tatung, in north-west China.

At the Mei Yu Kou mine, the correspondents were shown the bodies of what was said to be only a fraction of the 60,000 miners allegedly starved to death, killed by inhuman working conditions, or thrown live into the pits when they could no longer work.

Middle-aged miners, who said they were survivors of the massacre, said the screams of men still alive could be heard from the pits, but their friends could not help them because of the Japanese armed guards.

The modern exhibits, based on investigations which have been in progress for the past decade or more, show dead miners in lifelike postures of anger and protest.

No Japanese correspondents were present when the alleged atrocity was unveiled. Officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, who accompanied the correspondents, stated that the display had been put on solely at the initiative of the local people. However, it will clearly exercise some political influence in Japan, with which China shortly hopes to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship, drawing a line under the bitter memories of the war.

Signature of the treaty has been held up by the Japanese Government's reluctance to include a clause condemning "hegemonism" in the region—a Chinese euphemism for Soviet influence.

China and Russia have recently exchanged polemics over this issue.

Meo refugees a Thai problem

From Bruce Palling
Nan Province, Northern Thailand, July 29

While several thousand Vietnamese refugees are preparing to return to Saigon, hundreds of Meo tribespeople are still trickling across the Laos border to this remote province.

With more than 10,000 Meos already in Nan and perhaps another 10,000 elsewhere in refugee camps in Thailand, the Meos are easily the most numerous refugees from Indo-China, and they pose the greatest political headache to the Thai Government.

Nearly 5,000 Meos have found temporary shelter in the village of Pua, which is only 20 miles west of the Laos border and more than 400 miles north of Bangkok.

To most of the world the Meos are known for their "secret army" which the Central Intelligence Agency established in Laos during the 1960s under the leadership of General Vang Pao, a Meo.

However, only 50 of the refugees at Pua ever had anything to do with the Vang Pao army, whose primary purpose was to fight the pro-communist Pathet Lao

Even though the hill tribes in Pua had hardly any connexion with General Vang Pao after he fled the country last May in the face of growing Pathet Lao domination of the shaky coalition government, these Meo villagers headed for Thailand both to search for him and to avoid involvement with the Pathet Lao.

These hill tribes were settled on a prosperous American-funded irrigation project in neighbouring Sayaboury province in Laos.

The other escape route for Indo-Chinese refugees—a new life in Europe or the United States—is completely out of the question for the Meos, most of whom have never seen an Asian city, and whose main cash crop has for years been opium.

Senior Thai Foreign Ministry sources in Bangkok and local authorities say that all the Meo refugees in Thailand, including the 3,000 to 5,000 former Vang Pao troops who flew to an air base in north-east Thailand in May, will be resettled in Nan Province as close to the Laos border as possible.

The Thai Foreign Ministry sees the movement of the Meos to Nan as the first step to their gradually returning to Laos of their own free will, something which no one can safely predict

What we must understand before foisting our ideas on the developing world

Bernice Rubens, who won the Booker Prize for fiction in 1970, and the US Blue Ribbon Documentary Award in 1969, has recently returned from a tour of the Third World in preparation for a film on the condition of women for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Her new novel, *I Sent a Letter to My Love*, was published last week (W. H. Allen, £3.50) and she contributes this column in our International Women's Year series.

Harry Kerr

The world has always been divided into "them" and "us", not only on political and economic levels, but also, if we are honest, in our hearts and minds. The *establishment of United Nations aid agencies*, and their continuing programmes in the Third World, confirms that division and, in confirming it, sustains it too. The concept of "them" is one of diminishment, subservience and need; that of "us" exalted, dominant and well endowed. "We" are the givers; "they" are the receivers.

A precarious relationship, open to all kinds of abuse and exploitation. At its worst, it is a happy hunting-ground for threat and paternalism; at its best, it attaches no strings. The quality of giving, *and its subsequent efficiency, reflects the* attitudes of those men and women in the field. UN aid officials seem to fall into two categories.

At the one extreme, there are those who, in their own words, have had "a hellyful of underdevelopment". With increasing disenchantment and cynicism, they have moved from post to post, from *rupee to rupiah, from rand to peso, measuring* their currency in gins and tonics sipped in left-over English clubs, and complaining woefully of the service.

They make no attempt to learn the language of their hosts, and their social cocktail-circuit is strictly confined to their own and usually white kind. Most of these men have been in the aid business since its early beginnings. No doubt, as pioneers, they were fired by a youthful zeal. But over the years, thwarted by bureacracy, and lack of coordination, they have regretfully abdicated and settled down to a cushy number.

Fortunately these people are in the minority, but alas, they tend to hold authoritative posts, and thus, through their lack of enthusiasm and their consequent inefficiency, *they thwart the brave efforts* of those for whom the work is creative and amply rewarding.

All over the Third World, sometimes in incommunicable outposts, and often in a killing climate, there are thousands of men and women, both in and outside the UN agencies, who are achieving small miracles. In the areas of health, education and agri*culture they are effecting minor revolutions*.

Mechanization of farms, the introduction of new seed and fertilizer, the opening of polyclinics and schools, the building of roads, all of these amenities have enriched the quality of life for thousands. But they are small pockets of progress. The overall picture is one of an eternal and very expensive *losing battle*.

There are some people who accept that this is the unhappy truth of things, and who claim that the most we can do is to postpone and make more palatable the defeat. But death-rattle it is, no matter how beautiful its orchestration.

I think the outlook need not be so pessimistic. There are possibly two basic *reasons why UN aid falters*, and why it does not fulfil its vast and promising potential. The first is the lack of cooperation from the government of the countries concerned. Almost all agency aid work depends for its smooth functioning on the agreement and backing of the ruling *authorities. Often, especially in controversial* areas like population control, this backing is not forthcoming. Often, too, governments change, and with them minds and *priorities*. Coupled with this stumbling-block is the lack of coordination between the agencies themselves. Thus it is possible to find, on the outskirts of a Ghanaian village, a brand-new, fully equipped health *centre, without an adequate road* to get to it.

In Jogjakarta, a superbly built university science laboratory has no provision for teachers or textbooks. In Sri Lanka, a project of the World Food Programme, probably the most imaginative and far-reaching agency of them all, fails to get off the ground through lack of communication *with government authorities*. And all over the developing world, in far corners of foreign fields, stands the final and definitive symbol of the chaotic, haphazard, and desperately well-meaning efforts of UN aid, the giant combine harvester, immobile through lack of maintenance technique, and known locally as the FAO Folly.

The second reason why aid programmes *falter is perhaps more controversial*. It concerns the concept of "them" and "us". It concerns the basic notion of respect.

Too often we believe that what *we* represent is automatically progress, and it is these ideas that we try and foist on others. Examples are legion. A sociologist's report to a UN authority, a report that was taken very seriously indeed, *deplored the fact* that mechanization of farms did not benefit the rural woman. "She is still using cumbersome traditional tools for cooking." As if *not* to have a prestige-cooker and a refrigerator is a sign of female enslavement. That sociologist (what *is* a sociologist?) ignores the fact that the tradition that goes with a cooking pot includes *fresh foods and an altogether more healthy* attitude to life than the deep-freeze syndrome can allow.

In some villages in Pakistan, women are ready and more than willing to accept aids for birth control. A WHO project, advised by experts, including yet another *sociologist, decided on the inter-uterine* device. The programme has been an abyssmal failure. Nobody took into account the fact that these women spend most of their waking lives in a crouching position, baking patties, milking buffaloes, hoeing, weeding and drawing water. Theirs is a crouching tradition, for which no one in authority had any respect.

A *woman in an Indonesian village has* 10 children. In her terms, she is prepared to have 10 to ensure that at least one will survive to care for her in her old age. There is little point and less understanding in telling such a woman that two children, well fed and cared for, would both survive. She will not understand your way of thinking, because her attitude to *death is traditionally different, and before and* if we seek to modify it, we must give it our respect. If peasants think that pesticide and fertilizer are evil spirits, and there is much logic in that, we must respect it, too. We must understand another's way of thinking, another's values. We cannot continue to assume that ours are right and therefore equatable with progress.

Finally, we must acknowledge that in many ways "they" have a great deal to teach "us". Those UN workers who are *succeeding in the field are winning because* they acknowledge this vital fact. They are working in places where civilization and civilized attitudes are more acute than they have ever known. They have seen a respect for old age, they have seen a reverence for a living tradition, they have seen a dedication to the natural order of things, and they have understood that that *order must not be destroyed*.

They have reconsidered in their hearts the concept of "them" and "us". They have swept aside all notions of implied superiority. They have acknowledged the wealth of the other side. They give, confident that in the giving the receiving is entailed.

Getting a fair deal for America's disabled

The United States attitude to its millions of handicapped men and women has been nothing if not equivocal in the past decade. Up until 1970, for instance, bright graduates like New York's Elaine Kowald who wanted to teach were told: "Forget it—you'll never pass the physical examination." Yet Elaine had nothing more disabling than a lame leg, result of childhood polio. Then in 1970 another polio victim, Judy Heuman, came slap up against the same prejudice, thinly disguised as a "safety precaution" in the event of school emergencies. Judy, wheelchaired, took her case to court. Her plea that she had been unfairly discriminated against won her a licence to teach in elementary school. The point had been made.

Thanks to efforts like Mrs Heuman's, to strong pressure groups which are springing up all over the country, and to some enlightened thinking at government level (motivated not least by the mammoth problem of Vietnam veterans), social acceptance of disabled people is growing. That awareness, ironically, also has economic strings: businessmen are now realizing, through the *discipline of recent legislation, that disabled* employees are better risks on their pay roll—if properly placed in the right jobs. They appreciate their employment more, are punctual, less accident prone, and rate low on absenteeism.

Yet despite this wave of concern for a minority group, there remains a vast grey area of unconcern, both professional and lay. Crucial to the value of the breakthroughs in rehabilitation currently going on in the *States—programmes from early* diagnosis, to psychotherapy and vocational guidance—a great number of family physicians don't know about or won't go along with them. Patients are discharged from hospital and returned home to mope, too often without any referral to rehabilitation centres. What happens in one state may well not apply in another: the communication network does not always stretch that far.

"This is a big country", explains Dr James Garrett, executive director of research at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington. "It's *not easy to convince the Doubting* Thomas who hears about our various projects, but for whom seeing is believing. Educating those who have not heard is even more difficult.

"It's been said that rehabilitation goes in three phases. The first, an expression of ineffectual sympathy for the handicapped on the 'oh, poor things' level. Then an economic evaluation, followed by a social concern. I should say we are at the moment somewhere between the last two phases."

Dr Garrett, who recommends much of the legislation in this field which goes to *Congress, is certainly not disheartened by* the "disabled" story thus far. So much has happened already in the past few years that he can hardly be impatient now for miracles. Congress ruled in its Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that all employers with any reasonable-sized Federal contract must accept qualified applicants who are handicapped, on an equal opportunity basis.

Interestingly (and we cannot know if economy or conscience is at work here), when Dr Garrett held a workshop in New York for companies employing disabled people, businessmen showed genuine concern about enforcing the new Act, whether or not they were dealing with government building contracts.

Travel on a subway train today and you *will see pictures of smiling* disabled workers, captioned: "I got my job through the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation", and other supportive propaganda to place skilled, educated men and women in worthwhile posts. Counsellors abound, trained in guidance and vocational counselling. There is strong emphasis on one-to-one contact, regrettably almost unknown in Britain, where the need for psychological help has existed for too long. In New York, Dr Salvatore DiMichael, Director of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, views counselling as so significant that he has upgraded the traditional group gatherings for social fun into working parties, where shared experiences in employment, marital difficulties, relationship problems and personal fears all serve to guide each *other. He encourages* this kind of chance to offer their own input, at private or administrational level, in the belief that everyone should first learn to see themselves as little or no different from anyone *else*.

So much for what is happening at some of the later stages in rehabilitation. One important experimental project has been running since 1970 which has convinced observers that a great deal of unnecessary distress and expense can be saved, by starting rehabilitation virtually at the onset.

The first of the experiments began in *Phoenix, Arizona. Because an air evacuation* system was already operative there, a neurological centre admitted spinal injury cases flown in as quickly as possible after the accident. Within five days' acute care, the patient would be put on to a programme which combined medical treatment with physical and occupational therapy *and* psychotherapy. Dr Garrett watched some *dramatic* results emerge: hospital stays were reduced by half. Broken spinal cords were not, of course, mended. But much of the attendant problems associated with the severity of accident trauma were side-stepped, or overcome, with this entirely new stress on speed.

"If this system works for spinal injury, why not for other disabilities?" he asks. "*Slow progressive illness presents a similar* opportunity to help—by getting to it early enough, and delaying collapse. If we can also show patients how to cope with their handicap, they can stay longer in normal life, with a career and families, and shorter time in hospital."

Rosemary March

Law Report July 29 1975 House of Lords

Admissibility of confessions

Director of Public Prosecutions v Ping Lin

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Kilbrandon and Lord Salmon

A judge who has to decide whether a confession by an accused person *is admissible* in evidence at his trial should only ask himself: "Have the prosecution proved that the contested statement was voluntary in the sense that it was not *obtained by* fear of prejudice or hope of advantage excited or held out by a person in authority (or by oppression where it is relevant)?"

The House of Lords so *held* in dismissing an appeal by Ping Lin, now serving a sentence of six years, from the dismissal by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Browne, Mr Justice Swanwick and Mr Justice Griffiths) of his appeal against conviction at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Gwyn Morris, QC, and a jury) on charges that he had *conspired with* two co-defendants and other persons to contravene provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, by peddling Chinese heroin to *members of the public*.

The facts, summarized from Lord Hailsham's speech, on the agreed footing that the police evidence was correct, were that on August 28, 1974, Ping Lin was surprised by police while smoking heroin with two friends at his flat. Chinese heroin in two plastic bags was found at the flat. He and his friends were taken into custody.

Next day police had two interviews with him. At the first a detective superintendent administered a caution and questioned him. He maintained that he was only a smoker of *the drug*; admitted getting heroin from "a man in Gerrard Street" whom he did not name; and after further exchanges he exonerated his two *friends* and said: "You let me go, and I find you man plenty heroin." The interrogating officer replied: "That can't be done", and continued with his questioning. He made it plain that he was not accepting the appellant's denials and wished him to identify his supplier. The superintendent said: "You appreciate *this* is a very serious matter." The appellant replied: "Yes. Do I go prison?" and the officer answered "I should think so" and that the maximum sentence was 14 years.

After being taxed again with habitual dealing in a big way, he broke down and made two more unsuccessful attempts to make a deal with the officer.

The superintendent then told him: "If you show the judge that you have helped police to trace bigger drug people I am sure he will bear it in mind when he *sentences you*", *whereupon the* appellant said: "Look, I get the stuff from Fook in Gerrard Street. I phone him up. He brings it round to me." He gave further *information as a result of which* a trap was laid for Ping Fuk Fung, who was identified and convicted.

At the trial, in the jury's absence, the judge ruled that the appellant's statements "were made voluntarily" and were admissible. The appellant was found guilty of the charges.

On his appeal the Court of Appeal, though they felt that the superintendent's words about the judge and the sentence were "dangerously" near the borderline and "had better not have been said", were satisfied that the police had not held out any inducement to the appellant.

The court certified two questions of general public importance: "(1) In the case of a confession alleged to be inadmissible on the ground that it was obtained by an inducement emanating from a person in authority, is the test of admissibility (a) whether what was said was capable of being an inducement and may on the evidence have been so regarded by the accused? or (b) whether the Crown have proved that what was said by the person in authority either was not an inducement or was not intended by him to be one (he being guilty of no other relevant impropriety)? (2) On the *facts* of this case, was the court required to hold as a matter of law that the admissions made by the appellant were not 'voluntary' and were inadmissible?"

Mr John Hazan, QC, and Mr Michael Crystal for the appellant; *Mr C. J. Crespi* and Mr Roy Amlot for the director.

Lord Wilberforce agreed with the reasons of Lord Morris and Lord Hailsham for dismissing the *appeal*.

LORD MORRIS said that in *Ibrahim v Rex* ([1914] AC 599) Lord Sumner, giving the opinion of the Privy Council, had said it had long been *established* as a positive rule of English criminal law that no statement by an accused was admissible in evidence against him unless the prosecu*tion proved that it was voluntary*. It was for the judge, in the absence of the jury and having heard the testimony of witnesses, to decide whether that had been *proved and that the statement* was admissible. Lord Sumner explained that by a voluntary statement he meant one that had not been obtained either by fear of prejudice "exercised" by or hope of advantage being "held out" by "a person in authority". That guidance was clear.

His Lordship thought the first point certified raised unnecessary complications. It posed a question as to which of two stated tests of admissibility was correct. As the rule of the criminal law had been recognized as long ago as 1914 as being then a long established "positive" rule his Lordship saw no need to reexamine its justification or basis.

On the second, the judge's *decision depended on his view of* whether the evidence of what the appellant said and did was inadmissible. Though the case was on its face perhaps near the boundary line his Lordship was not persuaded either that the judge's ruling or the Court of Appeal conclusion was wrong or based on any wrong application of principle. He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD HAILSHAM said that the evidence against the appellant was overwhelming and its reliability was not challenged before the House. The admissibility of a significant part of it depended on the application of the rule that, to be admissible, confessions, however convincing, must be voluntary in the sense that the prosecution must prove beyond reasonable doubt that which was set out in Lord Sumner's classical words—though his Lordship considered that Lord Sumner really said "excited" and not "exercised".

On the evidence it was clear that by any rational test the appellant had unambiguously and truthfully confessed to dealing on a *retail scale with heroin supplied* by Ping Fuk Fung as his wholesaler so that on any rational system of law his conviction was inevitable and unchallengeable.

But on the subject of confessions English law was not wholly rational. It was subject to what Lord Sumner described as a "rule of policy"—putting the *burden of proof on the prosecution*. The appellant's contention was that his confession was inadmissible because it was induced by a hope of advantage in that he had been led to believe that if he led the police to find his supplier the judge would bear it in mind in deciding his sentence. That contention had to be seriously examined in the light of the rule, and if found to be correct the House must give effect to it unless their Lordships were prepared to overrule a line of authorities going back to the eighteenth century, recognized by the Privy Council in *Ibrahim*, by the House, and in numberless other cases in this country and the Commonwealth.

The rule was far too firmly established to be modified except by the legislature. By the judiciary, though it should not be extended, it must not be whittled down.

The trial judge had decided that the appellant's statements were voluntary. On analysis, and conceding that the case was marginal, his Lordship thought he was entitled to do so. He could not help regarding the issue as basically one of fact. The trial judge shuld approach his task by applying Lord Sumner's test in a commonsense way as a jury would do. In the light of all the facts in their context he should ask himself one question—and no other.

His Lordship formulated the question, and said that many recent cases in the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Court of Appeal approached the matter in too legalistic and casuistical a spirit so as to form a clog on the proper exercise by the police of their investigatory function and, indeed, on the administration of justice itself.

The two tests proposed in the first certified question were far too sophisticated. The true test was that proposed by Lord Sumner, as slightly elaborated in the introduction to the Judges' Rules (para (e)).

In that light, his Lordship believed the judge was entitled to find that the appellant's statements were voluntary. It was clear that he was entitled to conclude that *while the appellant* might have been encouraged to disclose the name and identity of his supplier by the superintendent's perfectly accurate statement about the judiciary, and while it was clear that the conversation thereafter proceeded on the assumption that an unambiguous confession to retail trading had already been made, the confession itself was obtained before anything which could have been an inducement had occurred, and not in consequence of any hope of advantage or fear of prejudice, and that, apart from the *disclosure of the identity of the* supplier, what followed was only an amplification of what had already been said.

His Lordship would answer the *second question* by an unambiguous "no", though he had some difficulty, on its particular formulation, in recognizing a point of general public importance.

His Lordship was not happy about the formulation of the first question. It suggested two, or possibly three, other and more sophisticated tests, when the real test, formulated by Lord Sumner, was one of fact to be decided by the judge, normally in the absence of the jury, and, on appeal, whether the judge was entitled in law to come to the conclusion of fact on consideration of all the facts and evidence.

LORD KILBRANDON, concurring, said that he did not think *their Lordships ought* to answer the first question and he would answer the second in the negative.

He would agree that if an officer obtained a confession by telling *the accused that if he helped* the police, the officer was sure the judge would bear it in mind when he passed sentence, that confession would be inadmissible as having been obtained by the holding out of an advantage. The expression "helping the police" was equivocal and rather sinister; it could well refer to making an admission of guilt. But the facts of the present case were far otherwise.

LORD SALMON, too, preferred not to answer the first question and answered the second in the negative. He said that there were far too many reported cases concerning appeals against decisions allowing evidence of confessions or statements to go before a jury, when those decisions were essentially on questions of fact.

Solicitors: Dresdens; DPP.

Crossman Diaries: Judgment reserved

Attorney General v Jonathan Cape Ltd and Others

Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice.

The Lord Chief Justice stated during the final day's hearing in the Attorney General's action to restrain publication of Richard Crossman's *Diaries of a Cabinet Minister*, that he did not see why the restriction on publication should be for ever or for a period of 30 years but that perhaps it should be decided having regard *to the facts of each case. The fact* that 11 years had elapsed since the events covered by the first volume might be a relevant consideration.

In his final speech, Mr Sam Silkin, QC, Attorney General, said that it was clear that Mr Crossman wished to publish while events were fresh in people's minds and in that he was taking up a totally different position from that taken by other ministers in their memoirs.

There was a general acceptance of the fact that where a minister resigned because of *differences of* opinion with the Government he might make a personal statement in the House of Commons. That was inevitably a departure from *the convention referred to* by Sir John Hunt, Secretary of the Cabinet, in correspondence. It was a hallowed exception in the interest of fairness to the minister and was not evidence that the rule did not exist.

His Lordship suggested that on the footing of confidence it was at least arguable that there was no restriction on a Cabinet *minister stating his own point of* view.

The Attorney replied that the principle clearly extended to a Cabinet minister stating his own opinion. If that were permissible it would be within the bounds of the doctrine for a Cabinet minister before resignation to come out of Cabinet and say something was his view, a view contrary to that of the Cabinet as a whole.

His Lordship: It is very important whether confidentiality prevented one from expressing one's own view.

The Attorney agreed, and said that statements by dissenting ministers as to their own views would ipso facto be disclosing the views of others.

The Attorney then *considered* his own function. It was long-established and not a right of veto: it was a power to apply in various situations to the court so that the court could exercise its power if it thought fit. The Attorney and the Cabinet Secretary were not censors; it was for the court to decide.

The novelty of the action lay only in the book itself, in its material giving detailed day-by-day accounts of discussion of matters which had always been regarded as matters of confidentiality. The title "Diaries" was accurate, a day-by-day record of those matters as they occurred. It was that quality which distinguished the book from other memoirs.

His Lordship asked whether there was any principle applying the 30-year rule relevant to public records to a Cabinet minister's memoirs.

The Attorney said that he had never put it higher than a pointer as to how the court might look at the matter. The Public Records Act embraced conclusions of Cabinet meetings and they were not to be disclosed within 30 years unless specific authority was given. It would be strange if documents *recording such conclusions* were protected for 30 years and yet it was open to anyone to put in print by way of disclosure of what was actually said.

The Attorney General considered the affidavit of Sir Anthony Nutting which revealed a different situation from that in Mr Crossman's case. There a former minister was writing about a particular issue and had waited for ten years in the national interest. He had accepted that there should be major excisions.

The defendants argued that there had to be a specific cause of action but the authorities did not support that view. It was unreal to say that in some cases there was a cause of action and one could proceed whereas in *other* cases there was no cause of action and one could not. There were many *situations* not based on contract or tort where there was a *right to obtain relief. It followed* that the suggestion that what he sought involved a major jump was wholly unfounded.

His Lordship: The only leap was bringing *Argyll v Argyll* ([1967] Ch 302) up to the status of a public matter.

The Attorney, referring to the argument of Mr Brian Neill, QC, *for the literary executors*, that the proper means of preventing acts against the public interest was by use of the criminal law, said that that recognized the need to protect. It would be strange if he, the Attorney, could not step in before the damage was done.

His Lordship: You could step in if the threatened action is in breach of a statute.

The Attorney replied that the public interest was not served by saying that if there was a criminal offence regarding publication of documents an injunction could be obtained but no injunction could be obtained if the same documents were concerned and no criminal offence was committed.

Alluding to statements that publication was a matter of conscience, the Attorney said that it was difficult to say that conscience applied to private matters but had no application where the Attorney was the suitor. It would be remarkable if Mr Crossman's colleagues could bring proceedings for a breach of confidence but the Attorney could not.

When the Attorney again referred to the *Argyll* case, the Lord Chief Justice said: "I think I ought to follow *Argyll*. If anyone is going to attack it it should be the Court of Appeal. But you have still got a further leap to make in the special circumstances of the present case."

The Attorney referred to the judgment of Lord Denning in *Fraser v Evans* ([1969] 1 QB 349) accepting the principle in *Argyll*.

The Attorney was not some figure which had strayed from another planet—he was present in his position of upholding the public interest generally and was acting on behalf of the Cabinet and, above that, on behalf of the Crown whose confidence was being destroyed.

His Lordship: The leap from *Argyll* gets bigger if you talk of the confidence of the Crown.

The Attorney submitted that it was not a major jump. The difficulty felt by his Lordship was one which did not arise if Cabinet members had a duty of confidence owed to *them. Was it right that* they should be forced to bring proceedings to enforce breaches or did the right of confidence extend to the right of the Attorney General in the traditional sphere of guardian of the public interest to bring proceedings on their behalf? Alternatively, was it not right that the Attorney was acting on behalf of *the Crown?*

His Lordship: That would get over the difficulty of whether a person speaking his own views was in breach of confidence. If *it were a Crown matter it does* not matter whose views are concerned.

Later, his Lordship said that he did not see why the restriction on publication should be for ever or for a period of 30 years; it should be decided *having regard* to the facts of each case. The fact that 11 years had elapsed since the events covered by the first volume *of the Diaries might* be a relevant consideration.

There were three factors in assessing how long an injunction should last. (1) Whether persons concerned were *still active in political* life. Sir Anthony Nutting had based his decision to publish his book on that.

His Lordship: Is that a good test? If it is a Crown privilege, why should there be any bother about individual memoirs?

The Attorney acknowledged that that was a fair point but said that the right rested in the Crown and what also rested in the Crown was the need to preserve the machinery of government. It became a matter of the Crown's interest as head of the executive to ensure that the *period before publication* was permitted would not cause erosion of that principle.

(2) The 30-year period under the Public Records Act was no *more than a guide to the court*. The Attorney wondered what purpose the Act would have if one banned publication of the record for 30 years but allowed an account by someone who was present to be published after 10 years. (3) Were the issues referred to still live issues?

His Lordship: It is startling *how often one sees issues coming* back and references in memoirs to what is happening today.

The Attorney accepted that Parliament would have to make a reasonable *compromise* and that for the purposes of the present case it was sufficient not to speak of time.

The Attorney concluded by inviting his Lordship to grant injunctions but not for any specific period of time.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

Court of Appeal

Minister's power over Pan Am's commissions

Pan American World Airways Inc v Department of Trade

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Scarman

The Secretary of State has power under articles 60 *and 79 of Air* Navigation Order, 1974, to impose conditions relating to the commission payable to travel agents by Pan American World Airways.

The *Court of Appeal* allowed an appeal by the defendants, the Department of Trade, from the judgment of Mr Justice Donaldson (*The Times*, May 24) declar*ing, inter alia, that the minister* had no power under articles 60 or 79 of the Air Navigation Order, or otherwise, to impose conditions restricting the commission payable *by them to their sales agents*.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Article 60 provides: "(1) . . . The appropriate authority may . . . *suspend or vary any* . . . certificate, licence, approval, permission . . . or other document . . . (3) The breach of any condition subject to which any certificate, licence, approval, permission . . . or other document . . . has been granted or issued . . . shall . . . render the document invalid during the continuance of the breach."

Mr J. G. Le Quesne, QC, Mr Harry Woolf and Mr Michael Kennedy for the Department of Trade; Mr Peter Webster, QC, and Mr Denis Henry for Pan Am.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Pan Am carried 30,000 passengers a month into and out of the United Kingdom. The Board of Trade had granted them operation permits which allowed them to operate their scheduled services on specified routes. But those permits neither permitted nor prescribed the fares which Pan Am might charge; nor did the permits say *anything* about the commission which Pan Am paid to travel agents.

Such fares and commission had hitherto been left to agreement between the airlines themselves through the International Air Transport Association (IATA) whose resolutions to be binding *had to be unanimous*.

Until last April IATA were agreed that the commission payable to travel agents should be 7 per cent of the fare. But the falling off in traffic had led to severe competition. Some airlines secretly broke the IATA resolutions and began paying agents more—and so filled up their empty seats. Pan Am did not break the resolutions, but the impact on them became most serious.

To meet the situation, Pan Am decided to pay agents, not only 7 per cent, but also a bonus of 3 per cent, if their sales of Pan Am tickets were maintained at 90 per cent of the corresponding level in 1974. The decision caused consternation among the other airlines. At a special conference at Nice in April a proposal to increase the commission to 7½ per cent was vetoed by Pan Am.

Since then there had been chaos. Pan Am and some other airlines had been paying 10 per cent commission. British Airways *had increased theirs to 7½ per cent*.

In April the Department of Trade called on Pan Am to undertake to limit commission to the rates of the IATA resolutions and said *that if an undertaking was not* given, the minister would consider varying Pan Am's operating permits under article 60 of the Air Navigation Order, made under the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, as amended.

Pan Am refused and challenged the department's powers and issued an originating summons. Mr Justice Donaldson declared that the minister had no power to impose conditions to restrict the rate of commission paid by Pan Am.

When granting a permit the minister could impose conditions: see article 79 of the order.

Clearly the minister could impose conditions which [illegible] impose. They had to be relevant and he must act honestly.

Article 60 gave the minister a wide power to suspend or vary any permission and there was no limitation on that power.

The Order was made under section 8 of the Civil Aviation Act, expressly giving effect to the Chicago Convention in 1944 which laid down the principles to which the nations of the world would adhere with regard to international air traffic.

By article 1 every state had exclusive sovereignty over the air-space above its territory. By article 6 no scheduled international air service could be operated over the territory of a contracting state except with the express permission of that state and in accordance with the terms of that permission. The article was wide and unrestricted. There was no restriction on the terms or conditions: they could include powers to include restrictions on commission to agents.

The only limitations which could be said to apply were under the Bermuda Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States in 1946, article 12 of the annex of which dealt with rates to be charged by air carriers of the two contracting parties. Mr Justice Donaldson had held that "rates" did not cover commission rates to travel agents.

The Bermuda Agreement was no part of the municipal law of this country. The law which the court had to apply was the Act of 1949, the 1974 Order and the Chicago Convention. The court was bound to take notice of the Convention: see *Salomon v Commissioners of Customs and Excise* ([1967] 2 QB 116).

There was no limitation whatever on the power of the Department of Trade to impose conditions on operating permits and those conditions could cover the commission paid to travel agents. His Lordship very much doubted whether in fact Mr Justice Donaldson was right in saying that the reference to "rates" in the Bermuda Agreement was to be confined to fares and not to commission. At the time the agreement was being negotiated there were conferences covering the [illegible] subject of fares and commission. A contemporaneous exposition was of the greatest value in point of law.

But the Bermuda Agreement could not restrict the powers of the minister. The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Lawton agreed.

LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, agreeing, said that the Bermuda Agreement was no part of the law of England. [illegible] of treaties [illegible] in law [illegible] see Lord Denning in *Blackburn v Attorney-General* ([1971] [illegible]).

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Slaughter & May.

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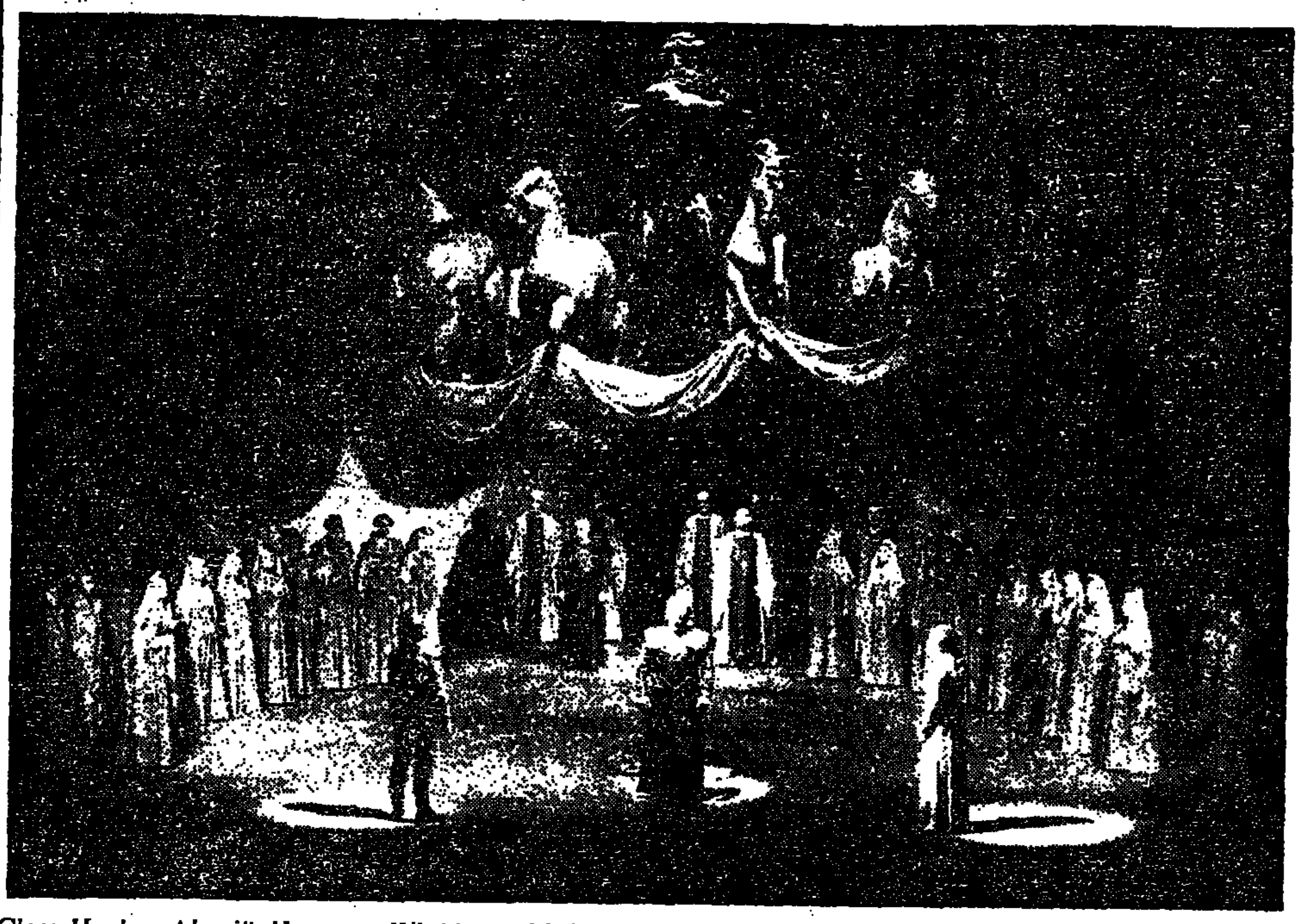
THE ARTS



Claes-Haakan Ahnsjö, Hermann Winkler and Lilian Sukis: Idomeneus renounces his kingdom

Munich misses a great opportunity

Idomeneo

Cuvilliéstheater, Munich

Stanley Sadie

Idomeneo is, of course, Munich's own opera. Mozart composed his first operatic masterpiece here in 1780-81, and the theatre for which he composed it, in the Electoral Residence, still stands—or rather, was rebuilt in its original form after war-time destruction. No need, then, for the compromises that invariably have to be found when a work is put on in a theatre far different in size and shape and facilities from the one for which it was designed.

No need, that is, if the intention is to give a performance on terms comparable with those Mozart envisaged. Musically speaking, we more or less take for granted nowadays that a performance does best to correspond with the composer's ideas, at least to a large extent; and it is surprising that so little thought seems to have been given by producers or designers to the propriety of reconstructing original stage styles (and scholars have not failed to show them the way).

The new Munich *Idomeneo*, although musically accomplished, represents an opportunity missed. Cuvilliès's theatre, with its elaborate rococo interior, invites a staging which fits its scale, follows its visual perspectives, and harmonizes with its architecture—and, while we are about it, harmonizes with the classical intensity of Mozart's score (as the Covent Garden *Clemenza di Tito* so successfully contrives to do). Instead, the producer Peter Brenner and the designer Ekkehard Grübler have gone for what is perhaps best called an old-fashioned German expressionist style.

I admit that my heart sank when, during the overture, we were presented with a mighty, dimly lit statue of Neptune and his four steeds (who decorously support a heavy velvet drape in their crooked fore legs). To remind us that he dominates the opera, Neptune is omnipresent, mostly high above the action. The stage is enclosed, and occupied by a large titled disc. At moments of stress projections flit across the scrim and the disc revolves—in her first aria Electra has to walk quite hurriedly to stay in the same place. At the sinking of Idomeneus's ship, the heaving stage and the sight of deckhands clutching at rigging and ropes is plausible and effective (although it would be better had the cries of the distressed mariners come from the stage rather than the wings); but that can be said of little else in the production.

In fact, although Dr Brenner disavows the notion of *Idomeneo* as a "concert in costume" or oratorio, his formal, stylized treatment of the chorus, uniformly clad and mostly in serried ranks, conduces to just that impression; their ceremonial with oars and garlands at "Placido e il mar", and their lying down at the end of the second finale exclaiming "Corriamo, fuggiamo", scarcely suggest realistic drama. The principals are required to act out their words (not their music) with cliché-ridden gestures and grimaces and writhings. Use of the revolve regrettably decrees that a drop curtain descend at several inopportune moments, notably in all three marches, where we ought to see a company ceremoniously assemble. With the first it is perhaps as well, for no one assembles at all; the curtain rises to disclose that Idomeneus and Arbaces are alone and that the Act I finale has been omitted.

One production point is of special interest. In a letter to his father justifying the cutting in the premiere, of Electra's "D'Oreste, d'Ajace", Mozart said it would be "very silly" to clear the stage merely to allow "Madame Electra to sing her aria". Very silly by Mozart's conventions, but not by Dr Brenner's: here Electra begins with so ferocious an outburst that everyone recoils in horror and flees—though they are later to be found waiting when she departs and the lights go up.

The production's lost opportunities are the sadder in view of the musical vigour and immediacy. This is a small theatre; the orchestral sound has plenty of bite and character, and the smallness of the pit decrees a favourable balance for the woodwind. Wolfgang Sawallisch draws firm, tense, mostly but not always tidy playing from the Bavarian State Orchestra. Tempos are not slow, and there is plenty of life in the lyrical music, ample weight in the accompanied recitatives. In the continuo ones, a fortepiano is used rather than a harpsichord. A sad dearth of appoggiaturas, although the New Mozart Edition text, which suggests them liberally, was used.

There are some excellent solo performances. As Electra, Julia Varady, if specially handicapped by the melodramatic villainess slinkiness required by the production, sang with splendid vitality and attack, and brilliant, sharply focused tone; her final aria was indeed electrifying. Lilian Sukis, a Lithuanian-born soprano, made something more than the usual sweetly gentle girl of Ilia: she sang with real intensity and showed that the long-spanned phrases of Ilia's arias can profit from it. "Zeffiretti, lusinghieri" was amply, accurately and passionately sung, with an apt glitter to the tone.

It was a tenor, not a soprano Idomantes, predictably but regrettably; quite properly the rewritten duet in Act III was preferred (though it scarcely sounds of a piece with the rest). Claes-Haakan Ahnsjö, a Swede, is not, I imagine, an experienced singer—he certainly looks youthful—but he shapes the lines musically and has a pleasantly even and clean voice that looks likely to enrich as it develops. Neither he nor Idomeneus, Hermann Winkler, had his Act III aria (we had only 2¼ hours' music). Mr Winkler's full robust tenor served well; there is ample warmth and breadth, perhaps not quite the agility that even the simplified version of "Fuor del mar" needs.

Tom Bell and Lynn Farleigh

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Sex and Kinship in a Savage Society

Theatre Upstairs

Irving Wardle

The writing team of Jeremy Seabrook and Michael O'Neill have a knack of surfacing at key moments in the life of the Royal Court. It was for *Life Price*, their last piece, that William Gaskill started giving tickets away free. Now they return as the Theatre Upstairs is on the point of closing down.

On present evidence, they do not write the kind of plays that transfer. They come over as sociologists first and dramatists second. But their appearance at this moment bleakly highlights the way things are going. Elsewhere in the building my colleague Mr Lewsen is penning a notice on the Savoy revival of *Murder at the Vicarage*. London evidently has room for that, but not for a modest studio like the Theatre Upstairs where interesting work can be tried out without any thoughts of transfer. Too late, as usual, I would like to say that I have had good and bad evenings at the Theatre Upstairs, but have never come out feeling the time has been wasted.

Sex and Kinship, as you would suppose, embodies the principle that anthropology begins at home: "home" in this case being a mental institution where a pederast schoolteacher is visited by his family, all of them sweating with embarrassment. Mum has brought some home-made jam, sister Beryl admires the room, and step-father Brian contributes some hearty rhubarbing about the motorway. After these preliminaries the story starts coming together like a bloodstained jigsaw puzzle. We learn that Colin, the teacher, was an unwanted child conceived in a conjugal rape; and that once born he became the victim of his mother's educational aspirations. Passing examinations as required, he learned to despise his family, and by-passed childhood, with the result that he was easy meat for seduction by a determined teenager.

By this time the individual case has fanned out in time and space, showing past generations of parents acting out their dreams at their children's expense, and a present environment of punishment-block council estates and Wimpy bar night-life guaranteed to produce results of the kind from which the family are now averting their eyes. The picture takes shape like a cruel theorem.

You might argue that there is abundant evidence for viewing society as a prison without overstating the point with violent special cases. An added air of unreality comes from the play's method of proceeding from small talk to confessionals, and using tricks such as the entry of a tea lady to stop the family walking out in a huff. But these objections are much outweighed by the authors' care for individual characters, and their accuracy in catching the speech habits and attitudes of different generations.

William Alexander's production focuses profitably on that Tom Bell, as Colin, all too credibly shields himself behind an intellectual syntax when coming clean, and delivers his crucial admission with his eyes shut. Doreen Mantle and Lynn Farleigh share a comfortable Suffolk accent that makes its point when the daughter ferociously changes sides against her mother. Robert Putt, as the stepfather, voicing moral clichés and furtively gobbling institutional cake, catches the uneasiness of the outsider within the family. The play's paradox is that they are all outsiders; yet if they manage to get out, there is no escape.

Murder at the Vicarage

Savoy

Charles Lewsen

This exhibit from the Agatha Christie waxwork museum opened on Monday under the management of Ray Cooney and Donald Bodley; although whether to refute Abraham Lincoln's maxim about fooling all the people all the time, to establish a tax loss, or for sheer loony *joie de* taxidermy, I cannot tell.

To be fair to Dame Agatha, this *pièce beige* was crocheted from her novel of the same name by Moie Charles and Barbara Toy. First produced in 1950, it coincides with Ionesco's first productions; but it seems to me to belong more in the category of the preposterous than the absurd.

It's the old story of a group of people gathered together in one place (and, goodness, how they gather, virtually the whole village trooping through the vicarage, for a confession, a piece of self-incrimination or a nice cup of tea). And of course everyone has a motive for killing nasty Colonel Protheroe, and when he is discovered shot through the back of the head (with a bullet made of lipstick, so far as I could tell on Monday) everyone comes under suspicion and must be questioned by the slow-witted professional detective and shrewd, intuitive Miss Marple who, like the heroine of a Victorian melodrama, has been in danger of having her land appropriated by the villainous colonel.

If Frank Dunlop were to produce this string of clichés, in which the characters bristle with motive without partaking of actual character, we might just get a production that proved the *Young England de nos jours*. However, Donald Bodley's production plods along, only by default getting some ribald laughs from a house cheated of suspense.

In fact, Mr Bodley uncomfortably reminds us that the Christie *oeuvre* has long been the province of our more tawdry amateur companies; and it is with some reluctance that I reveal that those implicated in the sorry mess are in fact professionals. As a clergyman conceived before *Honest to God* sent ripples even into the commercial theatre, Derek Bond actually gives a decent and near-credible performance. Carolyn Moody gets her laughs as the lawks-mum maid.

As Miss Marple, Barbara Mullen opens her eyes winsomely and narrows them shrewdly; that looks after the intellectual side of the character. To demonstrate the intuitive undercurrents that give life to her intellectual shafts, Miss Mullen has invented a series of staccato semaphore tics that suggest Imogen Holst conducting The Rolling Stones—which is really the only attractive image I take from a lamentable evening.

Così fan tutte

Glyndebourne

William Mann

This year's new production by Adrian Slack of Mozart's *Così fan tutte* has moved into its second cast. The production's features are now sharper than John Higgins reported after the first night: it moves very quickly (although there are at least two regrettable cuts in the recitative), and makes a good deal of the *schadenfreudig*, sour-turned *dénouement*—only Alfonso smiles, even Despina is sickened by what she has connived at—as of the lovers' constancy motif symbolized by the lockets.

The unrealistic writing often creates an effect (e.g. in Alfonso's "Nel mare solca", sung with the sisters still on stage, though statuesque) but does not point a consistent attitude to the opera—if Mr Slack has, indeed, arrived at one.

Interestingly but unsatisfactorily, the lower-voiced lovers are more acutely characterized than the soprano and tenor. Sylvia Lindenstrand from Stockholm is a striking Dorabella, high-mettled with flashing coal-black eyes, a persuasive Fury in "Smanie implacabili" which she sang with admirable fire and power. Thomas Allen's Guglielmo is quick-tempered and dark-toned, predictably polished (Glyndebourne has never, I think, had a poor Guglielmo). The new Despina, Daniele Perriers from Paris, offers an irrepressible teenage servant, tireless in business even to the fidgets, strong in mimicry and in straight singing also.

The amiable, heartless Alfonso is Franzt Petri, also a Parisian, a reliable singer and smooth actor who could, without harm, add some abrasiveness to the part. Sad to report, Helena Döse sounded nervous, and unready for the heroics of Fiordiligi, though very pretty, especially in "Prendero quel brunettino": and Anson Austin, from Australian Opera, made a tentative Ferrando, best in his angry "Traditi, schernito". Kenneth Montgomery, the production's new conductor, had his difficulties with the LPO in the pit, but showed real affection for, and understanding of, the glorious score.

Menuhin

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

Yehudi Menuhin was on stage throughout Monday's Prom. Besides conducting his eponymous Festival orchestra in a brace of symphonies by Haydn, he played two works for violin and orchestra by Bach and the Swiss composer, Frank Martin, of which the latter was new to these concerts.

Martin was already 83 when, at the invitation of Menuhin and the conductor of the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, he wrote his *Polyptyque* for violin and two small string orchestras: some listeners may remember him in the Festival Hall audience, the year before he died, when Menuhin gave the English première. Fearing to enter into competition with Bach in abstract concerto form, Martin drew inspiration instead from a polyptyque seen in Siena depicting episodes of the Passion. The six short movements, called Images, may not be what a young composer would write today: not even in Judas's Image, or that of the crowd sadistically enjoying the sight of suffering, is there any real harshness. But though not subscribing to Eliot's view that old men ought to be explorers, Martin, with his refined craftsmanship and compassion, has produced a little work as poetic as it is spiritual. The Images of Christ, in farewell to his disciples, at Gethsemane, and in the final glorification, all have a halo. The solo violin, though not asked for virtuosity, Mr Menuhin played with rare sensitivity as well as appealingly plangent tone. It is music after his own heart. (Michael Dobson conducted.)

Bach's E major concerto went well, too: intimate delicacy in *pianissimo* only very briefly undermined definition.

Haydn's La Reine and La Poule found the Chamber Orchestra living up to its festive title in resonance and spirited characterization—much helped, of course, by their conductor's judicious choice of tempi and sure sense of direction.

Royal Court's new plays by Bond and Hampton

Two new plays by Edward Bond and Christopher Hampton are to be presented at the Royal Court Theatre as part of the forthcoming autumn and spring season. Details of the season's five new British plays were announced this week by the theatre's artistic directors, Robert Kidd and Nicholas Wright.

The new Edward Bond play, entitled *The Fool* and subtitled *Scenes of Bread and Love*, will begin in mid-November and will be directed by Peter Gill. Christopher Hampton's new play, *Treats*, starting in February, 1976, will be directed by Robert Kidd.

Rehearsals began on Monday on the first play of the season, *Teeth 'n' Smiles*, by David Hare, whose earlier play *Slag* was presented at the Royal Court in 1971. The cast includes Helen Mirren, making her debut at the theatre after a year working with Peter Brook in France and Africa, Dave King and Jack Shepherd. *Teeth 'n' Smiles*, which is being directed by the author, is about a rock band playing at a May Ball in Cambridge in 1969. Music for the five-piece rock band has been written by Nick Bicat with lyrics by Tony Bicat.

The second play of the season, Howard Barker's *Stripwell*, which opens in the week of October 6, is described as "an entertainment about a 60-year-old judge who makes a decision to try to live a moral life". Directed by Chris Parr, it stars Michael Hordern and Constance Cummings. Howard Barker's first plays *Cheek* and *No One Was Saved* were presented at the Theatre Upstairs in 1970, and earlier this year his play *Claw* was performed at the Open Space.

How Mad Tulloch Was Taken Away, which is to be presented after Christmas, is the first play of the 38-year-old Scottish dramatist John Morris. He wrote it 18 months ago when he was working backstage at the National Theatre. The play is set in a Scottish military community, and will be presented next month by the Royal Lyceum, Edinburgh, during the first week of the festival before transferring to the Royal Court in January. Ian Hogg plays the lead, and the play is directed by Bill Bryden.

Mr Wright, who along with Robert Kidd this week succeeded Oscar Lewenstein as artistic director of the theatre, said that the season marked a return to the theatre's traditional policy of presenting new British plays, after a season of Joe Orton revivals.

Regine in American film

Regine, the singer, entertainer, actress and night-club owner, will make her American film debut in a cameo role as the Madame of a bordello in Herbert Ross's *The Seven Per-Cent Solution*, to begin shooting in early October at Pinewood Studios and on location in Vienna. Stephen Sondheim is writing a special song for her to sing in the film.

The Seven Per-Cent Solution will star Alan Arkin, Nicol Williamson, Vanessa Redgrave, Maximilian Schell and Robert Duval. Orson Welles and Sir Laurence Olivier are also being sought to appear in cameo roles. The screenplay for the film was written by Nicholas Meyer and based on his own novel.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SPORT

Cricket

Sainsbury puts his wisdom to work

By Alan Gibson

WESTON-SUPER-MARE: Hampshire (17 pts) beat Somerset (7) by 101 runs.

The Weston week has been an outstanding success, as it usually is when the sun is out: less in glory for Somerset, than in satisfaction for their treasurer, who happens not to be, you will be surprised to learn, Bill (hand that bowled Bradman) Andrews. This is about the only job in the county from which he has not been sacked, for the sound reason that he has yet to be appointed to it. He looked as happy as if he had sacked the Treasury himself yesterday, as he surveyed the crowded scene, splendid in vermilion trousers and pipe, his heart and voice so resounding that you would have thought someone was holding a choir practice in the neighbouring church.

Somerset were never really in the match yesterday, though they had one stroke of luck, for Roberts was not well—there were a lot of strains and sicknesses in this match—and not so much of a menace as usual. He did not field after lunch. However, this was hardly a crucial point, since it was the spin bowlers who were likely to win the game. The pitch was dusty, and turned sufficiently to make it tricky chasing runs.

The Hampshire innings ended at 256, which meant Somerset would have to score 265, with time enough if they kept moving. Rose and Taylor made a fair start, but Rose was stumped when Sainsbury came on. It was 52 for one at lunch, with three and a half hours to go.

It needed a big innings by one of the Somerset batsmen to get in range. Close might have provided it, and did indeed play well, but ran out of partners, in more than one sense. He was 61 not out at the end. His promising young middle order men, Slocombe, Roebuck and Marks, failed though Marks showed a sign or two of life. They all found the wisdom of Sainsbury too much for them. Suthern supported Sainsbury well at the other end, and took the important wicket of Richards (this admirable wicketkeeper Stephenson again), but it was Sainsbury's afternoon. His flight and length were judged as you might expect from a man with 20 years of experience who still likes to learn, and regards every fresh batsman as a fresh problem. Even Bill Andrews spoke well of him, at least I think he did.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings 267 (D. R. Turner 50, J. M. Rice 96 not out; D. B. Close 4 for 22).

Second Innings

B. A. Richards, c Close, b Jones	10
P. J. Sainsbury, b Jones	6
D. R. Turner, b Moseley	8
*R. M. C. Gilliat, c Richards, b Moseley	113
J. M. Rice, b Botham	12
T. E. Jesty, c Richards, b Jones	50
C. G. Greenidge, c Close, b Moseley	42
M. N. S. Taylor, c Taylor, b Jones	5
†G. R. Stephenson, b Jones	2
A. M. E. Roberts, l-b-w, b Jones	2
J. Suthern, not out	0
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 2)	6
Total	256

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—17, 3—30, 4—44, 5—203, 6—204, 7—212, 8—218, 9—246, 10—256.

BOWLING: Jones, 20—3—73—6; Moseley, 21—3—57—3; Botham, 9—0—35—1; Close, 14—4—29—0; Richards, 9—5—14—0; Marks, 4—1—23—0; Roebuck, 3—0—18—0.

SOMERSET: First Innings, 259 (I. V. A. Richards 79, P. W. Denning 75; A. M. E. Roberts 6 for 69).

Second Innings

†D. J. S. Taylor, c Sainsbury, b Suthern	31
[illegible]	19
[illegible]	16
[illegible]	0
[illegible]	61
[illegible]	0
[illegible]	0
[illegible]	12
[illegible]	0
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	7
[illegible]	7
Total	163

Pocock dives spectacularly yesterday at slip to dismiss Hampshire off Arnold.

Notable batting from Gloucestershire comes close to bringing win

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire (7 pts) drew with Kent (7).

Although it was a draw this was a splendid game of cricket. Needing 343 to win in 351 minutes, Gloucestershire were 332 for nine when time was called. By then 1,218 runs had been scored in the three days of the match, 392 of them on this last one.

No one could remember when last a side made more than 300 on the third day at Cheltenham. The ball turned less, perhaps, than it usually does here, and more slowly. The outfield, too, was uncommonly fast. Yet to come so near to winning as Gloucestershire did, when having so many to make, was a notable effort.

Sadiq and Knight got them away to a good start with 91 in 90 minutes. Zaheer contributed a breezy 23. But the partnership that really gave Gloucestershire their winning chance was between Knight and Procter, who added 112 for the third wicket. They made a handsome pair, creaming the ball away on the off side and taking the score to 254 before Procter was out, still with a quarter of an hour plus the last 20 overs left.

Gloucestershire must have been delighted to see Procter getting the feel of things again, but Knight's was the innings of the day. Since Arthur Milton gave up they have wanted for a sticker, and this now is what Knight was. With his long reach he scotched the spin of Underwood: from time to time he hit the ball quite beautifully to the cover boundary, or pulled it effortlessly to leg. By the time he was caught in the covers off a ball from Asif that "stopped" he had put Gloucestershire within comfortable reach, at any rate on paper.

Forty-nine from the last 13 overs was what Stovold, Hignell, Brown, Graveney, Davey and Childs were required to make between them. But there was Underwood to be reckoned with. Although he looks tired to me—he is bowling shorter than he likes, or should—he now had Hignell stumped off the first ball of his 29th over, his first wicket of the innings. Stovold was bowled in the 15th over of the last 20, hooking at Asif; Graveney was caught at slip off Underwood in the 18th, and when the last began Gloucestershire, with two wickets standing, still wanted 12 to win. In going for them they lost Davey, caught off a skier, which left Brown to keep out the last ball of the match.

It meant so much more to Gloucestershire that they should win than that Kent should not, that I did think Brown could have done more in the 10 overs for which he batted to score those last elusive runs. It is a small criticism. Better to remember it as a gloriously sunny day on which Gloucestershire came within a whisker of gaining their best victory for a long while. Knott, by the way, took two fine catches for Kent, standing back: but one or two went down, the most important of which was probably given to Nicholls at slip by Brown, off Underwood, as soon as he came in.

The day had begun with some leg side revelry by Knott and the accomplishment of Cowdrey's 107th first-class hundred. This is the same number as Andrew Sandham, who played exactly 1,000 innings, spread over 26 years, and averaged 44. Cowdrey, who played his 1,100th innings last Saturday, 25 years after playing his first, averages 43, in an age when runs are harder to come by. Next up the mountain is Bradman with 117 hundreds. Beyond him are Hobbs, Hendren, Hammond, Mead, Sutcliffe, Woolley, Hutton, Grace, Compton and Graveney.

Yesterday's was Cowdrey's fifth hundred against Gloucestershire, his 52nd in the championship. He has made 27 overseas, 22 for England. His first was in 1951, his last, judging by the form he showed here, could still be a long way off, unless he stands by his decision, announced earlier this season, to retire. It would be reassuring to think that David Steele could bat as well as Cowdrey did in this match, or with such composure.

The college ground at Cheltenham draws good crowds and makes an agreeably informal setting. There are, I think, only three other school grounds where they still play county cricket. Derbyshire use Trent College, which from all accounts is delightful; Northamptonshire go to Wellingborough, and within the last few years I have seen Surrey play at Charterhouse. There used to be more, and with so much one-day cricket there may in time be others.

KENT: First Innings, 217 (B. W. Luckhurst 50, M. C. Cowdrey 32, R. A. Woolmer 37, M. J. Procter 4 for 29).

Second Innings

B. W. Luckhurst, c Hignell, b Procter	32
*M. H. Denness, b Procter	28
Asif Iqbal, c Brown, b Graveney	67
M. C. Cowdrey, not out	119
R. A. Woolmer, c Procter, b Childs	25
G. W. Johnson, c Knight, b Sadiq	31
†A. P. E. Knott, c Brown, b Davey	44
D. Nicholls, not out	6
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, n-b 2)	5
Total (6 wkts dec)	357

D. L. Underwood, R. B. Elms, J. N. Graham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—61, 2—62, 3—146, 4—188, 5—260, 6—339.

BOWLING: Davey, 15—2—64—1; Knight, 7—2—15—0; Graveney, 14—1—54—1; Childs, 26—4—87—1; Procter, 24—2—115—2; Sadiq, 8—1—27—1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 272 (Zaheer Abbas 111, D. L. Underwood 4 for 89).

Second Innings

Sadiq Mohammad, c Knott, b Graham	55
R. D. V. Knight, c Denness, b Asif	120
Zaheer Abbas, c Underwood, b Woolmer	23
M. J. Procter, c Knott, b Woolmer	38
D. R. Shepherd, b Asif	1
A. W. Stovold, b Asif	24
A. J. Hignell, st Knott, b Underwood	2
*A. S. Brown, not out	13
D. A. Graveney, c Nicholls, b Underwood	7
J. Davey, c Asif, b Underwood	5
J. H. Childs, not out	0
Extras (b 10, l-b 9, w 2, n-b 4)	25
Total (9 wkts)	332

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—91, 2—132, 3—254, 4—255, 5—301, 6—299, 7—313, 8—326, 9—332.

BOWLING: Graham, 16—3—51—1; Elms, 7—0—21—0; Johnson, 16—3—51—0; Underwood, 34—5—105—3; Woolmer, 15—1—43—2; Asif, 15—3—35—3.

Umpires: D. Constant and K. Palmer.

Boycott brings back Old at right moment

By Peter Marson

THE OVAL: Yorkshire (18 pts) beat Surrey (8) by 35 runs

This was a splendid match with some fine fare spread evenly over all three days. It was admirable then that the last day should be crowned with victory at virtually the last stroke, with three overs and five balls left. Yet Yorkshire's sixth victory in the county championship, one which takes them to the top of the table for the first time in the past four years, would not have come had not Surrey gone for their strokes and the 267 runs they needed to win.

Boycott, too, can take a bow. He kept Cope and Carrick in harness all along the route and brought back Old at exactly the right moment with 19 overs in the last hour left and 115 runs still needed.

When Boycott accompanied by the night watchman Carrick made their way to the crease at the start of another shimmering and sublimely warm day, Yorkshire led by 80 runs. Carrick left to the fifth ball of the morning's first over, bowled by Pocock from the Vauxhall end. Intikhab partnered Pocock, and with both bowlers bowling well it was with some caution that Boycott and Hampshire edged slowly forward. The skirmish between Boycott and Intikhab was interesting. Having bowled two maidens to Boycott, Intikhab brought Pocock to join Roope at slip and Younis to forward short leg.

Boycott's retort was to sweep Intikhab to the long-leg boundary for four, and that brought him to his 50. At this stage most people would have been prepared to make a wager that Boycott would settle down to give a second performance. They would have lost had they done so, for in making his next 28 runs Boycott afforded us a rare opportunity to mark a chink or two in his shining suit of armour.

He had a couple of narrow escapes against Intikhab when he was in the sixties, and Intikhab was the unlucky bowler again when Boycott, then 73, was dropped at the wicket by Skinner. He had a close call, too, when, running a second run, Roope threw down the wicket. Later, Arnold, who had also beaten Boycott's bat—twice in one over—led a long, loud appeal for leg before. That was turned down, but in the next over and at the second time of asking Arnold was successful, and his abundant satisfaction was made clear in each purposeful stride across the batsman's path.

At this time Arnold was bowling splendidly from the pavilion end, and Hampshire, well caught at slip by Pocock, and Love fell to him before luncheon, and Sidebottom by way of another good catch at slip by Roope, afterwards. In the meantime Old had been riding his luck well, and at luncheon he brought Yorkshire in at 201 for 6, having reached 50 by pulling Intikhab to mid-wicket for his sixth four.

Old had also hit Intikhab to mid-wicket for two big sixes in three balls, the first of them out of the ground and into Kennington Oval. So, with Bairstow repeating Old's feat in a flourish at the end Yorks declared at 2.30 with their score at 251 for 8.

That left Surrey with three hours in which to make their runs. For the second time in the match Butcher and Aworth gave the innings a good start, making 65 runs in 55 minutes. Butcher, the more aggressive batsman, then got out, hitting Carrick high and wide to the longest boundary at mid-wicket, an area patrolled by Sidebottom. Owen-Thomas came in, and although he had the measure of the bowlers quite quickly only 35 runs came in the next 40 minutes until tea, when Surrey at 100 for 1 still needed 167 to win. That meant a scoring rate of a little above six runs an over. Surrey lost Aworth to the Sidebottom-Carrick combination, but in seven overs before the last 20 were signalled at 5 o'clock, Owen-Thomas and his new partner, Younis, made 49 runs.

The target now was 118. Hereabouts, Younis was in the middle of a heavy offensive launched against Carrick, and of this Boycott had had enough. Old was brought back, and he responded at once by having Younis marvellously caught behind by Bairstow at full stretch, and diving to his left. Younis had received 25 balls and hit 40 out of 53 runs.

Owen-Thomas was then stumped with 77 runs required. Edrich, too, with 66 needed, and Intikhab splendidly caught in the deep at long off with Surrey 60 runs off. So, to the last act, with Old at one end, Cope and Carrick at the other, and Surrey on the fringe in the middle.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 383 (J. H. Hampshire 127, R. G. Lumb 118; G. B. Stevenson 52).

Second Innings

*G. Boycott, l-b-w, b Arnold	78
R. G. Lumb, st Skinner, b Butcher	22
P. Carrick, c Arnold, b Pocock	0
J. H. Hampshire, c Pocock, b Arnold	29
J. D. Love, b Arnold	9
C. M. Old, c Butcher, b Pocock	65
G. B. Stevenson, st Skinner, b Intikhab	8
A. Sidebottom, c Roope, b Arnold	3
†D. L. Bairstow, not out	35
H. P. Cooper, not out	2
Extras	3
Total (8 wkts dec)	251

G. A. Cope did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—65, 3—123, 4—138, 5—143, 6—162, 7—208, 8—212.

BOWLING: Arnold, 20—8—36—4; Roope, 5—1—11—0; Intikhab, 32—7—117—1; Pocock, 24—3—80—2; Butcher, 4—3—4—1.

SURREY: First Innings, 368 for 9 (A. R. Butcher 53, J. H. Edrich 66, Younis Ahmed 84, G. R. J. Roope 71; G. A. Cope 5 for 123).

Second Innings

A. R. Butcher, c Sidebottom, b Carrick	37
C. J. Aworth, c Sidebottom, b Carrick	51
D. R. Owen-Thomas, st Bairstow, b Cope	46
Younis Ahmed, c Bairstow, b Old	40
*J. H. Edrich, st Bairstow, b Cope	15
Intikhab Alam, c Carrick, b Old	11
G. Roope, b Carrick	16
L. E. Skinner, b Old	10
P. I. Pocock, b Carrick	2
R. D. Jackman, l-b-w, b Old	0
G. G. Arnold, not out	0
Extras (l-b 3)	3
Total	231

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—65, 2—119, 3—172, 4—190, 5—201, 6—207, 7—228, 8—230, 9—231, 10—231.

BOWLING: Old, 14—1—53—4; Cooper, 5—0—16—0; Cope, 23—3—96—2; Carrick, 14.1—3—63—4.

Umpires: R. E. Barnard and A. Rhodes.

Illingworth leads his spin bowlers to victory

LEICESTER: Leicestershire beat the Australians by 31 runs.

Australia lost the second match of their tour, against Leicestershire, yesterday when they were dismissed 31 short of the 275 in 220 minutes set by Ray Illingworth's declaration. The Australians were always ahead of the clock, but some fine spin bowling from Illingworth (three for 80) Birkenshaw (two for 33), and Balderstone (two for 54) made sure they ran out of batsmen.

Only Gilmour, with a magnificent 59 in 42 minutes, and Walters, unbeaten 102, troubled Leicestershire. Gilmour's innings included a massive straight six and 12 fours. Walters took 128 minutes over his century and hit 14 fours.

Illingworth declared the Leicestershire second innings at 217 for two. It included a record partnership of 165 between Dudleston (80) and Steele (87 not out). It beat the previous highest partnership against Australia this season of 138 by Richards and Turner of Hampshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 370 (B. F. Davison 189).

Second Innings

B. Dudleston, b G. Chappell	80
J. F. Steele, not out	87
J. C. Balderstone, b G. Chappell	0
P. Clift, not out	31
Extras (b 8, l-b 6, w 5)	19
Total (2 wkts dec)	217

B. Davison, *R. Illingworth, †R. W. Tolchard, J. Birkenshaw, G. F. Cross, P. Booth, T. K. Stretton did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—163, 2—165.

BOWLING: Hurst, 11—4—37—0; Gilmour, 5—0—16—0; Walker, 9—1—22—0; Higgs, 24—4—80—0; G. Chappell, 9—4—22—2; Walters, 2—0—16—0; Edwards, 1—0—5—0.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings, 313 for 4 dec (R. B. McCosker 120, I. M. Chappell 69).

Second Innings

G. J. Gilmour, c Davison, b Birkenshaw	59
†R. W. Marsh, b Booth	3
A. Turner, c Birkenshaw, b Illingworth	11
R. Edwards, c Tolchard, b Birkenshaw	15
G. S. Chappell, b Illingworth	13
K. D. Walters, not out	102
*I. M. Chappell, run out	5
R. B. McCosker, c Steele, b Illingworth	1
M. H. N. Walker, c Tolchard, b Balderstone	25
A. G. Hurst, run out	3
J. D. Higgs, b Balderstone	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, n-b 2)	9
Total	243

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—64, 3—77, 4—112, 5—164, 6—182, 7—187, 8—224, 9—243, 10—243.

BOWLING: Booth, 5—0—12—1; Stretton, 3—0—31—0; Balderstone, 15—1—54—2; Birkenshaw, 7—0—33—2; Illingworth, 18—0—80—3; Steele, 6—1—24—0.

Umpires: R. Julian and D. Oslear.

Northants v Middlesex

AT NORTHAMPTON

Worcestershire v Sussex

AT WORCESTER

Warwickshire v Essex

AT BIRMINGHAM

Warwickshire (6 pts) drew with Essex (8).

ESSEX: First Innings, 334 for 8 dec

Glamorgan v Lancs

AT SWANSEA

Glamorgan (18pts) beat Lancashire (5) by 60 runs.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings, 300 for

Derbyshire v Notts

AT ILKESTON

Hopes grow and fade in Lloyd's hands

After three days of fascinating cricket watched by the biggest crowds of the season, Glamorgan beat Lancashire, the championship leaders, by 60 runs at Swansea. Lancashire had been challenged to score 310 to win in 280 minutes and they appeared to have lost all hope when half their wickets went down for 124.

But their captain, David Lloyd, had other ideas. Batting fluently, he gave his side fresh hope during a sixth wicket partnership with Hughes which added 62 runs in an hour. Lloyd continued to bat as if going for a win but when the 20 compulsory overs began, Lancashire still needed 103 with four wickets in hand.

The end of Lloyd's effort was the end of Lancashire's hopes. He batted for 129 minutes scoring 81 which included three sixes and four fours. Throughout the closing stages, Glamorgan persevered with the off spin bowling of Roger Davies. The tactics paid off, Davies taking five for 86.

Birmingham

David Brown, Warwickshire's captain, batted for 75 minutes to thwart Essex. He and Harris batted through the last 20 minutes during which 10 overs of spin were bowled.

Earlier, Turner had taken five for 17, bowling unchanged. Warwickshire, set to score 301 at a run a minute, finished with 244 for nine.

Worcester

Tony Greig, the England captain, was slow handclapped and jeered by the crowd when he left Worcestershire a target of 329 in 145 minutes to beat Sussex. The required scoring rate of about six and a half runs an over was cautious but the openers, Turner and Ormrod, added 151 without the extra half-hour being claimed.

Greig, however, had reason to be satisfied with his own form. He made 147 in his last innings before the Lord's Test match and he leaves his county much happier. Sussex ended a run of eight successive defeats in the championship.

In making calculations for a declaration at 402 for five, Greig took into account the ease with which he and Faber scored hundreds on a perfect pitch. Greig hit 17 fours and a six in his stay of 219 minutes. Faber made 111 not out with 16 fours in 142 minutes. Their fifth-wicket partnership produced 186 before Greig was caught at cover off Wilkinson.

Greig said afterwards: "What did the spectators expect me to do, give them the game on a plate? This and Hastings are the best two batting pitches we have played on this season. I don't even agree that I killed the game.

"Worcestershire are the county champions and my side is down at the bottom after losing eight games in a row. It was not impossible for them to have had a go", Norman Gifford replied: "If that is the way he chooses to play it then it is as simple as that. He left us nothing. It was hopeless."

Northampton

An unbeaten 118 by Michael Brearley carried Middlesex to a win by five wickets with five overs to spare over Northamptonshire. Brearley hit 18 boundaries in a masterly innings lasting 215 minutes.

Middlesex had been set to score 266 in 223 minutes but they lost Smith and Radley to Sarfraz in scoring 23. Then Featherstone hit a furious 67, including 10 fours and a six. Gomes fell quickly but then Barlow hit out, scoring 54 in 59 minutes with seven fours and a six. Barlow and Brearley put on 109 in 64 minutes.

Brearley then saw Middlesex home in comfort. They finished with 269 for five. Before, Northamptonshire had declared their innings at 210 for six. The young opening batsman, Cook, scored an unbeaten 100 in 233 minutes with 13 fours and a six. It was Cook's first century for four years and only the second of his career.

Ilkeston

Brian Bolus, playing against the county he used to lead, hit an unbeaten 150 to set up Derbyshire's 91 runs victory over Nottinghamshire. However, he suffered a groin strain in the process.

Later, he could only watch from the pavilion as Geoffrey Miller completed the task. An off-spin bowler, he took six for 43, the best figures of his career, as Nottinghamshire fell well short of the 258 they needed.

Today's cricket

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire (11.30 to 7.0).
CANTERBURY: Kent v Hampshire (11.0 to 6.30).
BLACKPOOL: Lancashire v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
HOVE: Sussex v Glamorgan (11.30 to 7.0).

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire II v Northampton II.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire II v Lancashire II.
CHICHESTER: Sussex II v Somerset II.
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire II v Kent II.
THE OVAL: Surrey II v Middlesex II.

MINOR COUNTIES
SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD: Oxfordshire v Devon.
NORWICH: Norfolk v Buckinghamshire.

UNDER-25 COMPETITION
LEAMINGTON: Warwick v Essex.

Second XI competition

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire 290 for 9 dec and 238 for 5 dec (R. V. Lewis 101, A. Murtagh 60); Surrey 275 for 5 dec (T. Hansell 63, D. Smith 79, G. Howarth 66 not out) and 255 for 5 (D. Smith 63, D. Broad 52). Surrey won by five wickets.

Minor Counties

SHREWSBURY: Durham, 168 and 5 for 99 wkt; Shropshire, 59 and 112

County championship

Leading batting averages

Bowling

Australian batting

Bowling

Football

Prohibition on away days as deterrent

New moves to clamp down on football hooliganism, announced by Mr Denis Howell, the Minister of Sport yesterday included the possibility of a ban on alcohol during away journeys, streamlining the distribution of match tickets, and the division of terraces to ease police access.

The recommendations were issued by a five-man working party who spent 16 months studying crowd behaviour under Mr Howell's chairmanship—but the proposals will not be backed by law until the Safety of Sports Grounds Bill is passed, possibly in the next Parliamentary session.

After Mr Howell had discussions in London with representatives of British clubs playing in European competition this season, and all first division clubs, about hooliganism and crowd safety, he said: "I am delighted with both conferences. They were among the most rewarding I have ever attended in sport."

One outcome of the meetings was to try to arrange talks between first division club representatives, police and local magistrates over punishment for hooliganism. The clubs complained to Mr Howell about leniency shown to hooligans in the courts and it was agreed to examine the possibility of making more use of detention centres or community service for young offenders.

Mr Howell said: "The clubs expressed strong feelings on this and we agreed a different type of punishment might be more beneficial than a fine."

On alcohol the working party said that police might even consider advising public houses near football grounds to close immediately before a match. "Travel organizers must consider whether to ban the sale and consumption of alcohol on transport to matches as drunkenness can be a major contributory factor to hooliganism", they said. "It is for the local police to consider whether publicans in the vicinity of the ground should be advised to close immediately before the match."

Among other proposals are: Home clubs should discourage away supporters travelling to all-ticket matches without tickets; supporters travelling away should be encouraged to travel in trains or coaches chartered by supporters' organizations; and the possibility of confining tickets to responsible supporters such as shareholders, season ticket holders and members of supporters' clubs.

The working party felt an identity card system to be impracticable. "Clubs must set the lead in tackling the problems of crowd misbehaviour", they said. "Clubs which take no action to implement our proposals for stadium safety may well find their stadium will be given a safety certificate only on condition that capacity is limited."

Trouble at matches in Europe was discussed in the presence of Commonwealth and Foreign Office officials, who claimed that considerable damage had been caused to British prestige in five European matches. "We firmly stressed to clubs playing in Europe this year where their responsibility lies, and they were prepared to accept this", Mr Howell said.

He appealed to clubs to provide more information for their supporters about the countries they were likely to visit. "Some supporters have no idea of the cost of living abroad and are skint within two hours of arriving at their destination", he said. "They face a language problem and do not realize that police abroad sometimes deal with pitch invaders far more sternly than the tolerant British bobby."

Golf

The fearless Mrs de Prado meets the might of US

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Catherine de Prado who, as Miss Lacoste won the United States Open and amateur championships as well as the British and a handful of other titles, leads the European challenge to the American women who are coming over in force at the end of this week to compete in the European Open women's tournament at Sunningdale next week.

The tournament, sponsored by Colgate the American company who have done so much for women's professional golf in the United States, has been extended to four days this year and more time has been given to the competitors to acclimatize themselves to strange conditions. Hindered by the weather and by the Old course at its most difficult, scoring was on the high side last year, but there were signs in the last round that they were beginning to master the conditions

Mrs de Prado has been out of international competition for some time, during which she has married and borne two children, but she has showed signs this season of wanting to return to the battlefront. This year she won the Coupe Carvin, France's premier strokeplay event, by five strokes, and she played her part in the victory of France in the European team championship in Paris. Her own view of her golf has been that she is hitting the ball as well as ever, but that, inevitably she lacks the consistency which won her every title worth winning. There has never been anything half-hearted or ill-prepared about her approach to a competition. It is contrary to her nature, and although her most glorious days are past, she is unlikely to change now

She is a fearless golfer and will be the last to be daunted by the presence of the top 40 golfers in the American order of merit. Indeed her attitude to the game is probably closer to the hard reality of the American girls than that of any other European player.

The clear leader in the order of merit is Sandra Palmer, whose chief victories this year have been in the United States Women's Open and in the Colgate-Dinah Shore tournament at Palm Springs in April. She will be paired with Beverly Huke, the English champion, when the tournament starts on Wednesday. She is quoted as joint favourite with the runner-up to her in the United States Open, Joanne Carner, who was leading money winner last year and is lying second to Miss Palmer this season. The defending champion is Judith Rankin, and another strong contender is Jane Blalock.

The tournament will be dominated by the American professionals, but there is no lack of European amateurs, in addition to a few professionals of other nationalities. Michelle Walker will be making her first competitive appearance here since she began the hard professional slog in the United States two years ago. Other overseas professionals taking part will be Jocelyne Bourassa, of Canada, Jan Stephenson of Australia, and the Japanese, Chako Higachi.

On the amamateur side Anne Sander, a three-time winner of the United States Amateur and now living in Scotland has accepted, along with the members of the British Curtis Cup team of 1974 who were out of the country when the event was held last year. Thus the performance of the amateurs should be stronger this year, and Dinah Henson, who finished leading amateur last year, will have a harder job this time With two pro-ams and a practice day before the tournament begins, a much more positive approach to the course can be expected this year, although the stunning level of the prize money—first prize is £5,000 and the eighth is £1,000—will exercise a sobering effect before the end.

Nicholas Faldo, who won the English amateur title on Saturday, is in the England team to play Scotland in the youth international at Pannal golf club on August 5.

TEAM: J. A. Watts (Captain, East Herts), G. Brand (Baildon), N. Burch (Orsett), P. Deeble (Alnmouth), N. A. Faldo (Welwyn Garden City), T. Giles (Northants County), M. James (Burghley Park), A. W. B. Lyle (Hawkstone Park), C. S. Mitchell (Bristol and Clifton), M. A. Poxon (Whittington Barracks). Reserves: D. McCarthy (Moortown), W. J. Reid (Fulwell).

Yachting

Topsham men first, third and fourth in Solos

By John Nicholls

Honours in the second race of the Solo class world yachting championship at Hayling Island yesterday were shared by helmsmen from Topsham Sailing Club, Devon. Nicholas Gough, aged 19, was a convincing winner, well supported by Graham Tapper in third place and David Robinson, who finished fourth. Second and fifth places were filled by Dutchmen, and Roban Ooyen, who was second, added some more valuable points to his win on Monday.

Conditions in Hayling Bay were similar to those of the previous day. At the scheduled starting time there was hardly a ripple on the water, and ashore the sun beat down on the shimmering sands. By midday, on cue, the first hint of a sea breeze was apparent, and the race officer allowed the fleet of 120 boats to put to sea.

The first attempt to start, at about one o'clock, was sabotaged by a small, determined group of boats well over the line. After an inevitable general recall the second start was perfectly disciplined, and the fleet beat slowly away to the windward mark. The breeze was light but steady and there was little to choose between either end of the long starting line.

There was just the hint of a bias, however, at the port end, and boats that started there and worked up the port side of the course were the best placed at the mark. Gough, in fact, was at the extreme end of the line, and he rounded the first mark a few lengths ahead of Piet Heide and a large group of boats.

Luckily for Gough, the course had been well laid, both of the reaches were true, and he was able to keep his wind clear and sail unhindered from mark to mark.

The race was ended after two rounds and a windward leg, by which time a couple of competitors had retired through heat exhaustion.

SECOND RACE: 1, N. Gough (Topsham); 2, R. van Ooyen (Netherlands); 3, G. Tapper (Topsham); 4, D. Robinson (Topsham); 5, P. Heide (Netherlands); 6, I. Curtis (Minima).

A half-size model of a boat designed to challenge for the America's Cup in 1977 is to be launched at Cowes on Sunday (4.45). The boat is owned by John Livingston, an Australian who is challenging on behalf of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club.

The boat is to be called British-Australian Kurrewa VI. It will be 35ft long and is designed solely as a base for examining improvements which will be incorporated before the full-size boat is built.

STONE HARBOUR: World GP14 dinghy championship: First race: 1, W. Whisker (GB); 2, E. Owen (GB); 3, C. Morris (GB); 4, J. Wright (US); 5, J. Carter (US); 6, R. Lord (GB).

PENZANCE: National Fireball championship: Third race postponed, lack of wind

HYTHE: Scorpions: City of Plymouth Cup race postponed.

Cycling

When the fastest man was a loser

Phil Bayton, of Dawes Cycles, won the British 5,000 metres professional pursuit title at Leicester last night, despite a dislocated shoulder caused by a crash a fortnight ago. He won a thrilling final by just over 2sec from Nigel Dean, of Holdsworth Cycles, who won the silver medal for the second successive year.

John McMillan, a Scot, recorded a faster time than Bayton in his match for the bronze medal against Morgan Jackson, of Evian-Simplex.

JUNIOR 3,000 METRES PURSUIT: 1, I. Banbury (Hemel Hempstead CC), 3min 44.15sec; 2, R. Smith (Brighton Mitre), 3min 57.15sec. Third and fourth place race: 1, A. Doyle (Clarence Wheelers), 3min 56.82sec; 2, G. Jones (Abbotsford Park CC), 3min 56.84sec. Medal order: 1, Banbury; 2, Smith; 3, Doyle.

PROFESSIONAL 5,000 METRES PURSUIT: 1, P. Bayton (Dawes Cycles), 6min 32.13sec; 2, N. Dean (Holdsworth Cycles), 6min 34.85sec. Rideoff for bronze medal: 1, J. McMillan (Allsion-Bords), 6min 30.4sec; 2, M. Jackson (Evian-Simplex), 6min 44.56sec.

SCHOOLBOYS' 500 METRES SPRINT FINAL: 1, M. Karuvasili (South Eastern RC); 2, A. Walker (Dinnington); 3, J. Langmead (Portsmouth CC).

SPORT

Racing

No denying Bolkonski despite strength of Goodwood opposition

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Sussex Stakes is the centrepiece of the racing at Goodwood today, a day that I always regard as the most enjoyable and exhilarating of the meeting. Run over a mile, this group one pattern race is the most valuable race of the week with £20,000 added, and the field is worthy of the prize this year. Among the nine are Bolkonski, who beat Grundy by half a length when he won the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket in May; Rose Bowl, who looked so unlucky not to win the 1,000 Guineas two days earlier; and Lianga who made so many friends on her first and only visit to this country when she won the July Cup at Newmarket.

It is difficult to oppose Bolkonski for a variety of reasons and he is my selection. When he won the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot he proved conclusively that he is going on along the right lines and since then he has continued to please his trainer, Henry Cecil, who has timed his preparation especially with today in mind. But whereas Bolkonski's training has progressed uninterrupted Rose Bowl's campaign was put completely out of gear when she pulled a muscle in her quarters the day before she was due to fly to Ireland for the Irish 1,000 Guineas. And that injury not only prevented her from going there, it also stopped her from running at Royal Ascot.

Rose Bowl has recovered, but perhaps not quite in time to be at her best which she would surely need to be to beat Bolkonski. Bolkonski's ability to win over a mile is proven, but Lianga's victories have all been achieved over shorter distances. She has been placed over a mile, it is true, but I think that her ideal race these days is over six or seven furlongs, and I expect Bolkonski to outstay her.

Dominion finished three and a half lengths behind Bolkonski in the 2,000 Guineas and there is no reason to suppose that he should do any better this time. Record Token, who finished sixth in the French equivalent, approximately six lengths behind Green Dancer, would probably prefer softer ground and perhaps a slightly shorter distance as well.

David Robinson who announced on Monday that he will have far fewer horses in training next year and that he will no longer be maintaining a private stable can win the day's second most valuable prize, the Richmond Stakes, with Early Dawn. Mr Robinson has won this race before with Tudor Music.

Early Dawn was probably not quite at his best when he was beaten by Super Cavalier in the National Stakes at Sandown Park last Thursday. He had been troubled by sore shins and on the sidelines since winning his only previous race which was here at Goodwood in May. He did not look tuned to perfection at Sandown, and I expect him to be much sharper this time, too sharp probably for Hittite Glory, Donald Young, Patris and Thieving Demon in the sixth and last furlong. Talking to his trainer, Michael Jarvis, yesterday I formed the distinct impression that the slightly longer distance of today's race will suit Early Dawn much better than five furlongs.

The finish of the King George Stakes, which is the other pattern race included in this quality card, ought to be dominated by Hot Spark, Auction Ring and Bay Express. Hot Spark is preferred. He has beaten Bay Express once already this season and he finished just in front of Auction Ring when they were both put firmly in their place by Flirting Around in the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot. Theoretically, Auction Ring has a chance of pipping Hot Spark this time, but Hot Spark may be the more dependable of the two and he could be another winner for Lester Piggott.

I thought that Cadogan Lane was unlucky not to win the Brown Jack Stakes at Ascot on Saturday and he is my selection for the Goodwood Stakes. He had previously beaten Cumbernauld at Chester. Reine Beau who won this race a year ago has 24lb more to carry. Our Newmarket correspondent is of the opinion that Michael Stoute's unraced but promising Bold Lad filly, Counterfeit Lady, is capable of winning the Findon Stakes.

Don Fortune, who finished third in the King George V Stakes at Royal Ascot, only two lengths behind Zimbalon, is preferred to Red Sun for the Heyshott Handicap. But Red Sun promises to be a big danger because he did well to finish second in the Morland Brewery trophy at Newbury not long ago, considering that a bout of colic had kept him away from the course for so long.

Import, a handsome four-year-old, trained but an hour's drive to the west of Goodwood at Upham, near Winchester, by Bill Wightman, won the Stewards Cup at Goodwood yesterday. This was Wightman's 15th attempt at winning this difficult race and his first success. It gave him much pleasure. Previously some of his

Import (M. Thomas) is led into the winners' enclosure after his Stewards Cup triumph.

runners had finished second, third, fourth and fifth, so victory did not exactly come out of turn.

Wightman told me that he was flabbergasted when Import failed to win the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot, and there are few better judges of a horse and the form book than he. But Import made no mistake this time, quickening to take the measure of Clear Melody and Hei'land Jamie two furlongs from home and then hold a late burst from Polly Peachum.

Steel Heart, who looked magnificent in the paddock beforehand, started at ridiculously short odds. He moved rather scratchily to the start and Piggott confirmed later that he would have been happier had there been some more give in the ground. Yet, Steel Heart still finished fourth. Hayloft, the filly on whom Piggott won the Molecomb Stakes would have also preferred softer ground.

The British Bloodstock Agency announced yesterday that it is intended to syndicate Bustino at the end of the season. He is to continue his racing career with the aim of winning the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and he will have one preliminary race. Shares will be available to approved applicants costing £15,000. Were he to win the Arc he would be cheap at the price, bearing in mind his unforgettable race with Grundy at Ascot on Saturday. It was already known that Bustino would be standing next year on the Wolferton Stud, the Queen's stud near Sandringham.

STATE OF GOING (official): Goodwood: Six furlongs good to firm, remainder firm. Redcar: Firm. Carlisle (tomorrow): Firm.

Dakota at his best may deny Petty Officer another Redcar success

By Jim Snow

Just as Brown Jack in the thirties endeared himself to every racegoer, and in particular those at Ascot, by his sequence of seven victories in the Queen Alexandra Stakes, so the eight-year-old Petty Officer has over the past few years galloped himself into the affections of all northern racegoers.

Arthur Budgett has trained Mrs J. Benskin's big horse to win two Vaux Gold Tankards and three *Timeform* Gold Cups, all over Redcar's mile and threequarters. In all these five victories, all under weights varying from 9st 7lb to 10st, have earned around £25,000, and today he is in action again at Redcar to carry 9st 13lb in the Gold Trophy. If sentiment, admiration, and loyalty were the final arbitrators, then Petty Officer on his great course record would be first choice to take his Redcar score to six. But there are the cold bare facts in the form book this season to suggest that, for all Arthur Budgett's skill in training him, he might be just slightly on the downward path.

I hope I am wrong, and so will poor Edward Hide, who has ridden him with outstanding skill and judgment in most of his victories, but remains out of action following a badly smashed leg at York in June. I do not like to think of the number of winners Edward Hide has missed in the past seven weeks. With 43 winners then he was snapping at the heels of Eddery and Piggott and a lively challenger for the championship.

Petty Officer has not been placed in his four races this season. His best running was at Ayr on July 21 when, with 10st, he finished fourth in the £5,000 Tennent Trophy to Dakota. He was beaten seven and a half lengths by Sam Hall's four-year-old to whom he was giving 11lb. Now he gives him 5lb, and on the book he should be close to him at the finish.

Dakota is a strange horse. He is a good stayer, as he showed last year at Royal Ascot when winning the King George V Stakes in record time, although this has of course been beaten since by Grundy. But as though he hated the Epsom Downs when he was at the Derby meeting and wanted to get back to Middleham he unshipped Geoffrey Lewis more than once, tried to make a meal of one of the handlers at the stalls, and, behaved altogether like an unpleasant, spoilt child.

Sam Hall put blinkers on him 10 days ago in the big race at Ayr, and Sandy Barclay, whose star is now in the ascendant, must have thought he was riding something as docile as a child's pony. He won the race by five lengths, blinkers had done the trick and he will wear them again this afternoon. On Ayr form he has the beating of Petty Officer, and I take him to beat the old warrior from Wantage. But no one is to know how Petty Officer will run when he once more breathes in the salt air from the sea at Redcar.

Some useful two-year-olds are in the field of nine for the Redcar Silver Salver—Claudio Nicolai, Captain's Wings, Dunmurry Boy, Editorial, and Ramadan. All are winners. I select Dakota's stable companion, Editorial, a convincing three lengths winner over seven furlongs at Ayr, the distance today, to beat Ramadan, second at Newbury to African Winner after winning at Salisbury. Dunmurry Boy could be the chief danger to these two.

In a tricky handicap for the Neptune Stakes, Dream Town from Newmarket and Snake Dance from Eric Cousins's stable are preferred in that order. Dream Town, on whom the 7lb allowance will be claimed, has won his last two races at Yarmouth and Ripon. He was ridden on both occasions by an apprentice, and he looks well handicapped with 8st 1lb against horses of his own age, that weight coming down to 7st 8lb with the allowance.

Change of Ayr in Blue Star's plans

Blue Star earned a run in the Great St Wilfred Handicap at Ripon on August 16 after winning by one and a half lengths from Lazenby in the William Hill Handicap at Redcar yesterday. Arthur Stephenson, owner and trainer, said: "I was planning to let Blue Star run in the Ayr Gold Cup but it will be like knocking one's head against a brick wall."

"Blue Star was beaten by Roman Warrior at Ayr on Saturday and Roman Warrior is already declared to run in the Ayr race." Sandy Barclay, who has 11 winners, seven in the last eight racing days, had the son of Majority Blue quickly out of the stalls and kept the four-year-old going to hold off the challenges of Lazenby and Alphadamus.

Blue Star was bought out of Jeremy Tree's Beckhampton stables for 2,000 guineas at the Newmarket-October sales. "That was the best 2,000 guineas I ever spent", said Stephenson, for whom Blue Star has now won over £2,905 in prize money.

Lady Mary Fitzalan Howard paid her first visit to the course and saw her Rising Falcon, which she owns in partnership with John Leob junior, win by six lengths from Scutari in the Sand Dune Stakes. Rising Falcon was bred by Eric Cavell at his Sussex stud and will probably reappear over the course next week.

Earlier, the John Dunlop stable had a success when Man of Harlech, home bred by Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk, sprinted clear from the field with over a furlong to run in the South Gare Plate. Man of Harlech won by five lengths from Golden Zaccio.

Both Man of Harlech and Rising Falcon were ridden by Ron Hutchinson, who has now had 36 winners this season. Ribble Rouser won a tight finish to land the Breakwater Plate by half a length from Don Valley. Geoffrey Oldroyd, who partnered the two-year-old, has now ridden all four winners for Cliff Watts, who has a string of only nine horses at Bridlington.

"Little fish are good", said Watts. "Ribble Rouser's dam won a couple of races for me over six and seven furlongs but I think Ribble Rouser will eventually run over a mile. I will let him take his chance in a nursery."

David Dineley made all the running with Unicorns Fancy to win by two and a half lengths from Richmond Castle in the Teesmouth Handicap. Cornage was third, half a length away. Paul Cole rode his first winner at the meeting this year and the course has proved lucky for him.

A stable representative said: "Unicorns Fancy is doing well at the moment. There is not much of her and I expect she will have a quick race to follow up and then rest." The stable, which has been hit by the virus, has had 16 winners this season.

Piggott engaged

Lester Piggott has been booked to ride Hail the Pirates in Saturday's PTS Laurels Stakes, for which there are 18 four-day acceptors. Piggott partnered the Irish-trained horse to win the Chesterfield Cup over Goodwood's 10-furlongs last August.

The National Hunt season begins on Saturday and Mecca make Tom Stack 13-8 favourite to retain the championship. Other prices: 7-2 Francome, 5-1 O'Neill, 6-1 Barry, 14-1 Thorner, Colin Tinkler, 20-1 Bob Davies, 25-1 Glover.

Goodwood programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 and 4.15 races]

2.0 FINDON STAKES (2-y-o: £990: 5f)

101 Blyth's Folly (M. Whitelock), H. Price, 8-11 .... A. Murray 4
102 430 Cereum (E. Benjamin), R. Armstrong, 8-11 .... L. Piggott 10
103 Counterfeit Lady (Y. Yamamoto), M. Stoute, 8-11 P. Eddery 5
105 0 Friday Brown (H. Collins), M. Masson, 8-11 .... A. Bond 11
106 0 Ginger (B. McCormack), P. Cole, 8-11 .... R. Edmondson 8
107 0 Gwenjoy (J. Wesley), K. Bridgwater, 8-11 .... T. McKeown 3
108 0 Kesar Queen (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-11 .... F. Durr 6
109 4223 Little Ditty (Mrs Thoday), J. Winter, 8-11 .... B. Taylor 2
110 03 Maidenform (J. Mullion), I. Balding, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 1
111 0 Nuroma (Mrs Small), W. Wightman, 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw 7
113 Talseera (Mrs Wilson), B. Hills, 8-11 .... W. Carson 9
2-1 Cereum, 9-2 Talseera, 5-1 Blyth's Folly, 6-1 Little Ditty, 8-1 Maidenform, 3-1 Kesar Queen, 14-1 Counterfeit Lady, Nuroma, 25-1 others.

2.30 RICHMOND STAKES (Group 2: 2-y-o: £13,561: 6f)

201 010 Donald Young (D) (R. Keswick), P. Walwyn, 8-11 P. Eddery 4
202 12 Early Dawn (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 5
203 0 Galahad II (Mrs Riley-Smith), H. Price, 8-11 .. A. Murray 8
204 01 Hittite Glory (D) (R. Tikkoo), A. Breasley, 8-11 .. F. Durr 2
205 Patris (M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 8-11 .... G. Lewis 1
206 4 Peaceful Venture (Sir R. Verdin), R. Houghton, 8-11 F. Morby 6
209 31212 Stand to Reason (CD) (Lord Ranfurly), B. Hills, 8-11 W. Carson 3
211 03211 Thieving Demon (D) (Mrs Collins), R. Hannon, 8-11 L. Piggott 7
212 40 Two Swallows (G. Steinberg), G. Toft, 8-11 .. G. Dettori 9
9-4 Patris, 3-1 Thieving Demon, 7-2 Early Dawn, 13-2 Hittite Glory, 8-1 Stand to Reason, 12-1 Donald Young, 16-1 others.

3.5 GOODWOOD STAKES (Handicap: £1,704: 2m 3f)

302 120-000 Reine Beau (CD) (M. Vine), M. Masson, 9-9-3 .. A. Bond 3
305 410003 Philominsky (S. Hallam), W. Marshall, 4-8-12 R. Marshall 6
306 423220 Seven the Quadrant (J. Kendrick), H. Price, 5-8-8 J. Reid 5 7
307 04-4403 Dubrovnik (H. Oppenheimer), H. Candy, 4-8-8 P. Waldron 4
309 430014 Cadogan Lane (E. Kessly), B. Hills, 5-8-1 .... P. Eddery 1
310 11-0004 Romelko (CD) (R. Francis), G. Harwood, 4-7-13 M. Thomas 8
311 000002 Kingfisher Blue (L. Garrington), D. Plant, 11-7-11 L. Charnock 5 2
312 2304-40 Belle Bretonne (J. Woodman), S. Woodman, 4-7-11 R. Fox 5 5
7-2 Dubrovnik, 4-1 Cadogan Lane, 9-2 Romelko, 5-1 Reine Beau, 8-1 Philominsky, Seven The Quadrant, 12-1 Belle Bretonne, 16-1 Kingfisher Blue.

3.45 SUSSEX STAKES (Group 1: £18,275: 1m)

402 0-00120 Deerslayer (D) (Mrs Hanes), H. Cecil, 4-9-7 .... F. Durr 6
403 24-2140 Rymer (D) (H. Blagrave), Blagrave, 4-9-7 .... B. Taylor 4
404 000110 Spanish Warrior (D) (R. Wallace), K. Ivory, 4-9-7 G. Lewis 5
407 230-121 Lianga (D. Wildenstein), A. Penna, 4-9-4 Y. Saint-Martin 2
408 1-01400 All Friends (R. Mendoza), N. Vigors, 3-8-10 .... P. Cook 9
410 121-211 Bolkonski (D) (Count d'Alessio), H. Cecil, 3-8-10 G. Dettori 8
411 20-1300 Dominion (D) (P. Wright), A. Budgett, 3-8-10 J. Johnson 7
413 111-101 Record Token (D) (Sir H. Ingram), P. Walwyn, 3-8-10 P. Eddery 1
415 2130-14 Rose Bowl (Mrs Engelhard), R. Houghton, 3-8-7 L. Piggott 3
7-4 Bolkonski, 3-1 Lianga, 6-1 Rose Bowl, 8-1 Record Token, 12-1 Dominion, Rymer, 16-1 Deerslayer, 25-1 All Friends, Spanish Warrior.

FORM: Bolkonski (9st 0lb) won 5l from Royal Manacle (9-0), Ascot (1m), June 17, firm. All Friends (fourth of eight [illegible]) ... Deerslayer (9-13) also unplaced. Dominion (8-7) fifth of 16 [illegible]

4.15 KING GEORGE STAKES (Group 3: £6,040: 5f)

[illegible]

4.45 HEYSHOTT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,720: 1¼m)

[illegible]

13-8 Don Fortune, 11-4 Red Sun, 3-1 Carolus, 11-2 Kung Fu, 10-1 Golden Swan.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Counterfeit Lady. 2.30 Early Dawn. 3.5 Cadogan Lane. 3.45 BOLKONSKI is specially recommended. 4.15 Hot Spark. 4.45 Don Fortune.

Redcar programme

[Television (IBA): 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 and 4.10 races]

2.0 JOLLY SAILOR HANDICAP (£414: 6f)

4 000412 Turkey Trot (D) (W. Drake), S. Wainwright, 5-9-2 J. Seagrave 4
7 3-00000 Tunstall Jane (W. Evison), W. Gray, 5-8-12 .. E. Apter 10
10 4030-00 Deep Divide (R. Sangster), E. Cousins, 5-8-10 G. Cadwaladr 12
11 000303 Sorbonne (A. Manning), R. Ward, 5-8-10 .... P. Madden 8

[illegible]

2.35 REDCAR SILVER SALVER (2-y-o: £902: 7f)

[illegible]

3.10 REDCAR GOLD TROPHY (Handicap: £5,192: 1¾m 160yds)

1 41-0004 Petty Officer (CD) (Mrs Benskin), A. Budgett, 8-9-13 B. Raymond 5
3 02-4401 Dakota (G. Reed), S. Hall, 4-9-8 .... A. Barclay 4
4 022030 Reformed Character (L. Holliday), Denys Smith, 5-9-1 T. Kelsey 1
5 041403 Candy Royal (Dame Ackroyd), H. Collingridge, 4-9-0 G. Sexton 3
6 0-2124 Beechway (F. Dyson), M. Stoute, 6-8-4 .... E. Eldin 2
8 002120 Marco Ricci (C. St George), B. Hills, 3-7-7 .. E. Johnson 6
9-4 Marco Ricci, 4-1 Petty Officer, 5-1 Dakota, 11-2 Reformed Character, 6-1 Beechway, 10-1 Candy Royal.

3.40 NEPTUNE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,048: 1m)

1 100033 Sodor (D) (E. Riot), J. Dunlop, 9-4 .... D. Gillespie 5 1
3 24-0330 Red Beam (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-13 .... R. Raymond 2
7 2200-44 Sporting Shot (C) (G. Thornton), J. Etherington, 8-3 C. Dwyer 6
9 01330 Abercata (D) (Mrs Nauer), E. Collingwood, 8-2 B. Connorton 7
10 0011 Dream Town (D) (J. Watriss), R. Armstrong, 8-1 P. Court 7 4
12 013304 Petite Souris (C) (R. Cartwright), E. Carr, 7-13 C. Eccleston 3
14 23-1212 Affirmative (D) (J. Spriggs), M. H. Easterby, 7-10 S. Salmon 5 8
17 004341 Snake Dance (R. West), E. Cousins, 7-5 .... D. McKay 5
5-2 Dream Town, 4-1 Sodor, 5-1 Affirmative, 7-1 Red Beam, 8-1 Snake Dance, 10-1 Petite Souris, Abercata, 14-1 Sporting Shot.

4.10 MARINE PLATE (3-y-o: £414: 1¼m 160yds)

[illegible]

4.40 MERMAID PLATE (2-y-o: fillies: £690: 5f)

[illegible]

*Doubtful runner

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Turkey Trot. 2.35 Editorial. 3.10 DAKOTA is specially recommended. 3.40 Dream Town. 4.10 Fair Fool. 4.40 Forlorn Queen.

Goodwood results

2.0 (2.03) CRAVEN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,441: 1½m)
Pal's Bambino, gr c, by Pal's Message—Shangara (R. Muddle), 7-9 .... R. Muddle (8-1) 1
Lucky Shot, b c, by Reform—Photo Flash (H. Joel), 7-9 M. L. Thomas (7-1) 2
Hill Station, ch c, by Sheshoon—Space Suit (V. McCalmont), 6-9 .... C. Rodrigues (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Toussaint, 11-2 Pace Leader, 7-1 Comet Kohoutek, 8-2 Nigella Damascena, 11-1 In the Balance, 12-1 Kirov (4th), 20-1 Lidoon, 25-1 Baldur. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.02; places, 38p, 24p, [illegible]p. B. Hanbury, at Newmarket. 2l, [illegible]. 2min 38.46sec.

2.30 (2.32) MOLECOMB STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £4,656: 5f)
Hayloft, b f, by Tudor Melody—Haymaking (J. Rowles), 8-10 L. Piggott [illegible] 1
Enchanted, b f, by Song—Nymph (Mrs R. Jones), 8-13 B. Taylor (5-1) 2
Lady Jude, b f, by Manacle—My Rhonda (Mrs R. Gooch), 8-10 P. Eddery (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Rory's Rocket (4th), 9-2 Dame Foolish, 10-1 Gay Shadow, 14-1 Pert Princess, 16-1 Light Link. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 18p, 23p, 23p; dual forecast, £1.07. R. J-Houghton, at Didcot. Nk, 1½l. 59.59sec.

3.10 (3.12) STEWARDS CUP (Handicap: £9,772: 6f)
Import, ch c, by Porto Bello—Immortelle (H. Cayzer), 4-8-0 M. L. Thomas (14-1) 1
Polly Peachum, b f, by Singing Strand—Bolton Girl (Mrs A. Mears), 4-9-6 B. Raymond (16-1) 2
Clear Melody, b g, by Highland Melody—Cape Clear (A. Maiden), 4-7-13 .... A. Bond (33-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 100-30 fav Steel Heart (4th), 9-2 Honeybleat, 12-1 Tolspring, 13-1 Laseroy, 14-1 Hovis, Good News, 16-1 Double Dart, Northern Fair, 18-1 Questa Notte, 25-1 Gallico, 28-1 Tackerton, 33-1 Hei'land Jamie, High Award, Windy Glen, Baildon, Parbleu, Fearless Boy, Great Echo. 21 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.19; places, 30p, 70p, £1.49, 23p. W. Wightman, at Upham. ½l, ½l. 1min 11.19sec.

3.45 (3.46) WARREN STAKES (£1,652: 1½m)
Beauvallon, b c, by Val de Loir—Bella Carlotta (T. Wada), 4-9-3 L. Piggott (4-6 fav) 1
Red Canute, b c, by Hardicanute—Rosy Gleam (D. Robinson), 4-9-3 B. Raymond (6-1) 2
Silage, b c, by Hopeful Venture—Haymaking (J. Rowles), 4-9-0 W. Carson (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Pierino, 12-1 Dominant, 14-1 Indian Mark, 22-1 Barry Man (4th), 50-1 Javelindsay. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 13p, 18p, 17p; dual forecast, 39p. M. V. O'Brien, at Ireland. 2l, 3l. 2min 37.58sec.

4.15 (4.19) CHARLTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,892: 1m)
Chil the Kite, b c, by Kalydon—Dipper (Eva Lady Rosebery), 9-3 G. Lewis (9-2 fav) 1
Legal Eagle, b c, by Manacle—Judiciary (P. Gallagher), 9-3 R. Marshall (8-1) 2
Western Isle, ch c, by Shooting Chant—Iona's Girl (S. Garner), 8-0 .... F. Durr (9-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Master Polard, 6-1 Blagoslav, Touch of Gold, 7-1 Lord Henham, 8-1 Fastacre (4th), 10-1 Captain's Table, 16-1 Company Sergeant. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 19p, 27p, 32p; dual forecast, £2.18. B. Hobbs, at Newmarket. hd, 1½l. 1min 40.75sec. Stirling Castle did not run.

4.45 (4.47) NEW HAM STAKES (2-y-o: £1,984: 6f)
Zoroaster, gr c, by Zeddaan—Persina (P. Bull), 8-4 W. Carson (13-8 fav) 1
Spanish Air, b c, by Tudor Melody—Lerida (Sir R. Macdonald-Buchanan), 8-4 G. Lewis (5-2) 2
Pennine, b f, by Great Nephew—Princely Maid (J. Throup), 9-0 B. Raymond (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Victorian Habit (4th), 10-1 Katmandu, 35-1 Scott Joplyn, Positive Dream. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 18p, 17p; dual forecast, 43p. B. Hills, at Lambourn. 2l, 1l. 1min 12.71sec.
TOTE DOUBLE: Import and Chil The Kite, £29.75. TREBLE: Hayloft, Beauvallon and Zoroaster, £7.90. Jackpot not won. Consolation dividend of £537 paid on first four legs.

Redcar

2.0 (2.02) BREAKWATER PLATE (2-y-o: £414: 7f)
Ribble Rouser, ch c, by Marcus Brutus—Ribble Reed (W. C. Watts), 8-11 G. Oldroyd (12-1) 1
Don Valley, b c, by The Brianstan—Stolen Rocket (G. Spence), 8-4 T. Walsh (7-2) 2
Regal Palmist, b f, by Royal Palm—Clare's Choice (C. Hill), 8-8 J. Curant (85-40 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Party Song, 8-1 Kathie of Braganza, 10-1 Tommy's Hope (4th), 11-1 Olibanum, 14-1 Mayswing, Thornton Bay, 20-1 Jonhud, Jukes Walk, Vulrain, Hatfield Star. 13 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1; places, 27p, 18p, 22p. W. C. Watts, Bridlington. ½l, ½l.

2.35 (2.36) SOUTH GARE PLATE (2-y-o: £621: 6f)
Man of Harlech, b c, by Welsh Pageant — Dauphine (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), 8-11 Ron Hutchinson (evens fav) 1
Golden Zaccio, ch c, by Lorenzaccio—Golden Plate (C. Newton), 8-11 .. B. Connorton (5-1) 2
Border River, b c, by Forlorn River—Kelso Girl (W. Watts), 8-11 .... G. Oldroyd (11-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 10-1 Crook of Devon (4th), 14-1 Bath Miss, 33-1 Foveran. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 11p, 15p; forecast 34p. J. Dunlop, Arundel. 5l, 1l.

3.05 (3.08) TEESMOUTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £690: 7f)
Unicorns Fancy, ch f, by Virginia Boy—Solinda (K. Ovale), 7-13 D. Dineley (4-1) 1
Richmond Castle, ch c, by Royal Palm—Solace (Mrs W. Blow), 8-3 .... M. Birch (7-1) 2
Cornage, b f, by Candy Cane—Sound Recordo (B. Crabtree), 8-5 .... L. C. Brown (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Prince Lauso (4th), 7-2 Nevertire, 5-1 Dubello, 8-1 Gambling Melody, 13-1 Black Music, 16-1 Bosscat, 33-1 Crackador. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win 38p; places, 17p, 39p, 83p; dual forecast, £5.21. P. Cole, Lambourn. 2½l, ½l.

3.40 (3.41) WILLIAM HILL SPRINT HANDICAP (£1,615: 6f)
Blue Star, ch c, by Majority Blue—Whispering Star (W. Stephenson), 4-8-11 .. A. Barclay (5-2) 1
Lazenby, b c, by Bleep-Bleep—Ardent Worker (P. Long), 5-7-11 E. Johnson (2-1 fav) 2
Alphadamus, b h, by Mandamus—Night Light (Mrs J. Mountfield), 5-8-10 .... E. Eldin (100-30) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-2 Fair Dandy, 10-1 Pericet (4th), 25-1 Cave Warrior. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 14p, 14p; forecast, 46p. W. A. Stephenson, at Bishop Auckland. 1½l, ½l.

4.10 (4.10) SAND DUNE STAKES (£602: 1½m)
Rising Falcon, ch c, by Gyr—Alpine Bloom (J. Loeb jr), 3-8-10 Ron Hutchinson (4-7 fav) 1
Scutari, b c, by St Paddy—Tirana (T. Mansfield), 3-8-10 G. Cadwaladr (15-2) 2
Clems Boy, br g, by Space King—Cloudari (W. Sylvester), 3-8-10 B. Connorton (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Our Sue (4th), 50-1 Celtic Palm, Anhydrous. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 11p, 19p; forecast, 34p. J. Dunlop at Arundel. 6l, 2½l.

4.40 (4.42) FORESHORE HANDICAP (£825: 1½m)
Lord Aquarius, br h, by Double-U-Jay—Rowston Lady (Mrs M. Stoute), 5-9-2 N. Crowther (9-4 fav) 1
Knaresboro, b c, by Privy Seal—Princess Flora (J. Hanson), 3-7-8 .... W. Bentley (7-1) 2
Montlen, ch c, by Paveh—Quelle Blague (R. Massey), 4-9-10 Ron Hutchinson (10-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 Fiery Coin, 7-1 Green Signal (4th), Troopette, 8-1 Tringa. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 16p, 42p; dual forecast, 92p. M. Stoute, at Newmarket. 1½l, 1½l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Unicorns Fancy, Rising Falcon, £2.75. TREBLE: Man Of Harlech, Blue Star, Lord Aquarius, £1.35.

Equestrianism

Prince Philip to compete in European event

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Prince Philip, who is so active as president of the International Equestrian Federation, will soon be able, for the first time, to gain experience of an international event from the inside. He has been selected for the British team of three (two to count) for the European driving championships at Sopot in Poland from August 28 to 31.

He will be driving his usual team of Cleveland bays, owned by the Queen, who will be providing two thirds of the horses for the British effort and contributing £1,000 towards the expense. It will cost £[illegible]0 apiece to transport a four-in-hand and all its paraphernalia, equine and human, to Poland.

The other royal entry is the Queen's mixed bay and grey of Oldenburgers, driven by the Crown Equerry, Colonel Sir John Miller, who has already helped to win two team gold medals and an individual silver medal, all in world championships for Britain. The third member of the team is a Cumbrian farmer and businessman, George Bowman, with his new team of Welsh cobs who took the national championship at Cirencester two weeks ago and was in the winning British team for the world championship last year in Switzerland. The individuals are Tom Richards and John Parker.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Sydney 38, Japanese 22. (at Sydney).

Rowing

East Germans promise something special

By Jim Railton

The key to the fifth world rowing championships in Nottingham next month has now been found, with the results of the East German championships, held the weekend before last, now filtering through to the West. In the 1974 world championships in Lucerne, the East Germans won six gold medals and one silver medal in the eight men's heavyweight events. In the six women's championships the East German haul was four golds, one silver and a bronze.

Recently I had to defend a statement that the theme for this year's world championships will simply be "East Germany v the World". The 1974 world championship results make that loud and clear and it is obvious that the East Germans are promising something special for next month's championships, a mere staging post for the Olympic regatta in Montreal next year.

The East Germans failed to take a medal in only one of the 14 men's and women's championship events last year (the communist countries, apart from the People's Republic of China, have shown no interest yet in the three men's lightweight events). Their failure came in the big event, the men's eights, in which they finished fourth, within a length of the gold medal winners from the United States, despite sustaining two injuries during the week of the championships. In this year's national championships the new East German eight set a world best performance with a time of 5min 31.74sec.

Only three of last year's East German eight keep their places—Klatt, Pröhdohl and Ulrich (the man who jumped overboard in the Nottinghamshire international when a shipwreck dislodged his oar). The new eight contain four of the oarsmen who won at Nottingham four weeks ago, together with four from the East German eight, victors in Amsterdam on the same day.

Altogether, the East German national champions set up four world best performances in the six women's events and three in the eight men's heavyweight events. With a surfeit of talent, none of the world champion quadruple sculls crew have kept their places this year, albeit Dreiske and Bertow from the 1974 quad are the new double sculls threat. In the Nottinghamshire regatta the East Germans left behind seven course records and none better than their quadruple sculls, who, with a time of 5min 54.07sec, set up a world best performance and were sheer poetry in motion.

The East Germans have even strengthened this remarkable crew, bringing in Wolfgang Güldenpfennig, the Olympic and European bronze medal winner, who missed last season after two leg operations. The new East German quad set yet another world best mark in their championships—5min 52.50sec—a time which few eights in the world can achieve.

It is worth noting, too, that the runners-up in the East German championships were on average just over a length behind the champions. The closest margin was in the single sculls, where East Germany's new find, 19-year-old Martin Winter, from Magdeburg, just held off the 1974 world champion quadruple sculler, Rudiger Reiche, by half a length. The single sculls is the event in which the East Germans now appear vulnerable, with the Irishman, Sean Drea, and West Germany's Peter-Michael Kolbe leading the world's sculling ranks in that order.

Notable absentees in the East German championships were the Landvoigt twin brothers, steelworkers, and members of the People's Police, from Potsdam. One of the Landvoigts was ill for the second time this season but the world champions in coxless pairs are likely to be back for Nottingham, leaving their new national champions, Lamm and Brehmer, from Berlin, on the bank, despite their setting up a world best performance. The world champions in coxed and coxless fours, Einheit Dresden and Leipzig, have retained their supremacy. The Leipzig coxless four is one of the finest machines ever seen in the sport.

From the 17 oarswomen and scullers who took four world championship events last year, only the single sculler, Christine Scheiblick, from Dresden, and three others have kept their places, with Angelika Noack and Sabena Döhn, from last year's coxed four, assuming a new role as coxless pairs champions.

Barring equipment accidents and freak weather on Nottingham's Holme Pierrepont course, the East Germans look set to take medals in all 14 men's and women's events. The biggest threat is likely to come from the Soviet Union in most events, from the United States and New Zealand in some and from Norway and Britain in the double sculls. But to beat an East German crew next month will surely mean a medal and more than likely it will be a cherished gold.

Polo

Learmouth's two classic goals on a good pony

By Andrew Porter

In the quarter-final round of the Harrison Cup, played at Cowdray Park polo club yesterday, Jersey Lilies beat Peover Park (rec 2) 6—3 and Nueva Escocia beat Brookers (rec 1) 6—4½. In a round of the Holden White Cup, the Blues and Royal beat Golden Eagles 7—3, and in the first round of the Maidensgrove Cup, Rangatiki (rec ½) beat Los Locos 5½—3.

Jersey Lilies were the stronger team and better mounted, but Devrient Kidd put up a great defence with Mahony for half the match and allowed Jersey Lilies to score only two goals.

Later Alberdi asserted himself, and with John Kidd playing excellently at back, the goals began to come with pony power palpably in Jersey Lilies's favour. Alberdi and Kidd each hit three goals for the winners and Devrient Kidd scored for Peover.

The second match was close until the final period. Churchward and Walker were marking Moore closely and this great player was often made to miss his shots. Harries opened the scoring for Brookers, with an immediate reply from Moore. Level play continued, with Walker hitting two goals against one each by McAlpin and Mrs Black in the second period, and Walker and Learmouth kept it level in the third.

In the closing minutes of the final chukka, Learmouth, on a very good pony, came through to hit two classic goals, one with a cut-out shot and the next from a difficult, under-the-neck stroke taken from the near side.

Tennis

Jarrett surrenders title as wrist trouble returns

Injury cost Andrew Jarrett, of Derbyshire, his singles title in the British junior grass court tennis championships (sponsored by Green Shield) at Eastbourne yesterday. He retired in the third round of his match against Martin Cottrell after losing the first set 5—4.

Jarrett had a recurrence of a wrist injury which troubled him in last week's county championships. He was one of three seeds eliminated in the boys' singles. William Gowans, of Oxford, the junior indoor champion, was beaten 6—3, 7—5 by Mark Holland, of Warwickshire, and Dhan Shapurji, of Middlesex, lost 2—6, 6—4, 6—2 to Stephen Allan, of Devon.

Lynn Robinson, of Sheffield, runner-up for the under-21 title last year and the fourth seed, was eased out in the third round by Pat Roberts, daughter of Arthur Roberts, the Torquay coach, by 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Boys' singles

Third round

R. A. Savage (Sussex) beat J. E. Loughlin (Bedfordshire), 6—1, 6—2; B. Joannides (Middlesex) beat I. G. Currie (Essex), 3—6, 6—3, 6—0; P. A. BOURDON (Kent) beat A. G. W. Tenouist (Sussex), 6—2, 6—3; N. D. Gooden (Yorkshire) beat N. J. Chadburn (Somerset), 6—1, 7—6; C. J. KASGOW (Devon) beat M. Highfield (Hertfordshire), 6—7, 6—2, 6—2; E. J. Riley (Scotland) beat B. Young (Oxford), 6—4, 6—2; M. Holland (Warwickshire) beat W. J. GOWANS (Oxford), 6—3, 7—5; A. Paton (Lancashire) beat C. Best (Sussex), 6—4, 7—6; C. Bradnam (Middlesex) beat J. S. Ince (Yorkshire), 6—4, 6—1; S. W. Allan (Devon) beat D. SHAPURJI (Middlesex), 2—6, 6—4, 6—2; N. A. Rayner (Essex) beat M. R. E. Appleton (Lancashire), 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; R. G. BEVEN (Sussex) beat C. E. Collins (Surrey), 6—1, 6—2; P. J. Littlewood (Middlesex) beat J. Whiteford (Sussex), 6—4, 6—4; N. C. SEARS (Sussex) beat V. J. C. Gray (Middlesex), 6—2, 6—0; C. Godwin (Essex) beat A. Allen (Lincolnshire), 6—3, 6—1; M. A. Cottrell (Surrey) beat A. M. JARRETT (Derby), 5—4; retired.

Girls' singles

Third round

L. J. Mottram (Surrey) beat L. J. Brailsford (Surrey), 6—0, 6—0; J. M. Durie (Gloucestershire) beat P. J. Cummins (Lincolnshire), 6—4, 6—0; C. HARRISON (Surrey) beat J. S. Bradley (Cheshire), 6—1, 6—0; J. A. Eyre (Surrey) beat S. A. B. Stoll (Yorkshire), 6—1, 6—0; V. A. Jackson (Middlesex) beat P. L. Crisp (Berkshire), 4—1, retired; K. M. Glancy (Buckinghamshire) beat S. Turberville (Buckinghamshire), 6—4, 6—2; J. COTTRELL (Surrey) beat L. K. Hobley (Buckinghamshire), 6—2, 6—3; J. G. POTTERTON (Surrey) beat G. Cooper (Yorkshire), 6—2, 6—2; D. S. Parker (Kent) beat F. Locke (Essex), 6—2, 6—1; M. TYLER (Kent) beat F. J. Moffitt (Devon), 6—2, 6—0; H. S. Clark (Surrey) beat J. P. Willson (Surrey), 7—5, 7—5; S. A. LEATHAM (Surrey) beat M. A. Ballheimer (Middlesex), 4—6, 6—2, 6—0; P. A. Roberts (Devon) beat L. C. ROBINSON (Yorkshire), 1—6, 7—5, 6—3; A. F. Hobbs (Cheshire) beat M. R. Beveridge (Hampshire), 6—4, 6—2; E. A. Wells (Buckinghamshire) beat J. P. Cox (Essex), 6—2, 0—6, 7—5; J. S. Strain (Hertfordshire) beat J. M. Sculthorpe (Yorkshire), 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

PO A. Spearpoint, playing in his first RAF tennis championships, was one of the seven remaining seeds who won their third round matches at Halton yesterday.

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: Flt Lt M. P. Hann beat Flt Lt D. Stillman, 6—1, 6—3; FO D. Brealey beat Corporal C. Martinez, 6—3, 7—5; Sqdn Ldr A. Collings beat Sgt C. Webb, 6—3, 7—5; Flt Lt D. G. Short beat Flt Lt J. Tucker, 6—2, 6—1; Flt Lt G. P. Carson beat Cpl B. Gent, 6—1, 6—1; PO A. Spearpoint beat Wing Cdr I. Thomson, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2; SAC B. Locke beat SAC S. Platel, 6—1, 7—5; Flt Lt R. Smith beat Wing Cdr M. C. D. Felton, 6—2, 6—1.

Rugby League

Instant treatment could be in operation soon

Instant treatment, with play continuing while players receive attention from the trainer or physiotherapist, looks certain to be introduced into Rugby League when the season begins next month. Senior refrees have unanimously welcomed the International Board's recommendation for the adoption of a system used successfully in Australia.

The Rugby League Council, who will meet next week, are expected to lean heavily towards the opinions of the referees.

For the Record

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: National combined cadets meeting: 500 yards individual: Cpl J. Healey, 2414, East Kirkbride ATC, 34; Cadet I. Wherry, 2590, Belfast ATC, 35; Sgt Lilburn, North Down ACF, 33. 300 yards individual: Cpl L. R. Wilson, Ripon RE, 33; Sgt D. MacDonald, [illegible], Penge ATC, 33; I. Sgt Videgrain, Jersey SCC 33. 300 yards Patriotic shield: Sgt B. Donald, 107 Aberdeen ATC, 33; Cadet I. Marchant, IT HATC Leicester, 33; Cpl M. Linnell, Royal Anglian D Company, 33. 200 yards Patriotic Shield: Cpl L. B. Wilson, 34; Fl Sgt S. Gorton, 43; F. Surrey, 34; Sgt A. A. Forrester, Humberside ATC, 34.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 4, Montreal Expos 2; Atlanta Braves 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 3; Philadelphia Phillies 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; Cincinnati Reds 8, San Francisco Giants 7; New York Mets 11, St Louis Cardinals 7; San Diego Padres 2, Houston Astros 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 8, Baltimore Orioles 5; Detroit Tigers 3, New York Yankees 0; Boston Red Sox 7, Milwaukee Brewers 5; Minnesota Twins 9, Kansas City Royals 8; Chicago White Sox 3, California Angels 2; Oakland Athletics 12, Texas Rangers 6.

PARLIAMENT, July 29, 1975

British Airways sole carrier on North Atlantic: Laker Skytrain proposals rejected

House of Commons

MR SHORE, Secretary of State for Trade (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab), in a statement on the future of civil aviation policy in the light of the policy review which his department had recently completed, said: Present policy largely reflects the recommendation of the Edwards Committee which reported in 1969, when it seemed likely that the United Kingdom airline industry would go on expanding fast throughout the 1970s. Since then, however, the airline industry worldwide has suffered a severe setback from the oil crisis and the consequent economic recession.

Traffic carried by United Kingdom airlines fell by about 10 per cent in 1974 and British Caledonian Airways, the airline chosen by the previous government to fulfil the "second force" role envisaged by Edwards, was obliged to make a substantial cutback in its operations and, in particular, to withdraw its scheduled services from the North Atlantic. Current forecasts indicate that there will be only a gradual recovery over the next few years in the United Kingdom airlines main markets.

It is against this background of a much less buoyant outlook for our industry that I have had to consider whether it remains in the national interest to continue with existing policy and especially to seek to have more than one United Kingdom airline serving any international long-haul route.

In the present difficult conditions facing all airlines, aviation authorities throughout the world, including the United States, have been seeking to limit the competition faced by their main flag carriers. Thus, for the foreseeable future there will be hardly any routes on which we could hope to introduce a second British airline on terms which might enable us to increase significantly our share of the revenue.

Moreover, British Caledonian's experience of the North Atlantic has clearly shown just how difficult it is for a second United Kingdom airline to compete profitably against established national flag carriers.

I have accordingly decided that in future it should be our general policy not to permit competition between United Kingdom airlines on long-haul scheduled services and therefore not to license more than one United Kingdom airline on any given long-haul route.

I realize that this decision will rule out such possibility as there might have been of British Caledonian's returning to the New York and Los Angeles routes at some future date or mounting scheduled services in competition with British Airways on other long-haul routes to North America and Singapore for which it was granted licences in 1973. I am, however, convinced that such competition would bring no advantage to British aviation as a whole and that it would cause damage to British Airways without ensuring a profitable operation for British Caledonian or other British carriers.

Nevertheless, I want British Caledonian to continue as a schedule carrier on major routes. I accept that British Caledonian has made a valuable contribution to the total United Kingdom aviation effort in the past few years, that it is valued by many consumers for providing a choice of British airlines on a number of domestic and European routes and that it is the main operator from Gatwick where traffic must be expanded progressively as part of our national airports strategy.

I am anxious to retain British Caledonian as a second centre of airline expertise in the United Kingdom and to do what I can to help make more secure the jobs of the substantial number of workers who depend on British Caledonian for their livelihood.

I have therefore decided that British Caledonian should have a sphere of influence for its long-haul scheduled activities. This will be based upon its West African and South American services and I envisage a limited exchange of routes with British Airways which would consolidate the two airlines' respective spheres of interest and be of benefit to both.

I shall arrange further discussions with the airlines, with the aim of securing early agreement on an exchange that would be operationally sensible and reasonably balanced.

Within its sphere, British Caledonian will continue to be the preferred airline. I believe that on this new basis British Caledonian's services will be complementary to those of British Airways, rather than competitive with them and that this will open the way for closer cooperation to the advantage of both airlines.

British Caledonian will retain its present network of European and domestic services. It will also remain free to operate non-scheduled services throughout the world and on these services it will retain a measure of preference over all other British airlines except British Airways.

I said earlier that I had decided it was no longer generally desirable to seek to designate more than one United Kingdom airline to serve any individual long-haul route. I have, in this context, looked carefully at the Skytrain service proposed by Laker Airways. I am satisfied that if it is allowed to go ahead in the conditions likely to prevail in the North Atlantic market for a considerable time ahead, it would divert traffic away from the existing services and in particular damage British Airways.

I have accordingly told Laker Airways that in these circumstances the Skytrain service cannot be allowed to start. (Some cries of "Shame".)

The United Kingdom airline industry, like that of other countries has faced and will continue to face a period of considerable difficulty. So far we have withstood pressures better than most and I believe that we can surmount them in the future.

I do not think that the frequent or major changes in policy affecting this industry are desirable. So, my aim has been to make only such changes in policy as are necessary if the industry is to deploy its resources to best effect in the very competitive international markets in which it has to operate.

These policy changes will need to be incorporated in new policy guidance for the Civil Aviation Authority, for which I shall be seeking the approval of Parliament in due course. I am also considering whether an amendment to the 1971 Civil Aviation Act will be required. I shall set out my proposals in greater detail in a White Paper to be published in the autumn.

MR WARREN (Hastings, C), for the Opposition, said he welcomed Mr Shore's declaration of confidence in British Caledonian and assumed he had confidence also in the future of British Airways.

He fails to understand (he continued) that they operate in an international atmosphere and that he has thrown away the British Caledonian routes without seeing whether they could be used in negotiations.

What is the value of a CAA licence? This particularly applies to Laker who have spent £300,000 in legal fees to win seven hearings on both sides of the Atlantic to try to carry passengers between the two countries much more cheaply than any other country can do.

A sum of $71m has been invested by the Secretary of State with the approval of the Bank of England for the purchase of aircraft. He approved the purchase of the third aircraft in May last year.

MR SHORE—He is unfair to complain that I have not taken account of the view about the international circumstances in which the industry is operating. That has been the most important single thing before us throughout. It is precisely the falling away of international traffic as a result of major events and the great upheaval of oil prices and its implications for airlines and more indirectly its effect on the general growth of prosperity and travel—that great change in situation and outlook—of which we have had to take account to find a new way forward for British civil aviation.

I do not accept that my announcement impairs our routes in the United States vis-à-vis the services designated and agreed between our two countries. Those routes are not abandoned by this.

I understand MPs' feelings about Laker, and they are not to assume that we do not have some sense of the enterprise of that gentleman and his airline. We have, but we have to consider it specifically, and whether it makes sense today.

The CAA itself came to the conclusion only two or three months ago that it would not be right to allow Laker to go ahead for at least a year given the background of events and the falling away of traffic on the North Atlantic.

MR STEEL (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—Mr Shore's statement means a firmer control over the operations of British Caledonian. Have the Government considered a state minority shareholding?

If Laker are not to go ahead with the Skytrain, what undertaking has he had from British Airways that they will look into the possibility of this which would be of great benefit to the consumer?

MR SHORE—I accept that there is a general lack of profitability on domestic routes and it is my wish that that situation should be rectified as soon as possible. We have considered a state holding in British Caledonian but it seemed to me that this was not an area in which it was necessary or right for the state to take up a holding. (Conservative cheers.) It is an industry where we have a dominant public corporation which is the principal flag carrier of the country.

MR DONALD STEWART (Western Isles, Scot Nat) said that instead of a quick bullet, British Caledonian had been doomed to a slow lingering death.

MR SHORE—I do not look on this as a slow, lingering death. In some ways there will be a greater certainty in the affairs of British Caledonian than before. Perhaps in the talks, British Airways and British Caledonian can make adjustments to routes within Europe, mutually to strengthen the position of both airlines.

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C)—Does he think that Freddie Laker with three DC 10s and a handful of employees is such a menace to British Airways with its scores of aircraft and 60,000 employees that Freddie Laker has to be put down in this ruthless manner to protect British Airways?

MR SHORE—On Laker, I regret the necessity of doing this. We have not acted in a ruthless manner. We have already had to rule out the possibility of Laker operating for at least a year and it is only fair for me not to play him along.

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab)—Many of us feel he has taken the right decision on the Skytrain. How does he see the development of the South American route?

MR SHORE—There are good prospects on the routes British Caledonian has already. The South American route is one that has developed fast because this is an area where there is great economic advance, particularly in Brazil. In West Africa there is a substantial and growing market of which I have no doubt British Caledonian will be able to make the best possible use.

SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR (Dorking, C)—Mr Shore's statement will cause a great deal of anxiety around Gatwick both for the future of the private enterprise airlines based there and for the future of employment.

MR SHORE—The conclusions I have reached were designed to be as helpful to the main interests concerned as they could be. I cannot say beyond that what the future will bring. I have considerable confidence in the strength of the British aviation industry.

MRS MARGARET THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—On Laker Airways, is not the sum of what Mr Shore is saying that the private carrier is so efficient and so good for the consumer that the nationalized industry cannot compete?

MR SHORE—This kind of over-simplified free enterprise rhetoric is not the right way to approach the future of the civil aviation industry—a highly regulated industry with massive international competition. Anyone who knows anything about it at all knows that the great problem on the North Atlantic is massive over-capacity.

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab)—On this side his decision not to go ahead with the Skytrain for at least 12 months will be widely welcomed. Many of us believe the long-term effects of such a move would have been disastrous. Many of us will view with surprise his decision not to absorb British Caledonian into British Airways.

MR SHORE—One of the possibilities I considered was the absorption of British Caledonian by British Airways. The thing, among other things, that worked against such a solution was, I fear, the fact that had British Caledonian been absorbed into British Airways—and British Airways were not anxious to do this—it would have led to considerable rationalization and a considerable reduction in the number of people employed at Gatwick and in that area.

Lord Kearton to be chairman of oil corporation: earlier orders sought for production platforms

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Energy (Bristol, South-East, Lab), moving the third reading of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-Lines Bill, said offshore oil did not offer an automatic and cheap solution to the nation's economic problems. It was not a panacea that would allow Britain to sit back and enjoy the benefits. It was not even their greatest energy resource. They had coal and gas and a formidable nuclear capability.

Constructive talks on participation were being held with more than 20 companies, large and small, United Kingdom and foreign, who had publicly announced their acceptance of the principle. They had been invited to put forward alternative proposals and the Government had said they were willing to enter into discussions about the disposal of BNOC oil.

Production platforms were an important element in the offshore market. The installed cost of each could be from £100m to £150m and the Government considered it essential to strengthen the building capacity in the United Kingdom. By the end of 1980 it was estimated that about 53 platforms would have been ordered for the United Kingdom oil sector.

Self-sufficiency in oil would be achieved in 1980 and 30 platforms remained to be ordered, representing a considerable opportunity for British industry—some £4 to £5 billion worth of business.

If no further sites for the construction of concrete platforms were developed contracts could be lost to the United Kingdom, hitting both employment and the balance of payments. For that reason it had been decided to support the platform development at Hunterston.

The Government (he said) are to guarantee under the Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Act the repayment of advances up to a maximum of £11.5m together with accrued interest made by the Clydesdale Bank Ltd to Anglo Dutch Offshore Concrete (Andoc) for the development of a platform fabrication site at Hunterston. The Government will also be taking the site into public ownership.

The guarantee will cease to be operative once Andoc have won an order for the construction of an oil or gas production platform to be built at the site at Hunterston. If Andoc receive no such order within two years (extendable by three months where a tender is outstanding) the Government will meet their liabilities to the bank and acquire their interests in the site facilities. The Government do not propose at present to finance any further sites.

I am satisfied that the United Kingdom now has adequate capacity to provide all the steel and concrete platforms required for oil and gas production on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf. This is of considerable importance to our balance of payments which is likely to be adversely affected over the next few months by the arrival of a number of offshore production platforms and other equipment from abroad.

The temporary lull in the ordering of platforms had understandably given rise to a great deal of concern. It was desirable that a number of the orders likely to be placed in 1976 should be brought forward to the latter part of this year in the interests of both the country and the oil industry.

Without an even spread of the workload it might find there was not the capacity available.

Chairmen of the oil companies were being asked for their comments on overcoming the present problem.

North Sea oil had created a market now worth £1,000m a year in the United Kingdom. In Scotland there were 40,000 oil-related jobs. British industry must be given a full and fair share of opportunity to compete for the business available.

The Government were seeking a proper share of the market and once this was established it was up to British industry to grasp it to the full. The real aim was to see the involvement of United Kingdom industry progressively increase this year and in future years and more needs to be done.

My discussions with the operators will (he said) be on the basis of advancing this progress.

Events had emphatically confirmed the continuing momentum of activity. In exploration an average of just under 30 rigs had been operating on the United Kingdom shelf in the first half of this year, more than ever over a comparable period. Twelve new oil discoveries had been made since April.

Six fixed platforms were in position, with the converted drilling rig off Argyll making a seventh. By the end of next year it was hoped production would be nearly 20 per cent of national consumption, eliminating a large volume of expensive imports. In 1980 and after, production should be equivalent to national demand.

Lord Kearton had accepted his invitation to become chairman of the British National Oil Corporation—(Conservative laughter)—subject to enactment of the Bill. He would also be chairman of the proposed organizing committee to prepare for the corporation's development. He (Mr Benn) would be making a statement about BNOC later.

The assets we are discussing (he said) constitute an important part of Britain's future. This Bill, whatever its deficiencies in detail, is a serious attempt to secure on behalf of the British people their rights to a share of those resources.

MR PATRICK JENKIN, Opposition spokesman on energy (Redbridge, Wanstead and Woodford, C), said that when there was so much agreement between them and the Government it was tragic that the Government had adopted a doctrinaire approach, using the occasion to lurch farther along the road to state socialism.

The national oil account would by-pass effective parliamentary control of expenditure and weaken Treasury control of public expenditure.

But the worse feature (he said) is that the account is an open-ended slush fund to finance state socialism on a scale far bigger than anything ever considered in the Industry Bill. This Bill is an enormous sewer down which thousands of millions of taxpayers' money will pour endlessly in support of futile, irrelevant and expensive socialist doctrine.

No Parliament ought to give such vast, unregulated, open-ended powers and resources to any Government. It meant that instead of revenues being available for reduction of the public sector borrowing requirement, modernization of industry, or improvement of social services, they would be squandered on the dreams of the socialist oil shaikhs on the Government benches.

We remain entirely unconvinced (he went on) that the benefits from taking a major participation are remotely commensurate with the costs to the taxpayer as envisaged by the Government.

MR GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, L) said a serious feature of the Bill was that the Government now had a vested interest in expensive petrol. Unless they could keep up the price of North Sea oil, they were going to get into a fearful muddle. The whole success of their operation was tied to expensive petrol, and it was time that the British people realized this.

The Bill was an extraordinary contribution to the economic situation. It would increase Government borrowing, increase the numbers needed in the Civil Service, slow down development in the North Sea, involve the taxpayers in large speculation of a highly dangerous sort, and make devolution for Scotland more difficult.

It was a bad Bill—a Bill produced by lunatics for a lunatic situation. (Conservative cheers.)

MR GORDON WILSON (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said the news of the appointment of Lord Kearton must cause concern. They did not know what sort of experience he had of Scotland and whether he would live there. Would it not have been possible to find a Scot, skilled or unskilled in the oil industry, who would have been able to take over this position?

MR ROST (South-East Derbyshire, C) said he opposed the Bill in principle because he disliked the arrogant, misguided assumption that state, bureaucratic enterprise could do the job better. The BNOC would be trading unfairly against the private sector.

MR GRAY, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Ross and Cromarty, C), said that along with the Community Land Bill and the Employment Protection Bill, this Bill formed part of a trio of notoriety designed to placate the extreme left wing of the Labour Party. It had been carried through with a callous disregard to the best interests of the country. It was a sop to that wholly owned subsidiary of the Labour Party—the Tribune Group.

The Opposition wished Lord Kearton success and hoped he would make the best of a bad job. We hope (he continued) that when he takes over BNOC he will try to operate it as a highly competitive corporation because it must exist in competition with the private sector.

MR JOHN SMITH, Under Secretary for Oil (North Lanarkshire, Lab), said what the Government sought was a partnership with the privately owned oil companies but one which reflected the important national interest which existed and the proper development of the North Sea resources, proper control over them, and a fair return to the nation from them.

The Bill was read the third time by 290 votes to 277—Government majority, 13.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Debate on the Attack on Inflation White Paper. Finance (No 2) Bill, second reading and remaining stages. Remuneration, Charges and Grants Bill, second reading.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Employment Protection Bill, remaining stages.

Legislation should apply to Commons and Lords

MR ROOKER (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) was given leave to introduce the Royal Palace of Westminster Appropriation Bill. He said the accommodation for staff and MPs had improved in recent years but there was need for more space.

Coupled with that (he said) it is a bad principle that a government department should be situated in a parliamentary building in any country, let alone this country.

Even some of the Speaker's accommodation was to be given up. Perhaps the Serjeant at Arms would have to go on the Westminster Council waiting list.

He wanted to bring the place into common ownership so the House could obtain the space that was around, not least in the Lord Chancellor's department.

A whole series of legislation passed by the House did not apply to the Palace of Westminster—the Public Health Acts, the Sex Discrimination Act, the Employment Protection Bill. He understood that there was rampant sex discrimination in the House of Lords.

Post-graduate student grants

MR FRED MULLEY, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a written reply said: The Secretary of State for Scotland and I have decided that the rates of grant for postgraduate studentships awarded by the education departments and the research councils will be increased as follows: for students living away from home in London from £960 to £1,180; for students living away from home other than in London, from £880 to £1,085; for students living at home from £660 to £790. These increases are comparable with those recently announced for undergraduate students.

The married women's rate of grant will be increased to that of a married man, and both married women and married men will have the same entitlement to dependants' allowances. Supplementary allowances will also be adjusted.

Checking observance of £6 pay limit without need for compulsory notification system

MR MICHAEL LATHAM (Melton, C) asked what machinery the Secretary of State for Employment proposed to set up to examine wage settlements in excess of £6 a week.

MR FOOT (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—Paragraph 28 of the White Paper sets out the need for accurate information on pay settlements and intended settlements. We are having discussions with the TUC and the CBI about the arrangements for collecting such information.

In addition the consultative document on amendments to the Price Code issued by the Prices Secretary proposed that applications to the Price Commission for price increases should include information on pay settlements relevant to the application.

This information will be passed to me to determine whether there has been any payment or remuneration in excess of the limits.

MR LATHAM—Since manifestly no one is really in charge of checking the failure or success, let alone enforcing pay policy, how can it carry any public credibility?

MR FOOT—If such a policy is to succeed it has to command massive voluntary support. On that basis we are seeking to carry the policy through. I am not prepared to agree with Mr Latham's ultra-pessimism. He apparently does not think anything will work.

MR AITKEN (Thanet, East, C)—Why is the Secretary of State only having consultations with the TUC and the CBI, if the settlements most likely to fall outside the guidelines are those made by organizations or employers who are not members of those two umbrella organizations?

MR FOOT—The purport of these questions is that we should set up a much more precise, large-scale, bureaucratic organization to conduct a vastly bigger examination of the whole question.

We do not think that is the best way, but that it would be much better to elicit general voluntary support for the scheme. It is on that basis that we have agreed with the TUC.

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—Even with the scheme as it exists there will be a great number of anomalies. For example, there are going to be those who are on the "lump" in the building industry, while those who are not on the "lump" and come under the national agreement will have their wages controlled.

This will apply to other industries: for example, engineering. Lawyers and many others will not be affected. Those on productivity agreements, for example in the mining industry, will be clear and those who have not yet got productivity agreements will not be clear.

This will cause a great deal of discontent. If we go on in this way we are going to have a great deal of problems in industry and this will rebound on the Government.

MR FOOT—I agree that anomalies are bound to occur, and that difficulties are there which have to be overcome.

On the productivity question, an understanding has been reached with the TUC. I am not saying it will work 100 per cent perfectly. We are trying to devise a scheme whereby fresh arrangements about productivity agreements do not upset the whole scheme altogether.

It is true that some of the operations of this scheme will give rise to some anomalies. But failure to deal with the general inflation problem would give rise to other problems, too. (Cheers.)

MR MADEL (South Bedfordshire, C)—As the Government accept that the £6 limit must not be exceeded and have indicated that many people must get less than that, should we not have an incomes information unit which could explain to the public why some industries will not be able to pay anything like £6 a week in view of the inflationary situation?

MR FOOT—More information about what is proposed and how it is to operate must be made public. Some of it will emerge from our debates we are having and decisions in the House. The proper time for the Government to explain their decisions more widely will be when Parliament has passed the Act.

MR MOONMAN (Basildon, Lab)—This policy can work, but only 60 per cent of these wage claims can be recorded sufficiently. We will never get our information right unless we get information back from every company engaged in a wage claim.

MR FOOT—I do not accept what he says. If we were to seek to say that the only way we could get the scheme to operate was by having the 100 per cent coverage he suggests, there would have to be a compulsory notification.

To get that you would have to add further penalties and further elaborate devices for carrying it out. Therefore, we have sought, rightly, to avoid the system of compulsory notification which would make the whole operation far more difficult.

MR BRITTAN (Cleveland and Whitby, C)—For month after month he has repeatedly said it would be impossible to monitor the old undeveloped social contract. Why does he think it is going to prove possible to monitor the new fully developed, fully fashioned social contract?

MR FOOT—The two cases are not on the same basis. One of the reasons we welcome the discussions between the TUC and CBI for monitoring the settlements is because we want an improvement. It will be possible for us to check settlements being made and we will be able, therefore, to see what is the response to the policy, generally.

Still friends

MR WELLBELOVED (Bexley, Erith and Crayford, Lab)—The Government's voluntary approach in trying to cope with this grave inflationary crisis has the support of the overwhelming majority of the working people. He should continue his valiant efforts and not be put off by his erstwhile friends or by the irresponsible elements who constitute a minority of the Opposition.

MR FOOT—I am not going to have Mr Heffer described as an erstwhile friend. (Laughter.) He is a good friend of mine still. (Conservative interruptions.) He has strong doubts about such a policy as this which he has expressed to the House by the methods we normally employ. I am no worse a friend of his because he had this argument than I was before.

The TUC having agreed to this policy with us, it would be a tragedy for the nation if the House were to turn its back on this bargain. The best course we can take is to carry through this policy.

There will be difficulties and trouble for lots of people. If we carry it through we make a serious contribution to ending the inflationary threat to the country.

Earlier in related exchanges with MR BOOTH, Minister of State for Employment,

MR McCRINDLE (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said it was vital not only that the Government's anti-inflation policy succeed but that it should be seen to succeed in order to get public support. In these circumstances (he continued) to get the support of public opinion is it not vital for the Government to announce on a quarterly basis who are the rogue elephants—unions or employers? This would considerably help the public in supporting the Government in their policies.

MR BOOTH—It is of the utmost importance to have public support for the policy. Not only the question of identifying the culprits is necessary for that purpose. The public will readily recognize where there is success in the policy, in so far as it is intended to counter inflation, by the way in which prices move in our shops. They will also be able to identify readily a number of other effects of the policy.

That is not to say that the House or the public should not be kept informed of the results of the survey we will conduct on a voluntary basis with the TUC and CBI.

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab)—The only detective work that will be practised by any government operating an incomes policy will be against those easily identifiable in organized collective groups, namely trade unions. Literally millions of people cannot be monitored effectively because they operate on their own. The net result will be that it will be the trade union sector that will be monitored and will be seen to be to blame for any problems that arise. The net result will be chaos such as we had on the previous four or five occasions.

MR BOOTH—It is much more easy to identify the claims of groups of organized workers than of single private arrangements. That is one of the reasons why it is of the utmost importance that we do not go ahead with a Government espionage system but that we seek broad agreement with the CBI and TUC in order that we can take proper measurements of the effects of these policies.

Ulster emergency powers continue

House of Lords

The Greater London Council (Money) Bill and the Statutory Corporations (Financial Provisions) Bill were read the third time and passed.

LORD DONALDSON of KINGSBRIDGE, Under Secretary, Northern Ireland Office, moving the second reading of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, said that although Provisional IRA violence had not ceased completely it had declined considerably and that had contributed to a substantial fall in the level of violence.

However, there were 106 deaths and 822 shooting incidents (including 83 punishment shootings) in the first half of this year and that justified the need for emergency powers to continue in force for the time being. There could be an upsurge of violence. It would be reckless not to recognize the possibility and take appropriate steps.

Some of the provisions in the Bill were contingency provisions, but the Government could not risk being without them.

VISCOUNT BROOKEBOROUGH said that the men of violence believed the Government's announcement on the release of detainees was the prelude to some form of disengagement. He could no longer believe that the release of detainees would be related to the level of violence.

LORD PAGET (Lab) said on every occasion since the war governments had so conducted themselves that terrorism always succeeded—in Palestine, Cyprus, Aden, Kenya, and other places.

The ceasefire between the assassins in Northern Ireland and the security forces seemed to recognize those assassins as a lawful belligerent and the ceasefire seemed to be regarded as successful so long as there was on average one murder a day and that care must be taken lest the ceasefire might stop and murders become more frequent.

Two years ago he produced a solution to the state of affairs in Northern Ireland and that solution was regarded with indignation.

Take your detainees (he said) who are acknowledged members of the IRA and have a lottery and put them in order and say as each bomb goes off we take out one and we shoot him. If you do that you might have to shoot half a dozen and you would have saved a couple of thousand lives.

It was a lack of courage in the face of violence, without speed or resolution, that had led to the miserable sequence of events that went on and on and on.

Northern Ireland should be placed under martial law by giving authority to the commander in chief there to issue orders and to try offenders against those orders. Such orders would include a ban on carrying of arms or possession of explosives and assaults on police.

The commander would have the right to try alleged offenders under court martial under the presence of a major within 24 hours and sentence to be carried out on conviction within a similar time.

If you do that (he continued) you can stop it and if you do not we shall not stop it until we pull out and leave the civil war to inflict its own casualties.

LORD GARDINER said he welcomed the brave statement of the Secretary of State that detention, depending on events, might end by Christmas.

The Bill was read a second time.

LORD O'NEILL of the MAINE said it had been interesting over 10 months to see how Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UUUC) had discovered the realities in Northern Ireland. He had assumed it was easy to walk into the province and accept the slogans he had heard so often on his daily visits.

Now (he continued) he has suddenly discovered that there are many people in Northern Ireland who are in favour of UDI. He is now a frightened man and I admire him for the speeches he has made in the last three weeks drawing attention to the great dangers which exist if the extreme Protestants decide to declare UDI.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Child Benefit Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report stage of the Sex Discrimination Bill was begun and adjourned.

House adjourned, 8.29 pm.

Nigeria important to UK for trade and investment

MR TUGENDHAT, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Cities of London and Westminster, South, C), asked the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs for a statement about British subjects and interests in Nigeria.

MR ENNALS, Minister of State (Norwich, North, Lab)—We have no reason to believe, on the scanty information so far available, that British subjects in Nigeria are in danger or that British interests have been adversely affected by this morning's events.

First news of the coup came at 6.30 am today when Colonel Garba spoke over Lagos radio and declared that it had been decided, in consultation with colleagues, that General Gowon had ceased to be Head of State and leader of the armed forces.

The following measures were announced and have since been repeated at regular intervals on Lagos radio: a dusk to dawn curfew; the closure of all borders and airports; the suspension of Nigerian Airways services and external communications. It would be a work-free day for all workers except for some public utilities and for oil tanker drivers. Anyone caught disturbing public order would be summarily dealt with.

It was announced that the coup was bloodless and we have no reports of violence or disturbances or indeed of resistance of any kind.

He added that the Government had since heard that Lagos and other cities were quiet.

United Kingdom citizens were being advised not to move about unnecessarily, to observe the curfew, and to keep away from airports.

MR TUGENDHAT—Nigeria is Britain's fourth largest supplier of oil, a massive recipient of British investment, and one of the largest holders of sterling. Therefore it is particularly vital at the moment.

Has the minister any information about Colonel Garba and his attitude to this country? Can he say whether reports circulating that Mrs Gowon is in London are true? Has he any knowledge about the whereabouts of General Gowon?

MR ENNALS—General Gowon is a distinguished and able head of state with whom the British Government have had close and friendly relations. All sides of the House will wish to share my hope that the situation in Lagos will be resolved with the minimum of dislocation and without bloodshed.

This is an extremely important country in terms of Britain's relations, investment and trade, as well as citizens. There are about 15,000 people for whom we have consular responsibility working in Nigeria.

Our investment in Nigeria amounts to £250m, apart from the value of Shell and BP's residual holdings in the oil industry. I cannot give any details at present of sterling balances.

Colonel Garba is the commander of Nigeria's Brigade of Guards.

As for General Gowon, he was informed of the news this morning while he was attending the Organization of African Unity summit. Mrs Gowon and the children are on a private visit to London.

SIR GEOFFREY de FREITAS (Kettering, Lab)—In view of the large size of the British community in Nigeria, would the minister assure us that should there be any disturbance in that country he will do everything he can to see that the staff of the High Commission is maintained there at full strength, not only in Lagos, but out in the country? (Cheers.)

MR ENNALS—I will give that assurance. We have a large population there. There are 30 members of the staff of the British High Commission. It is their task to look after the interests of the British community as well as British property.

CTT and dividend waiving

MR CALLAGHAN (Middleton and Prestwich, Lab) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether a shareholder who waived his right to a dividend was liable to capital transfer tax.

MR JOEL BARNETT, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in a written reply, said: During the debates on the autumn Finance Bill assurances were given that a dividend waiver would not normally give rise to a capital transfer tax liability although it was recognized that there were circumstances in which possibly a liability could be incurred.

The Chancellor is considering whether legislation should be included in the 1976 Finance Bill to clarify the position.

In the meantime the Inland Revenue will not in any case seek to raise a charge to capital transfer tax where a binding waiver of a dividend is made within 12 months before the dividend is declared or in the case of an interim dividend within 12 months before it is paid.

Claims not necessarily a breach

When the report stage of the Remuneration, Charges and Grants Bill was considered,

SIR GEOFFREY HOWE, Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (East Surrey, C) moved a new clause (Compulsory notification of claims and settlements) which was considered with another Opposition new clause (Terms and conditions of employment).

He said the new clause by requiring notification to the Secretary of State so that he might determine whether claims and settlements were within the limits would enable people on either side of collective bargaining to discover whether or not they were going to comply with the policy.

On the front page of The Times yesterday it had said: "Ministers and government officials are hastily trying to complete an agreement with trade union leaders and industrialists on a system of notification of wage increases in time for an announcement in the Commons tomorrow". They would look forward with interest to the announcement foreshadowed in The Times.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—Surely he is not taking for granted what he reads on the front page of The Times or for that matter any other page in The Times, except perhaps the crossword puzzle.

SIR G. HOWE—Quite apart from what The Times may say, there are good reasons, from the anxiety expressed on both sides, for expecting the Government to have some further thoughts about this.

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said if the new clauses were accepted it would take Government policy much further than they had gone at the moment. The new clauses were reminiscent of previous wages and prices legislation.

MR HURD (Mid Oxon, C) said that without some system of compulsory notification the Government would not have the information they needed to make the policy effective in the private sector.

MR RONALD THOMAS (Bristol, North-West, Lab) said the Government had failed to come forward with any economic or industrial analysis to support their premise that wage increases were responsible for inflation.

MR BIFFEN (Oswestry, C) said once the Secretary of State accepted responsibility for notification he would inevitably be pushed and pummelled into accepting responsibility for judging whether individual claims fell within the policy.

Then (he said) we will have, for all to see, a statutory policy in full panoply.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab) said that behind the proposed new clause, innocent though it might seem, was a demand to return to the disastrous policy which landed the nation with the three-day week. It should be rejected.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment, said Sir G. Howe had said he had read in The Times that the Department of Employment had been engaged in devising a general system of notification but had had great difficulties in doing so. He (Mr Foot) had interrupted to say that Sir G. Howe would be unwise in supposing that to be an accurate account.

I acknowledge, although this was not in The Times (he said), that it is true that the CBI came and made representations and propositions on the question of notification. They have anxieties about it which they expressed strongly to us. We have listened to what they have had to say, even though we cannot agree with their approach, just as we do not agree with the approach of the Conservatives.

The TUC had expressed their intention to consider with the CBI the arrangements for collection of relevant information about pay settlements.

Whether they would extend that to claims rather than settlements had to be considered. They should have in mind that claims were not at all meaningful, not given precision until well after the first discussion.

Even where claims were excessive they were often reduced in the process of negotiation. Claims were not necessarily a sign that the policy would be breached.

I see no value in the compulsory notification of claims (he said.) There would be further additions to the staff of my department without prospect of significant gain in terms of the efficacy of the policy as a whole.

The Department of Employment had maintained contact with negotiators in the private and public sectors and that would continue while extension of the arrangements would add to his department's knowledge in the private sector.

The main effect of the amendments would be to place an extra burden on the employers, on pain of penalty, to supply information which was unnecessary. It would require an increase in the bureaucratic labour force. The whole tenor of the amendments was contrary to the voluntary approach.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C), said employers were worried about what happened when in an area a firm did not bother to notify and paid out £8, £9 or £10 a week, as some undoubtedly would do, while other firms were trying to stick to the line. When that happened there would be unfairness and bitterness.

The Opposition were trying in this new clause to say to those firms: "Notify your claims and settlements and then everyone will be on an equal basis". To listen to Mr Foot was to be driven to the conclusion that in many respects the Government just did not want to know.

The new clause was negatived.

Some pension payments will be exempt

MR RICHARD WAINWRIGHT (Colne Valley, L) moved a new clause to exempt certain employer expenditure on pensions. He said the intention was to confine the exemption strictly to what were known in Inland Revenue terms as retirement benefits and to have no truck with what the Inland Revenue called benefits in kind.

MR PAUL DEAN (North Somerset, C) said a pay policy should not restrict pensions. The Equal Pay Act and this Bill were in conflict. The Act meant women would earn more, and would thus obtain improved pension rights. But the Bill said that could not be allowed.

MR FOOT said he would not accept the new clause. The arrangements for payment of pensioners under existing schemes would continue unchanged and the pay limits did not apply there or where existing schemes provided for keeping pace with the cost of living, or where ad hoc payments were made.

The same was true of any pension increase in existing schemes to pensioners working part-time or to the refund of pension contributions to those who changed or lost their jobs.

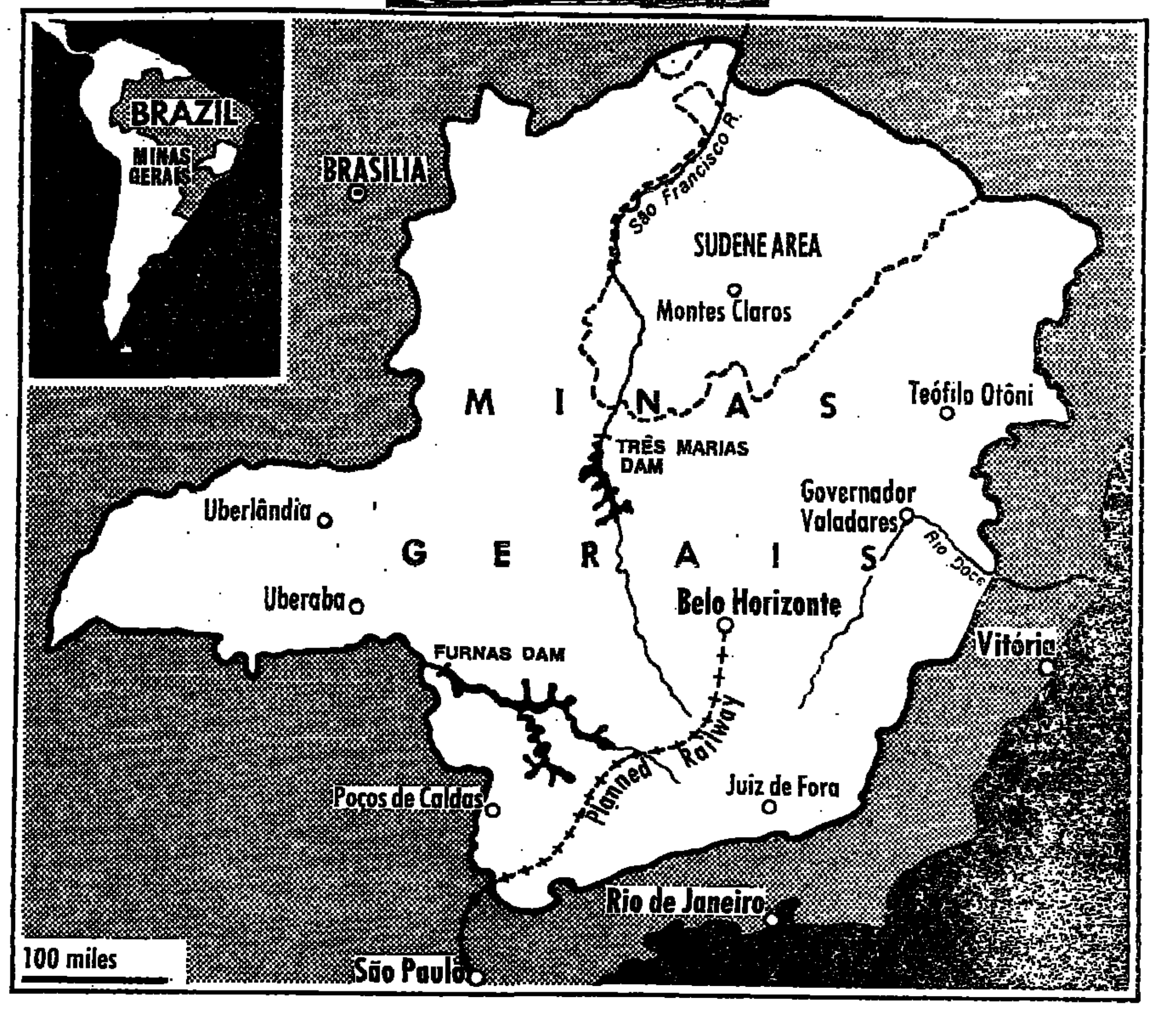
Increases of pay under the Equal Pay Act would in many cases lead to increased contributions by employees and employers and if those resulted from the terms of existing schemes the increases would also be separate from the pay limit. That was also the case for redundancy payments.

It was not the Government's wish to impose a moratorium on negotiations for pensions improvements designed to meet the Government's own legislation. Employers and unions could continue to discuss and negotiate pension improvements for implementation from July 31, 1976.

The new clause was rejected by 266 votes to 245—Government majority, 21.

Investment Centres of the World Number 10

Minas Gerais



On this and the next page Michael Frenchman and Patrick Knight look at some of the latest developments in one of the fastest growing areas of Brazil

The '10 per cent state' with room to expand

They call it "the 10 per cent state" of Brazil—10 per cent of the population, of the gross national product, and of investment. Most people outside Latin America have probably never heard of Minas Gerais, the third most important state of Brazil after Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. It is about the size of France and lies to the north-east of the prosperous Southern Region. It is important because it is becoming one of the principal industrial centres of Latin America.

It is already growing faster than São Paulo with its teeming millions, its pollution, its meningitis, where money comes first and human life a poor second. Belo Horizonte, the state capital, hopes to avoid the catastrophic mistakes made by the planners in São Paulo, if indeed any plans were ever formulated. Already the problems and stresses of a population of 1,700,000 are being felt in Belo Horizonte. Nearly 750,000 people live in sub-standard homes — slums, *favelas*—call them what you will.

Senhor Luis Verano, the *Prefeito*, the new mayor of Belo, is adamant that he will do all he can to avoid the ghastly errors of São Paulo, which is now an investor's nightmare.

"We are number three in population in Brazil but only number 10 in terms of municipal revenue, Senhor Verano complains, "and this is our big problem in Belo, which gets only $40m a year in revenue".

Belo Horizonte, at the foot of the mountains, with towering buildings and bustling buses, is an inner cocoon of businessmen and bankers. It is Brazil's latest boom town. As one man in Rio said about the Mineiros: "They are a bit like Scotsmen. They like to keep their money, but now they are learning how to invest rather than spend it."

Steelworks, the huge Fiat car factory, smelters, cement works, fertilizer factories and foundries all contribute to the investment climate now attracting international interest, which has hitherto gone to São Paulo.

Minas Gerais has room to expand. It is strategically placed for the supply of primary raw materials. There is an abundance of semi-skilled and skilled labour, and adequate energy resources. Its geographical position makes it an ideal distribution centre. Most important of all is the fact that a fundamental service infrastructure already exists.

As Senhor Reis Velloso, the Minister of Planning, explains: "Belo Horizonte is the third point of the triangle with São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. It is a key factor in the general development plan for the country and has an increasingly vital role to play".

Much of the credit for the investment atmosphere must go to INDI—the Industrial Development Institute of Minas Gerais—which has attracted $8,000m worth of investment in the past three years. This covers 480 projects which have actually started or been approved for development up to the beginning of last month. These projects have created 145,000 new jobs in the metal and food industries alone.

Urchins in Belo Horizonte, state capital of Minas Gerais.

Strong in basic products

As Dr Togo Nogueira de Paula, director of INDI, explained: "In the past four years we have tried to diversify from being primarily a small farm agricultural based economy. We now provide 40 per cent of Brazil's steel, 30 per cent of the cement, 70 per cent of the aluminium, 75 per cent of zinc and 66 per cent of all other mineral ores.

"We are very strong in basic products. One of our main objectives is to diversify even further and initiate a greater manufacturing capacity, such as the new Fiat complex and the associated motor component factories that will be developed alongside. We are also planning to go into the agribusiness in a big way; something like $3.4m investment is planned in this area alone this year".

Brazil is a big country where every plan is prepared in the grand manner. After a while the noughts at the end of figures cease to have much meaning. Dr Nogueira talks of a project which will eventually produce a million pigs a year, others for 200,000 Fiat cars, 40,000 hectares of citrus fruit trees, 5,000 hectares of tomatoes, $90m, investment in new sugar plantations, and 50 million tonnes of iron ore a year from three mines alone.

Mining and the rush for gold and other minerals in the early Portuguese colonial days put Minas Gerais on the map and gave it its name, which means literally "general mines". And today Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD), the nation's leading mining company, is the main commercial force in Minas and one of the most influential in the country.

"Valley", as it is locally known, is a state-controlled company which has ripped out whole mountain-sides to get at the iron ore. Frustrated by lack of government aid for development by other agencies, it has built its own railways to the coast, where it has constructed its own ore-loading port at Vitoria.

At the same time as huge scars deface the countyside, "Valley" is planting thousands of millions of trees in an effort to diversify into the pulp and paper business. Its planned investment in re-afforestation and subsequent pulping operations is expected to reach $300m in the next four years. It is also developing a recently discovered phosphate deposit which with others found outside the state will make Brazil almost self-sufficient in fertilizers.

CVRD is everywhere in Minas Gerais. Some people, with a little justification, claim that CVRD is Minas Gerais. In mineral resources Minas Gerais is not perhaps the richest area of the country, but it certainly has reserves which are the most accessible. Almost daily the newspapers report new mineral finds in other parts of Brazil of such magnitude that scientific reports have to be seen to be believed. But it is a little like having all one's jewels in the strong-room and no key to open it.

In Minas Gerais they have duplicate keys, particularly for investors who wish to share in joint ventures either with local private capital or state participation for start-up operations.

As Senhor Francisco Afonso Noronha, now the president of CEMIG, the state electrical company, and former State Secretary of Industry and Tourism, put it: "We missed the first investment boom of the fifties which focused on São Paulo. In some ways this was fortunate for us as we were able to get on with establishing a solid base.

"Now we are able to go ahead rapidly. There are plenty of opportunities in food processing, the agri-business, cereal production, pulp and paper, and so on. We have a great need for high-output technology industries. In the next few years we shall leave Rio far behind in the development stakes and 25 to 30 per cent of all new industrial investment in Brazil will be coming to Minas Gerais."

And the investment is certainly there already, from Japan, the United States, West Germany, France, and an almost insignificant amount from Britain. Time and time again one hears the familiar question: "Where are the British?" Unhappily not in Minas, except for half a dozen ventures, and hardly at all in Brazil.

But many businessmen from other countries which are already firmly established in Minas Gerais believe that conditions are right. Further, they add that the good will for any British entrepreneur is strong. Any hint of British involvement would be welcomed in Minas Gerais.

INDI, CEMIG and all the banking and commercial agencies are generally well organized and efficient. Booklets, brochures and leaflets proliferate, and all in English. In many respects the skill in promotion of the Mineiros greatly exceeds that of the rival Paulistas and the Cariocas of Rio.

But unfortunately the excess of paper, whether for promotion or for transaction of business, means a seemingly growing octopus of bureaucracy. According to one senior government official, this is something that Brazil inherited from the French—an outdated bureaucratic system which still permeates all levels with its idiosyncrasies and meaningless demands.

If Brazil is to develop as fast as the planners predict, they must import another French tradition, the guillotine, to cut through the red tape.

If it can be done anywhere in Brazil the Mineiros will certainly lead the way. They are a proud people, intelligent and outspoken. Traditionally they have been a power to be reckoned with since the memorable period at the end of the seventeenth century when they rose up and attempted to gain an early independence from Portugal. As a reminder of these turbulent times there is a Museum of the Revolution at Ouro Preto, two hours' drive from Belo and one of the most charming historical towns of Brazil.

As the economy of Minas Gerais grows and the manufacturing capacity increases a new catchphrase is already spreading throughout Brazil: "Buy Mineiro". For some investors from overseas it could be a good "buy" too.

M.F.

Big plans for heavy industrial base

Although the industrial base of Minas Gerais is being rapidly broadened and a range of new industries are establishing themselves on the existing industrial-estates and in other industrial areas, the new state Government *has three priorities for development*. These are: the steel industry, heavy machinery and the motor vehicle and agricultural machinery manufacture.

Production of iron ore, more than 90 per cent of which comes from Minas Gerais, is planned to reach 133 million tons by 1980. The state will increase its own consumption from 16 million tons to 33 million tons by 1980, while supplies to other states and exports will rise more slowly from 75 million tons to 100 million tons by 1980. Brazil now has to export 30 to 40 tons of iron ore to pay for a ton of finished steel and Minas Gerais only receives a small proportion of total revenue for its 65 per cent iron content ore.

Steel production by existing plants and those under construction will be expanded to nine million tons by 1980. Plans for another new plant recently announced by the new administration will further increase output to 12 million tons. This is part of the expanded national steel plan, aimed at pushing Brazil's total output above 30 million tons by that time.

Besides steel, the state is a large producer of alloys, notably titanium, molybdenum, and vanadium steels; production of these will be raised so imports can be cut. There are also major programmes in the aluminium and zinc industries, of which the state is the nation's largest producer, but of which Brazil as a whole still has a substantial deficit.

Projects will go far to rectify this position by 1980, with the production of aluminium raised to 260,000 tons from the present 60,000 tons, and output of zinc up from 22,000 tons to 105,000 tons. The abundance of electricity in the state encourages mineral processing using electrical power.

There are plans to expand direct reduction of iron ore, and increased production of *sponge iron*, as the high cost of imported scrap is making the reduction process increasingly economic.

The production of pellets is to reach 12 million tons by 1980. No pellets at all are made at the moment, but four major plants will have come on stream by that time. One company is to transport them 400 km to the coast by pipeline, propelled by water. Output of foundry products will also increase and total tonnages rise from 302,000 tons next year to 466,000 tons by 1980.

Minas Gerais is to concentrate on heavy industry. Several large machinery manufacturers have factories or are building them. Notable among these are Krupp, Demag and Acesita Forjas, between them investing $150m and creating 4,000 jobs. Heavy machinery for the steel, cement and paper processing industries and presses for the motor industry will be manufactured as Brazil builds up its heavy industrial base. This will slow imports of large capital goods, a big item on the balance of payments in recent years. In 1974 alone $2,000m was spent on such imports.

One of Minas's most acclaimed achievements has been the building by Fiat of a plant near Belo Horizonte, and the $500m factory will have an initial output of 40,000 of the 147 model car next year. Production should reach 200,000 vehicles by 1980, and 10,000 jobs will be created. Fiat is the sixth car manufacturer to establish in Brazil, and it is unlikely that more will be permitted.

Such an investment is as important for the large number of ancillary industries which will be needed to supply it. Twenty-five component firms are setting up, representing a further 6,200 jobs. Several heavy motor equipment firms are also coming to the state, among *them General Motors Terex* Division, to produce large off-the-road trucks, front loaders and scrapers; Fiat-Allis-Chalmers who will make agricultural tractors; Poclain, to manufacture excavators; and Barber Green, which is locating in the Sudene area in the north and will therefore qualify for special help in its production of road building equipment. On a smaller scale, but important as an employer of 1,500 men in the Sudene area will be Peugeot, which is to manufacture 150,000 cycles and mopeds a year.

There are projects in the electrical cable and telecommunications industries and one of the most advanced factories in Latin America, the Transit semi-conductor plant, attracted by the incentives available is to be located paradoxically in one of the most backward regions of Brazil, the Sudene area of Minas.

The building of the new high speed "steel railway" from Belo Horizonte to the steel plant of Volta Redonda and on to São Paulo by the end of the decade will give the state the nation's foremost rail system, and benefit its two railway wagon manufacturers.

Besides metallic minerals, there are substantial reserves of limestone in Minas Gerais and large deposits of phosphates, recently discovered. As part of the national plan, these will receive considerable attention in the next five years.

Minas Gerais produces 30 per cent of Brazil's cement and sends 60 per cent of it to other states, mainly Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Despite the cement being 500 km from these markets, its high quality makes it attractive. When the steel railway is completed, newly-constructed block trains will speed supplies to customers. By that time 500 75-ton capacity wagons will have been built. Production will reach 57 million tons by 1980, so Minas will remain the *nation's major producer*.

Brazil is short of the raw materials required to produce fertilizer and the amounts used in agriculture are low. To achieve a planned growth in productivity of 7 per cent, the aim of the present Government, it is expected that some 75 kilos of fertilizer will be used per hectare by 1980, a substantial jump from the present 20 to 30 kilos. With newly-found reserves estimated to total 350 million tons of phosphatic rock, as well as existing known reserves, Minas will be able to substantially supply the phosphates required.

The climate, altitude and soil conditions of Minas mean that trees grow at rates seldom attainable elsewhere. Research and experimental planting have shown that eucalyptus trees can be grown to maturity within seven years and pines between nine and 12 years, yielding 36 cu metres of wood per hectare each year. This compares with yields of three cu metres a year in Scandinavia and 12 cu métres a year in the United States.

The iron and steel industry of Minas consumes enormous quantities of wood. Present demand is for 15 million cu metres of charcoal, rising to 24 million cu metres by 1980. Six trees are required to produce a cu metre. The situation is now critical, forests having been decimated and the environment severely damaged. Supplies now have to be trucked 500km.

A massive planting programme is under way and wood from the many new forests planned by central Government, state government and those planted by the iron and steel companies themselves will eventually be sufficient for the industry and to supply four or five paper and cellulose factories. By 1980 1,500,000 hectares will be planted. Several hundred tons of paper and cellulose will be produced each day, satisfying both national demand and providing substantial surpluses for export. Forests are being planted on land unsuitable for other types of agriculture—in a state which is the most mountainous in Brazil—yet sited so as to keep transport costs to a minimum. The equipment required for this sector is to be manufactured locally. It is estimated that forestry will eventually provide employment for a million workers.

Another important industry using minerals found in the state is that of clays and refractory materials, of which Minas Gerais is the nation's leading producer. Only 40 per cent of urban housing in Brazil has running water, and 30 per cent are on main drainage, contributing to the alarming health statistics of large cities. There is a new scheme to improve water supplies and drainage and it is planned that 80 per cent of homes should have a water supply, and 50 per cent be on main drainage by 1980, which will keep demand for clay products at a high level.

Though the state has Brazil's largest cattle herd of 12 million head, with an annual kill of 1,200,000, only half of the hides are used within the state. This will shortly change, as several shoe factories are to be built, one of which will make 30 million pairs of shoes a year by 1980.

P.K.

This is the tenth in a series of Special Reports on investment and development centres of the world, which will include Lagos, Hongkong and Johannesburg. The series will be republished as a booklet available from the Marketing Department, The Times, price £2.

Development programme will generate local employment and stem brain drain

The state of Minas Gerais has been in the forefront in establishing a system of banks and special agencies to encourage industrial development. People there have identified areas of the economy which should be developed, carried out feasibility studies and established the necessary public services. They make financial arrangements and offer a wide range of more specialized services.

In recent years a goal has been to gain maximum value from goods produced within the state to stop being a mere supplier of minerals and agricultural raw materials to the industries of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and the south. The value-added tax system now adopted has given an added incentive for Minas Gerais to develop. Manufacturing and processing regions retain this now substantial tax to the detriment of states producing only raw materials or retailing finished goods. More than 80 per cent of Minas Gerais's income now derives from the sale of raw materials, but this will rapidly change.

Minas Gerais was one of the first states in Brazil to establish a State Development Bank, the Banco de Minas Gerais (BDMG), in 1962. Its first task was to study the state's economy and set about encouraging industrialists and investors to bring about harmonious development and avoid mistakes made elsewhere.

Industry is being encouraged to locate away from the now overcrowded city of Belo Horizonte, which has 1,700,000 inhabitants and is Brazil's third largest city. There are plans to develop the whole state, using its resources to generate local employment, increase total productivity and cut the flow of people to Belo Horizonte and other states—a brain drain which has been costly to Minas.

The state's gross national product should increase by at least 10 per cent annually in the next few years, and 25 per cent of industry's profits are to be reinvested. BDMG plans to provide 21 per cent of the capital necessary for this growth in future compared with 14 per cent in 1974.

The BDMG is the agent within Minas for the Central Bank, the Bank of Brazil, the National Housing Bank and the Bank for the Development of the North-East. Most of its funds come from these and similar sources, destined for projects within the area of responsibility of the particular agency. The Development Bank now plans to increase local capital participation from such sources as CEMIG, the power authority, the CVRD iron and steel company, and other large enterprises in Minas, funds which could be used at the discretion of the bank and provide more flexibility.

BDMG has expanded fast in recent years, and grew 60 per cent in terms of applications for funds; 210 per cent in terms of capital available in 1974, and similar advances are expected this year. It lends working capital and finances investments for companies locating in Minas, besides offering a range of more specialized services.

In association with CEMIG, the BDMG was instrumental in the creation of the Industrial Development Institute (INDI) in 1969. INDI has been involved in the growth of investments in Minas, and for ensuring that they have come in a rational way. Its first task was to study the state's potential, to relate this to the potential and plans of other states, to predict demands from the country as a whole and trends in the world economy.

Once this was completed, surveys of different sectors and regions were carried out. More than 200 detailed viability studies have now been made, half for specific clients, the rest available to potential investors. A newcomer to Minas is likely to encounter INDI first, and its 50 staff carried out 1,200 interviews during 1974. Half the contacts were from the United States, of the 20 per cent from Europe, Germany and Italy predominated.

During 1971-74 projects representing an investment equivalent to $8,800m and the creation of 145,000 direct jobs were approved for Minas Gerais. It is expected that a similar amount will be attracted between now and 1980, with the creation of a further 103,000 jobs for a state which still has considerable underemployment and unemployment.

Assistance from INDI is free of charge to the client, being financed by its sponsors, BDMG and CEMIG. It runs a data bank, helps investors in dealing with Government agencies, choosing locations, negotiating incentives and providing general market and raw material information.

The state energy authority (CEMIG) has been deeply involved in promoting the industrialization of Minas. This is because it has been a surplus authority in recent years. Half the power generated within Minas, a total of 6,700 megawatts, is sold to neighbouring states, substantially by Furnas, the large company operating jointly in Minas Gerais and São Paulo.

There is no likelihood of there being any shortage of power in the next decade; 16,000 megawatts will be produced by 1980 and thoughts are turning to the use of nuclear power after the total hydroelectric resources of the state, estimated to be 25,000 megawatts, have been exploited. Large power stations are being built along the four main rivers which drop down towards the coast.

Created in 1971, the Industrial Estates Organization (CDI) is now the second largest mixed enterprise in Minas with a capital of $22m. Its role is to plan and build new industrial estates and take over existing ones in a plan to establish a network of strategically sited estates. There will be 16 by 1977 (there are 10 now) covering a total area of 12 million sq metres.

Besides those in and around Belo Horizonte, there is a dual programme of setting up estates in the south close to the markets of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and also in the Sudene region of the north where special advantages are offered. Two estates have been established in the region, one with river transport to the far north and on to the state of Bahia, 1,200 km of navigable waterway.

The Development Bank and its offspring, INDI, finance and cooperate with a large number of more specialized agencies. In agriculture there is, for example, ACAR, which, besides being an agricultural extension service, with 2,000 agronomists advising the farmers of the state, is a rural credit agency, encouraging recipients of loans to adopt modern accounting and control procedures as they make investments.

Despite the initial reluctance of farmers to accept the inevitable controls and extra work involved, the success of the scheme far outweighs the disadvantages. Included in the package is insurance against crop failure, a considerable bait.

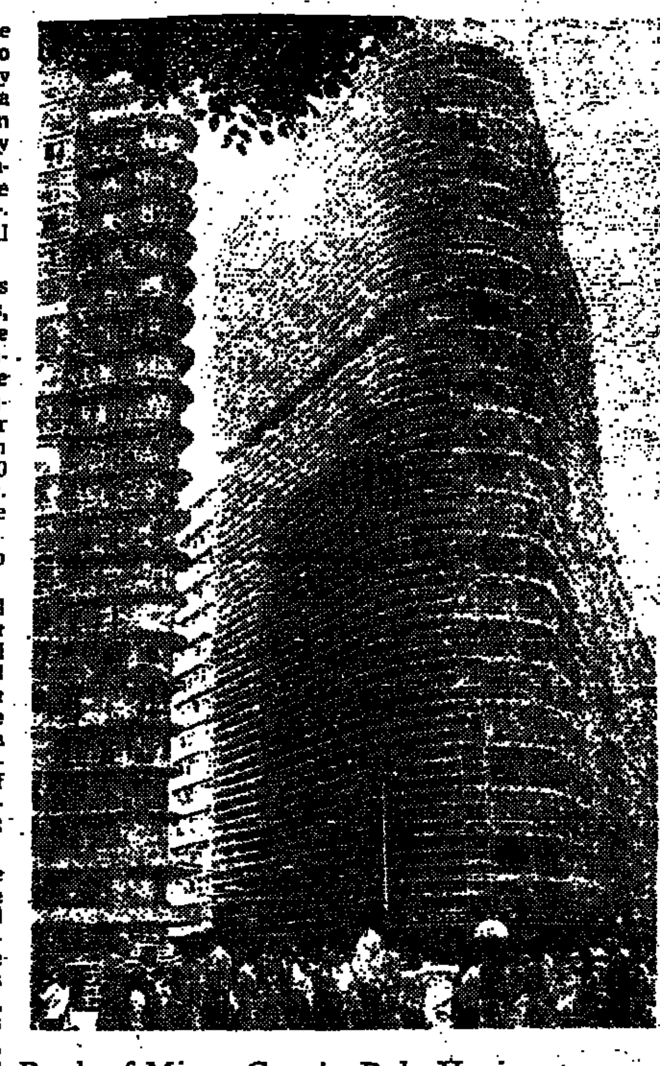
Another agency is CEAG, which aims to improve the quality of management of small and medium-sized companies. A policy of the Geisel administration is to stimulate private industry and commerce to play a larger role in the Brazilian economy, which for many reasons is still overwhelmingly controlled by large national and state enterprises, or by multinational companies.

The bank also provides funds for Rural Minas, responsible for large-scale projects, such as the agro-business enterprises of the north. One of these will include one of the largest sugar mills in the world, with an eventual output of 9,000,000 60-kilogramme sacks a year. Irrigation and drainage schemes and the large reafforestation plans are also supervised by Rural Minas.

In the area of mineral research and development there is a state mineral resource agency, and METAMIG carries out studies for the strategy of the whole of the metal extraction and processing sector, investigating the potential of discoveries made and planning how best to exploit them.

All these agencies are under the control of the state government, which changed in April, with new men occupying the key posts. The same party ARENA remains in power, however, and, according to the Secretaries of Industry and Commerce, and of Planning, little change of direction is expected.

P.K.



Bank of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte.

Incentives in town and country

Brazil has for several years now appeared the most attractive country in Latin America to the foreign investor, drawn by political and industrial peace, low labour costs, a large home market and encouraged to export.

Equally influential has been the range of fiscal and other incentives offered to the new investor, and to the entrepreneur who substantially expands his enterprise over a short period.

Measures are flexible and vary according to region, whether the industry has priority—as do those associated with iron and steel and other metals—if the new company is to manufacture heavy machinery—which will enable imports to be reduced in future—or if the company exports a significant proportion of production.

Certain agricultural enterprises, notably in forestry and livestock production for export, are aided, while the Government plans to increase tourism. Consequently aid is given to hotel construction and the building of leisure facilities. Special incentives are also given to industries which settle in the northern part of the state, administered by the North Eastern Development Authority, SUDENE.

This area forms 16 per cent of Minas, and 120 firms have already benefited from the fiscal incentives offered there. Taxes paid on profits may be reduced; and as Brazil has recently adopted a value-added tax system, this may also be lowered. Twenty per cent of this tax is payable to the municipality where the industry is located, 80 per cent to the state treasury.

Industrialists may qualify for a general reduction—usually by 25 per cent—or the municipality might offer a reduction of its share. The company might also be exempted from municipal rates and taxes for up to 10 years from inauguration.

Other measures are designed to attract entrepreneurs into mineral exploration and exploitation. Depletion allowances of 20 per cent are allowed, while up to 90 per cent of research and prospecting expenditure can be recouped from state agencies, even if the prospecting proves negative. The Industrial Estates Organization (CDI) which now administers 10 estates in the state, with a further six to follow by 1977, makes things easy for the investor who decides to locate on an estate.

Rail system to be improved

Infrastructure works are provided free, and embrace all services, including paved roads and in many cases rail links. The railway system is somewhat deficient but is to be improved over the next few years. In one case river transport over a long distance is available. Industries which locate on estates are exempt from municipal taxes for 10 years. Various special services are provided by the CDI, which will undertake site clearance and levelling and erect buildings if this is required.

Firms establishing in Brazil for the first time have duties reduced on new equipment if of Brazilian manufacture, or, if their requirements are not available in the country, from abroad.

Its geographic position makes Minas Gerais particularly attractive. The state is adjacent to the most densely populated and wealthy states of Brazil, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, as well as being astride the major routes to the rapidly growing capital city of Brasilia, not permitted to have industry of its own, and with a high proportion of high income families.

Routes from São Paulo to the principal cities of the north-east, Saluador and Recife, pass through the state. The southern part of Minas, where 10 industrial estates will eventually be sited, is only 150km from São Paulo, easily reached by truck in four hours.

Minas Gerais has many engineering schools and technical colleges, as befits a state specializing in mining and mineral processing, but half the industrially trained manpower is working outside the state. Many of these people would probably be glad to return to the more attractive working conditions of Minas. Operating costs are lower than in the manufacturing states of the coast, and labour costs form only 9 per cent of total factory expenses.

The recent rapid growth of Minas Gerais has been largely attributable to its good transport facilities and abundant power supplies. It has one of the best road networks in the nation, and for many years has been in a position where the supply of electricity exceeds demand.

Tariffs have been held down, and the state power authority, CEMIG, despite a complex and extensive building programme, the laying of a new 500KV grid and large rural electrification programmes, is able to provide the cheapest industrial bulk tariff in Brazil, competitive with anywhere in the world.

P.K.

Endless acres open for cultivation

Minas Gerais is responsible for almost a fifth of Brazil's agricultural output, and with only a tenth of the country's population, the state is a major exporter of food to other states and abroad.

It is a major supplier of meat and dairy produce and provides 45 per cent of Brazil's milk, 60 per cent of butter and 70 per cent of cheese from the excellent grazing lands of the south and west.

These areas supply the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The production of soya has risen from 800 tons in 1970 to 80,000 tons last year, and three million tons are anticipated for 1976. Four million tons of sugar were produced in 1974.

If the past and present have been successful, the future looks outstanding. Only 6 per cent of the state—larger than France and Belgium combined—is cultivated, yet 40 per cent could be utilized. Plans being implemented will increase output substantially and make use of vast tracts of previously unexploited land.

Much of the north and west is particularly suitable for Large Integrated Agricultural Projects (LIAPs) and several are being set up within an area of four million hectares of parched scrub land. That will involve an investment of perhaps £2,000m and some of the largest agricultural and food companies in the world are participating. When completed, Minas Gerais will become one of the foremost food producing regions of the world, according to the experts.

The area is now almost empty. It covers 110,000 square kilometres yet only 450,000 people live there. Left to their own resources, the inhabitants—subsistence farmers trapped by the lack of markets for their surplus, with no mechanical aids or regular water supply and without credit to permit improved methods to be adopted—have never been able to do more than scratch a living.

Few likely to be displaced

The LIAP concept involves applying the capital-intensive methods of the Brazilian industrial "miracle" to the area. LIAPs have to be very large indeed to justify the big investment, and besides exporting most produce local demand has to be created to help to make the plans succeed. All processing is done locally and only high value canned, frozen or packaged foodstuffs leave the area.

Few farmers will be displaced by the creation of the LIAPs. Besides those workers directly employed by the operating companies, small producers will be encouraged to set up on the fringes to supply the large-scale processing plants. They will be aided by the companies or the state, but the small farmers will provide a proportion of the capital themselves, thus helping to keep overheads down.

There is no shortage of other necessities besides capital. Plenty of potentially fertile land is available, several large rivers flow through the area, major markets are not far away and modern communications are being created with emphasis on high-speed rail links.

Substantial deposits of phosphates have recently been discovered in the state. Only by making enormous investments, however, is it possible to harness all these resources, and LIAPs are not a way to produce very cheap food. Prospects are excellent, however, as the combination of very fertile land and an ideal climate have given extraordinary experimental yields and the region is already well served with road links to the main cities and ports.

One of the biggest complexes will be the 200,000 hectare Jaiba scheme. Half the area will eventually be irrigated, and 100 kilometres of irrigation channels are being laid, initially extracting 50 cubic metres of water a second from the massive Sao Francisco River.

The Sao Francisco, navigable for 1,200 kilometres, borders the scheme on one side, while the River Verde Grande forms the eastern and northern boundary. Test plantings have shown that 72 tons of tomato a hectare can be obtained, while 50 tons is normal, compared with the 15 tons considered good in Sao Paulo state. Even triple cropping is possible.

75 types tested for yield

Cornerstone of the Jaiba scheme will be sugar cane, and it has been shown that 150 to 200 tons of cane a hectare can be produced in the area, one of the world's highest yields. Test plantings of 75 different types of cane were made before the highest yielding variety was identified. About 35,000 hectares will eventually be irrigated for sugar planting, and 800,000 tons should be produced by 1977. Output will eventually reach nine million 60 kilo sacks a year, giving the mill the largest output in the world.

Production of cane will be concentrated within a 12 to 13 kilometre radius of the mill, initially within an 8 to 9 kilometre radius, to keep transportation costs to a minimum. A total investment of about £140m is being made in the scheme.

Among the large firms investing in the Jaiba project are Campbell soup, Corn Products, Nestlé's and Gervase-Danone, while a cooperative of 300 carefully selected families from the south of the state is being set up on 56,000 hectares. They will produce vegetables, cereals and fruit.

It is possible that the biggest investment will be made by a Japanese consortium, which intend to export much of the produce directly to Japan. Twenty-three projects have so far been approved for Jaiba.

Jaiba is not the only scheme of its kind. Already in production is the North West Development Pole, sited alongside the road linking the state capital Belo Horizonte with the federal capital Brasilia. Brasilia is an area of high consumption, and now has almost a million inhabitants, not including those who live in the many satellite cities.

The north-west of Minas Gerais is in a very good position to supply the rapidly growing region. Covering 3m hectares, larger than Portugal, its irrigation schemes use water held back by the Tres Marias hydro-electric scheme, higher up the São Francisco river from Jaiba. The largest of the companies located in the North Western Development Pole is National Bulk Carriers, which is planning to produce cattle, pigs, soya, sorghum, animal feeds, citrus fruits, pineapple and tomato in an investment totalling about £120m in a scheme covering 200,000 hectares. Production is expected to start in three years and reach full capacity in 10.

The state plays a very large role in the establishment and running of the LIAPs. As well as providing roads, electricity supply, the basic irrigation network and other facilities such as schools and medical assistance, it is prepared to lend funds. Money may be available for land improvement, erosion prevention, purchase of machinery, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides and for help in harvesting.

Besides supervising the establishment of the LIAP schemes in the north and north-west of the state, the Ruralminas agency is undertaking the drainage of many of the valleys in the south and east. Here the land drops to 200 metres above sea level, compared with 2,000 metres in the centre.

At present, only 60 per cent of the valley land of Minas Gerais is even partly utilized. Many valleys are periodically affected by serious flooding, which until now has been a recurring calamity of both rural and urban life in much of Brazil.

Many rivers are being canalized in a programme costing about £100m; 57,000 hectares will be improved in the first stage of the programme in land which is particularly suitable for rice, vegetable and even wheat production. It is hoped that before long, domestic production of new varieties will enable Brazil to stop importing wheat, a heavy item on the balance of payments deficit.

Besides having the main concentration of dairy cattle, the south of the state is also the main coffee producing area. Plantings now being carried out will soon result in Minas Gerais being close behind the two leading coffee producers, São Paulo and Paraná. About 600 million bushes are to be planted: 270 million in the next five years, 50 million this year.

To help achieve all that, and separate from direct overseas financing, funds made available for many of the major schemes by the Banco do Brasil have risen from about £32m to £140m a year since 1970. They are mainly channelled through the rural extension and training service, ACAR.

ACAR has a force of 2,000 agronomists covering the state. The service now absorbs half the agronomy graduates of the three universities, notably Viçosa. The universities play a large role in research and development, particularly as new varieties are tested under a variety of different conditions. Nine-hundred research projects are being carried out in the universities and elsewhere.

Besides being vital for the various irrigation schemes, and enabling between one and two thousand farms to be connected to hydroelectricity supply during each of the past five years, the 25,000 sq km of artificial lakes in the state offer an enormous potential for pisiculture, the artificial rearing of fish.

This is as yet totally unexploited and is a priority of Dr Agripino Abranches, agriculture secretary, at one time a close associate of agriculture minister Dr Allyson Paulinelli.

One of Dr Abranches's priorities is warehousing and storage. A substantial proportion of Brazil's crops are at present lost through pest damage, or as a result of poor storage conditions. A massive national programme of silo and warehouse building is being implemented, with its counterpart in Mias Gerais.

Another priority is forestry. The wood industry is an important employer of labour and it is estimated that 10 per cent of the rural population of the state is in some way connected with the making of charcoal, vital for the iron and steel industries.

Obligation laid on landowners

The industry's appetite is insatiable, and doubles every 10 years. Wood is being consumed far faster than it is being grown, but yields of some varieties are as high as anywhere in the world, and three million hectares of land unsuitable for any other crops are to be planted in the next few years; 200 million trees were planted last year.

These plans will create a big demand for labour—a million workers will eventually be needed. Landowners are obliged to maintain 20 per cent of their land under woodland (more honoured in the breach at the moment) to produce timber, to try to avoid altering the climate and to prevent erosion causing irretrievable damage.

That is a continuing danger in much of Brazil. One result of the new planting is that the ubiquitious eucalyptus and pine are ousting the slower growing indigenous varieties. The new types have very rapid rates of growth, and can reach cutting maturity in between seven and nine years in the ideal conditions of Minas Gerais.

With a policy of maintaining its traditional specialities and the enormous advances now commencing in agriculture, Minas Gerais will certainly continue to be the nation's foremost agricultural state, at the same time as its industrial structure is built up.

Certain conflicts are beginning to be discernible, notably over the use of water resources and in woodland policy, but there is still room for all interests to work together in harmony in Minas Gerais, and still plenty of scope for the newcomer.

P.K.

Cowboy saddling up on a big estate in Minas Gerais.

Come to a booming state in a booming country. If you have a booming industry.

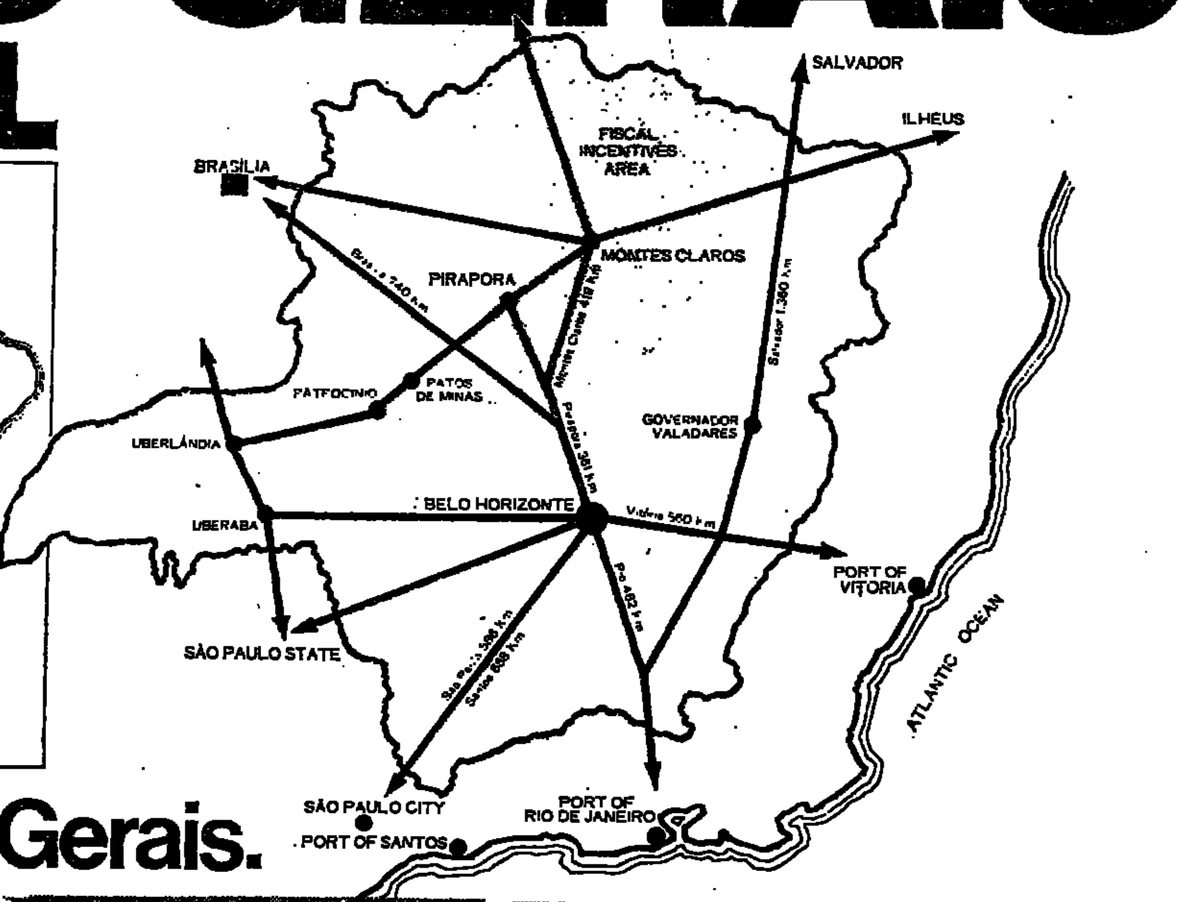
MINAS GERAIS

BRASIL

Minas Gerais is the new Brasilian industrial frontier, open to new industries, new investments and inevitable success. Diverse incentives encourage foreign entrepreneurs to invest in the State of Minas Gerais: plentiful electric power; a sizeable pool of labor - specialized and at low costs; well-developed transport and telecommunications networks; huge (and largely untapped) reserves of minerals and other raw-materials; proximity to the main consuming markets and exportation ports; up-to-date educational systems - at all levels, together with an already strongly based industrial tradition.

And most important, a receptive and cooperative State Government with a functioning program to provide the infrastructure and business environment which is essential for the establishment of viable profitable industries.

All of these factors are reasons why companies should participate in the industrial growth of Brasil and, in particular, of the State of Minas Gerais.



You will be in good company.

General Motors, Fiat, Mitsubishi, Cements Lafarge, Krupp and Nestlé are just some among dozens of international companies which have decided to establish facilities in Minas Gerais - in the last 4 years alone. Some from Great Britain are: British-American Tobacco, British Oxygen, Mac Laren, Rio Tinto Zinc, Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers and Foseco Minsep Ltd.

Six other reasons to invest in Minas Gerais.

Today Minas Gerais offers the most helpful support system for investors, comprising the following state-government agencies:

Secretaria da Indústria, Comércio e Turismo

(State Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Tourism), supervises and controls all activities pertaining to the expansion and diversification of industry in Minas Gerais.

INSTITUTO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO INDUSTRIAL DE MINAS GERAIS

(Institute for the Industrial Development of Minas Gerais), provides technical assistance and special feasibility reports to interested entrepreneurs. INDI can provide, gratuitously, information and orientation to the investor with regard to industrial markets, raw-materials, labor, utilities, incentives, land and other factors of significance to the investor's project.

CDI-MG Companhia de Distritos Industriais de Minas Gerais

(Industrial Districts Company of Minas Gerais), establishes and administers industrial districts throughout the State of Minas Gerais. These districts are provided with all the infrastructure necessary to establish your factory.

CEMIG-CENTRAIS ELÉTRICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, S.A.

is one of the largest electric companies in Brasil and supplies electric power to the entire State of Minas Gerais. Its present installed generating capacity is 1,800 megawatts and will exceed 4,300 megawatts by 1980.

BANCO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE MINAS GERAIS

(Development Bank of Minas Gerais), provides complete financial services for eligible companies, and is the principal source of long-term financing, with special conditions for fixed and working capital loans. Besides utilizing its own resources the BDMG also has access to federal funds. In 1974 alone BDMG financed about U.S.$ 200 million.

BANCO DE CRÉDITO REAL DE MINAS GERAIS S.A.

a part of the state-owned banking system, supplies enterprises with advantageous financial support programs.

Get in touch with Minas!

More information on Minas Gerais and the many opportunities it offers to investors will be gladly sent to you. Just contact any of these addresses of INDI - Instituto de Desenvolvimento Industrial de Minas Gerais:

Main office:
Rua da Bahia, 888
30.000 Belo Horizonte
Minas Gerais - BRASIL
Telephone: 226-4599
Telex 311-124 and 311-268

Rio de Janeiro office:
Avenida Nilo Peçanha, 50 - 4° andar
20.000 Rio de Janeiro
Rio de Janeiro - BRASIL
Telephone: 252-1292

São Paulo office:
Rua Xavier de Toledo, 161 - 3° andar
01048 São Paulo - São Paulo - BRASIL
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Arthur D. Little Inc.
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Telephone: (617) 8645770 - Telex: 921436
Attention Mr. Benjamin Fogler

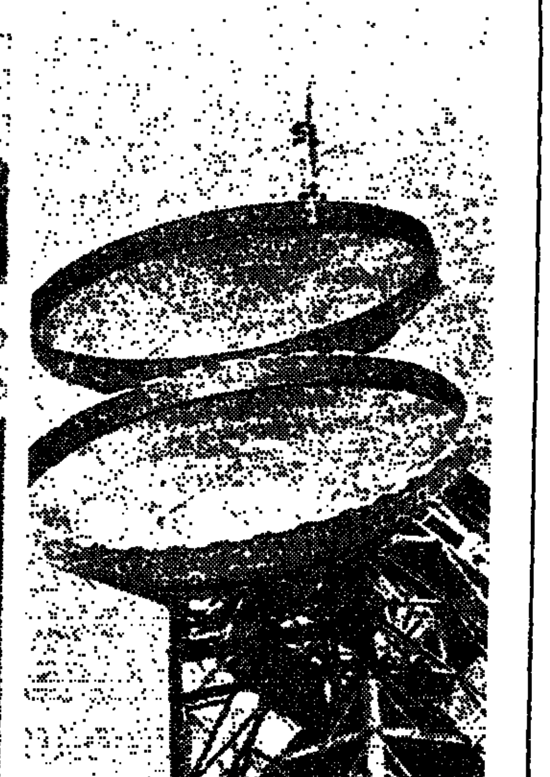
Europe:
427 Avenue Louise 1050. Bruxelles, Belgique.
Attention Mr. Eliezer Batista
Telephone: 02 - (6) - 488535. Telex: 25034

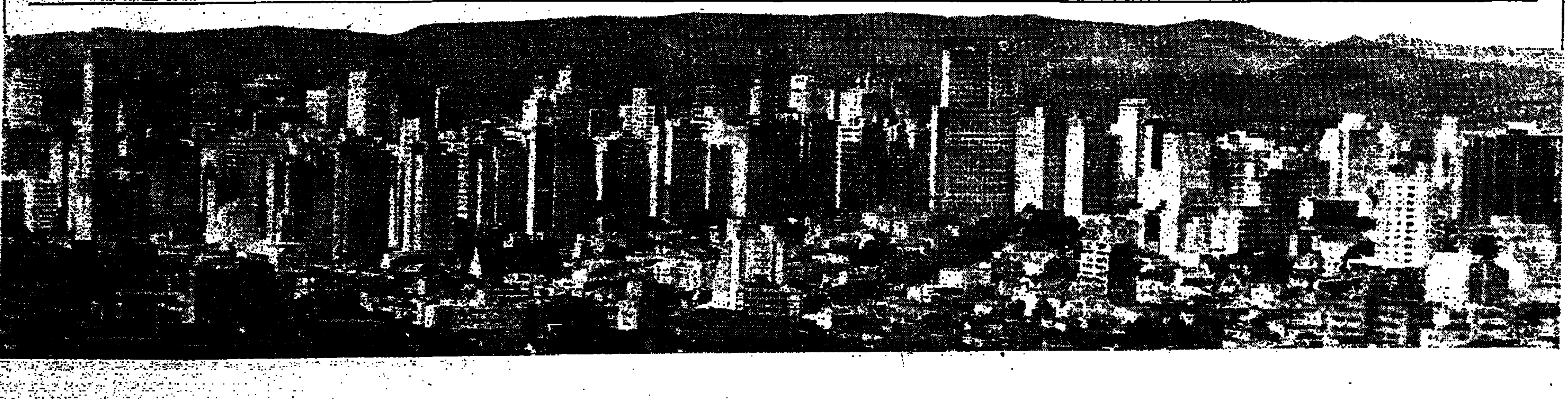

An available industrial area in Greater Belo Horizonte.


Iron ore train on its way to the port of Vitória.


CEMIG's electric power plant at Volta Grande.


Minas Gerais has over 9,000 km of paved highways.


Modern telecommunications system connecting Minas Gerais with all of Brasil and the world.



Focus

Research by Susan Morgan

Economic scene

While at first, compared with other states, Minas Gerais lagged behind, largely because of the lack of electric power, transport and communication, it is now catching up as the result of huge investments ($2,600m between 1973 and 1976) by the state. In addition, large sums are being spent on new industrial projects. Minas Gerais ranks third in gross domestic product among Brazilian states. The industrial sector accounts for about 7 per cent of Brazil's output while agriculture accounts for 15 per cent and services about 10 per cent.

It is estimated that for the period 1970-75, the gdp of Minas Gerais will grow 65.1 per cent, more than São Paulo (49.7 per cent) and all of Brazil (55 per cent). Industrial income during this period is expected to grow by 76.6 per cent — again higher than São Paulo (61.2 per cent) and Brazil as a whole (72.7 per cent).

Minas Gerais is the third largest exporting state in Brazil with $509m; 81 per cent consists of basic products and 18.8 per cent of industrialized products. Iron ore accounts for 71 per cent and steel products come second (9.5 per cent). From 1972-73 exports increased by 50 per cent. Other factors encouraging growth are: expansion of the telecommunications system: development of the highways system; the development of the northeast through Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (Sudene) providing new markets for Minas Gerais: the population growth of Belo Horizonte (1,600,000 inhabitants) which provide a large internal market.

Almost all sectors of industry and agriculture are expected to continue to expand, in particular agribusiness, the chemical sector (fertilizers in particular), mining, non-metallic minerals and building materials, and electric power production.

Industrial sector

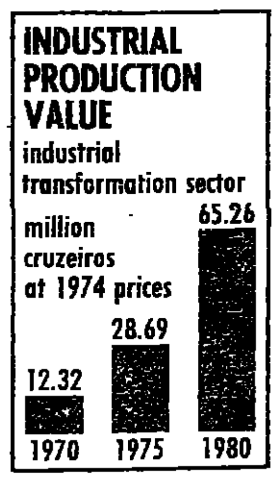
Development and promotional agencies. The Industrial Development Institute (INDI) provides diversified technical assistance to entrepreneurs. The Industrial Districts Corporation (CDI) establishes and manages industrial estates. The Superintendency for Fiscal Incentives (SIF) grants fiscal incentives to private enterprises. Metals of Minas Gerais (METAMIG) promotes development in the mining and metallurgical sectors.

During 1971-74 INDI provided aid to 12,615 enterprises through the preparation of 181 feasibility studies and 19 special reports. INDI is responsible for setting up 179 industrial projects, worth a total of $2,300m.

CDI established seven industrial zones while six other industrial estates are either in the planning stage or actually under construction with a total area of 59,500,000 sq metres in cities other than Belo Horizonte to promote industrial decentralization. CDI has invested around $30m in the past three years in industrial estates and buildings.

SIF provided aid to 366 enterprises in 98 municipalities in Minas Gerais. There were 212 new enterprises and 154 represented expansion carried out in existing enterprises.

METAMIG specializes in researching rare non-ferrous metals and also works in other sectors of the economy. It also participates in several projects in the private sector, as a minority partner.



The state government's contribution to the private sector in Minas Gerais has been remarkable. During 1971-74, $4,659.9m were invested by the state in 279 new projects and $3,527.2m were invested in 204 projects of expansion.

While industry is still concentrated in and around the capital, Belo Horizonte, diversification of projects is growing. Investment is concentrated in mining, metallurgy and non-metallic minerals. But factories producing mechanical, electric and communications equipment as well as chemical, cardboard and paper companies have benefited from substantial investment and this is reflected in their performance.

Since 1970 there has been a clear development of sectors which in 1970 were not that important; this has been the result, not merely of investment, but also of the introduction of more modern units and product lines. This is particularly the case in such traditional industries as textiles and food.

General

Minas Gerais, larger than France, covers 587,712 km and ranks fifth among the largest Brazilian states. It occupies 7 per cent of Brazil's land area and is located in the south-east of Brazil, bordered by the states of Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, São Paulo, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District.

Minas Gerais is mountainous—more than half the area lies 600 to 900 metres above sea level. The mountainous region, and specifically the "Iron Triangle", is richly endowed with mineral deposits. The most important of these are iron ore and bauxite.

The two largest mountain ranges in Minas Gerais—the Mantiqueira and the Espinhaço—are watersheds for some of Brazil's most important rivers.

The climate is mild; cooler to the south where it is mountainous and hot in the north where the soil is drier and sandier. Belo Horizonte, the capital, has average annual temperatures extending between 16.4°C and 27.2°C.

Industry

Industries set up in 1970, with those established in the period 1971-74, accounted for an annual increase of 18.4 per cent in the value of production from 1970-75, rising from $1,600m in 1971 to $3,800m in 1974. It is expected to reach $8,700m by 1980.

The textile industry in Minas Gerais ranks second among Brazilian states in terms of labour and third in terms of production. The main branch of this industry is spinning and weaving, mostly of cotton, though synthetic fibres have recently been introduced. This branch of the industry is concentrated in the Zona Metalúrgica and the Zona da Mata.

At present there are 83 industrial units owned by 75 enterprises in the state. Their total fibre consumption is estimated at 70,000 tons a year. Various projects in the textile industry are being set up in Minas Gerais as are projects in the garment sector. Although São Paulo contains most of the clothing and textile industries, decentralization and relocation of plants is increasingly taking place because of the problems—bottlenecks and so on—being experienced there.

Non-metallic minerals and building materials.

Minas Gerais is the second largest consumer of cement in the country (14 per cent). It is one of the leading suppliers of cement, lime and refracting bricks. It exports mainly to the states of Rio and São Paulo and 63 per cent of total production of cement, 58 per cent of lime production and 30 per cent of refracting bricks go to these two.

In 1970 there were eight cement factories located in Minas Gerais, producing 2,520,000 tons or 28 per cent of total national production, which put it into second place among leading producers. Average production was 950 tons a day. There were also three factories manufacturing refracting bricks, making it the main Brazilian producing state with 40 per cent of the total. About 150,000 tons of refracting bricks were produced a year.

In 1970 Minas Gerais was the leading producer of lime with 450,000 tons a year, accounting for 40 per cent of total national production. Cement. Considerable building development took place during 1970-74 in which several big projects were set up worth about 2,540m cruz, and generating 5,955 new jobs. The cement industry was responsible for 66 per cent of total investment—1,770m cruz. Expansion of five companies took place (Marsulfur, Itoú, Barroso, Cominci and Cauê) which increased by registered increases of 1,700,000 tons a year or 64 per cent of previous capacity.

Three new important projects were set up: at Soeicom: capacity 1 million tons a year; investment: 518m cruz; number of employees: 270; location: Vespasiano; at Ciminas: capacity: 750,000 tons a year; investment: 434m cruz; number of employees: 294; location: Pedro Leopoldo; at Tupi: capacity: 500,000 tons a year; investment: 350m cruz; number of employees: 250; location: Carandai.

Minas Gerais's share in national cement production rose from 28 to 32 per cent and in 1973, four million tons of cement were produced. Improved technology would considerably expand production.

Between 1970 and 1974 about 14 per cent of total investment was made in lime (380m cruz). Production increased from 450,000 tons in 1970 to 836,000 tons in 1974, and Minas's share of total national lime production increased from 40 to 45 per cent in the same period.

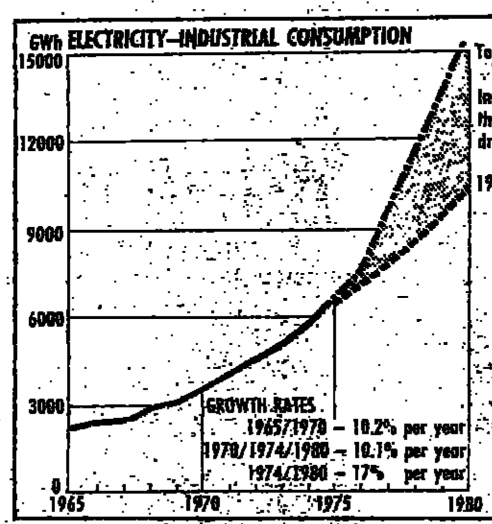
This is expected to rise to more than 50 per cent by the end of the decade. Two major projects in this sector are: Cia de Cimento Portland Itau which envisages initial lime output at 200,000 tons a year increasing to 564,000 tons a year by 1978. Industria de Calcinacão has embarked on a programme of expansion which should raise production to 564,000 tons a year by 1978.

Some 120m cruz has been invested in refracting bricks. In the period 1970-74, production of bricks almost doubled to 200,000 tons a year. This was mainly the result of the expansion of magnesita, in the industrial town of Contagem. About 270m cruz has been invested in other building materials such as pvc tubes, and construction blocks.

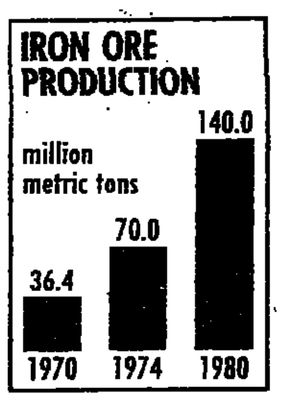
The three main non-metallic industries have excellent growth potential because of the presence in Minas Gerais of huge reserves of raw materials including one of the largest limestone reserves in the country, a strategic geographical position vis-à-vis markets and good communications. The national plan for cement envisages an expansion of present production of 15,500,000 to 27 million tons a year by 1979, requiring investments of about 2,000m cruz (to achieve installed capacity of nine million tons a year by 1979). This will enable Minas Gerais to continue to be the leading producer of cement.

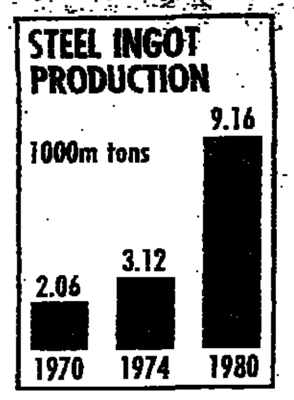
Refractories: Expansion is expected in silico-aluminium refractories and high aluminium refractories, because of large reserves of these raw materials in the state. The development of the steel industry (expected capacity 28 million tons by 1979) will require considerable expansion of refractories.

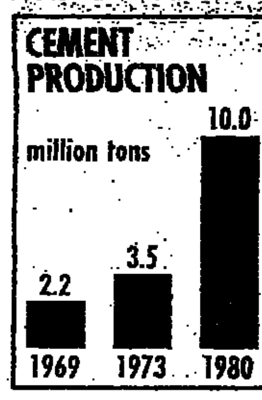
Lime: Expansion as envisaged, costing about 750m cruz by 1979. Development is seen as concomitant with expansion of steel, sugar, aluminium, cellulose production, as well as expansion of the construction industry and water treatment.



Production







Important industrial projects. Mining: Samarco—joint venture of S/A Mineracao Trindade, a Minas Gerais group, with Marcona from the United States. Production: 10 million tons of iron, transported by an iron ore pipeline, as slurry, to the coastline. Investment: $193m.

Carbon steel production: Companhia Siderurgica Mendes Jnr—integrated steel mill. Production: two million tons annually (profiles and wire drawing). Investment: $827m. Location: Juiz de Fora. Present state of development: land already acquired and design concluded.

Production of special steel: Companhia de Acos Especiais Itabira (ACESITA). Expansion from 250,000 tons to a million tons (steel alloys, grain oriented and stainless steel). Investment: $405m. Location: Timoteo. Present stage of development: under construction.

Metallurgy of non-ferrous metals: Companhia Mineira de Aluminio (ALCOMINAS), a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of America (ALCOA). Production: increase from 30,000 to 60,000 tons a year of primary aluminium. Investment: $71m. Location: Poços de Caldas. Present stage: under construction.

Foundry: FMB Produtos Metalurgicos (metallurgical products), a subsidiary of Fiat. Production: 57,000 tons a year of iron castings and 8.2 tons of aluminium parts. Investment: $130m. Stage: under construction.

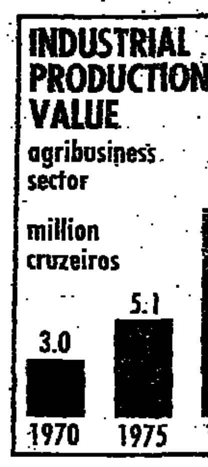
Non-Metallics: SOEICOM. Production: a million tons of cement a year. Investment $69m. Location: Vespasiano. Present stage of development: under construction.

Automotive industry: Fiat Automoveis. Production: 200,000 cars a year.

Important industrial projects Investment: $413m. Location Betim, under construction. Heavy equipment USIMEC—BNDE is the main shareholder. Others are Usiminas, Gute Hofnung Huette and Nippon Steel. Production line: steel-making and steel. Refinery equipment: cement factory, bridges and welded structures. Investment—first stage: $66m. Second stage (1980): $100m. Location: Ipatinga. Present stage: under construction (some sectors already on stream). Forgings: Forjas Acesita, subsidiary of Acesita. Production: 20,530 tons of forging products. Investment: $40m. Location: Santa Luzia. Present stage: under construction.

Fertilizers: Arafertil—joint venture of Itau and Serrana groups with the National Development Bank—production: 200,000 tons a year of P205. Investment: $100m. Location: Araxa. Stage: under construction.

Pulp: Companhia Nipo-Brasileira de Celulose, subsidiary of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce with 10 Japanese paper companies. Production: 750 tons a day of bleached pulp. Investment: $213m. Stage: under construction.



Agribusiness: Veragro complex; a joint venture of CAEMI and the National Bulk Carriers. Production: soya bean, sorghum, citrus, tomato and pineapple, integrated swine and feedlot cattle raising. Investment: $335m. Location: Tres Marias. Present stage: 70 per cent of the land is acquired and experiments are carried out.

Tobacco: Companhia Souza Cruz—Production: 2,500m cigarettes a year. Investment: $116m. Location: Uberlandia. Present stage: final design began construction in June.

Belo Horizonte

Belo Horizonte, the state capital, has become the most important commercial centre in Minas Gerais with a population of 1,700,000. The major government agencies are located here. And these facts explain why 58.6 per cent of the state's labour force is engaged in services and 56.8 per cent of that occupied with commerce is employed in the metropolitan area.

It is also the main industrial centre. The industrial park of Contagem was developed in the 1950s to accommodate growing industrial interests. At present, there are six industrial sites in the area. By 1970 industrial production was valued at 3,000m cruz, 30 per cent of the state's total. By 1980 this figure is expected to rise to 10,000m cruz and the number of jobs in industry is forecast at 219,930. Belo Horizonte has a large supply of labour (518,492 in 1970), a figure which will undoubtedly increase.

The most rapidly growing industries are transport equipment, mechanical and non-metallic industries. Mining, particularly iron ore, is also significant. Traditional industries are metallurgy and light manufacturing. The city is situated at the hub of Minas Gerais transportation network.

Industrial parks

Name	City	Region	Area (thousand sq metres)
Embirucu	Betím	Metalurgica	4,830
Juiz de Fora	Juiz de Fora	Mata	4,369
Montes Claros	Montes Claros	Montes Claros	3,940
Pirapora	Pirapora	Alto Medio S. Francisco	5,950
Santa Luzia	Santa Luzia	Metalurgica	7,563
Uberaba	Uberaba	Triangulo	1,663
Uberlândia	Uberlândia	Triangulo	3,477
Três Corações	Três Corações	Sul	1,200
Total			33,000

The following industrial zones are in the final stages of construction and projected completion date is within two years.

Name	City	Region	Area (thousand sq metres)
Betim	Betim	Metalurgica	14,000
Itajubá	Itajubá	Metalurgica	2,000
Divinopólis	Divinopólis	Sul	2,800
Gov. Valadares	Gov. Valadares	Rio Doce	1,700
Juiz de Fora (expansion)	Juiz de Fora	Mata	1,300

;ome of the leading businessmen who have played a major role in helping to develop the economy

\ot quite the typical technocrat

r Abilio Dos Santos, the ;w President of the Deve pment Bank of Minas erais, is not quite a typical chnocrat. Few men aged l have come quite so far so ist. There are, neverthe ss, many men of Dr Abilio's k at the centre of things in rasilia, at state government vel, or in charge of the umerous public authorities here much of the power ow effectively lies in Brazil.

Tall, balding, with an ex ellent command of English, r Abilio is as serious as efits the man responsible or the development finances f a state larger than France. He has done many things ince he first started work with Simca of Brazil in 1959, fter qualifying in electrical nd mechanical engineering t the State University.

Abilio Dos Santos : work comes first.

Like many bright young men, he soon transferred to the state sector, joining the Development Bank in 1964. Almost as soon as it was formed, he moved in 1969 to its offspring, the Industrial Development Institute (INDI), first as a superintendent, becoming president four years later.

After four years' preparing technical and industrial advice, when the foundations for the recent rapid growth of Minas Gerais were laid, the offer came from Fernando Reis, president of the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, for Dr Abilio to be development director of one of the largest mining companies in the world, and last year he left the state for the first time in his career.

In the normal course of events, he would probably have been in Rio de Janeiro for some years, but things change rapidly and unexpectedly in Brazil. When the new state government took power early this year, he was offered the presidency of the bank, something he felt honoured to accept.

The bank has grown substantially, particularly in the past 12 months, and has recently moved to one of the most attractive new buildings in Belo Horizonte, but Dr Abilio has several goals while he is at its head. He aims to quadruple to £100m the participation of local capital by 1980, funds which could be used at the discretion of the state government. He also plans to encourage small and medium businessmen, so they can play a wider role in the development of the state, and control a larger share of the economy. Dr Abilio also wants to streamline operations at the bank, so that potential investors can have their problems solved without delay.

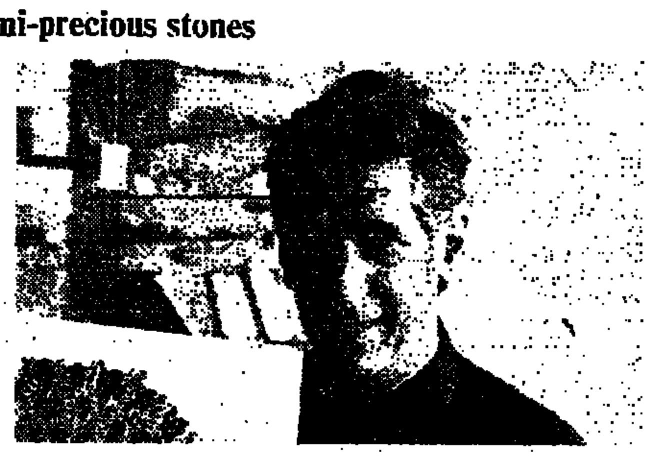
Like most men in Brazil, he is a keen football supporter, and Sunday afternoon frequently finds him at the large "Mineirão" stadium, cheering the Cruzeiro team, one of the most popular in Belo Horizonte. He himself keeps fit by playing six-a-side football. Work comes first, so he lives modestly, as do most "miners" as the people of the state are called. He relaxes with his young family listening to classical music, and is something of a wine connoisseur, perhaps appropriate for a son of Portuguese immigrants, among whom so many of the eminent men of the state are found.

P.K.

Pioneer in grading semi-precious stones

Minas Gerais, which means General Mines, was given its name and first became important as the state where gold, precious and semi-precious stones were found. It was the richest state in Brazil in the eighteenth century and even now stones worth $200m are exported every year.

Business has slowed in recent months, jewelry being one of the first things people stop buying when times are hard, but José Irffi, one of Brazil's largest exporters of precious stones, is expanding manufacturing and sales facilities as others cut back.



José Irffi : non-stop growth.

Mr Irffi started his company 33 years ago when he and his father decided that precious stones would be a good business to sustain the family, of Lebanese and Iraq origin. It looked as if he had chosen a bad time, most of the 800 dealers in Belo Horizonte went bankrupt during the war years, but Mr Irffi set to work leaving the business and devising new methods. By the time the war ended he had taken over most of his rivals' business.

Since then growth has been non-stop, although there have been many changes. The Japanese suddenly entered the market and prices rose fast, but now they have withdrawn again. Europeans were never prepared to pay so much, and it is now difficult to supply this market at a profit, Mr Irffi says.

He has built up a reputation for reliability and customers in dozens of countries are able to study his catalogue and order by telephone from the 7,000 lines he offers. He has been a pioneer in grading semi-precious stones, and his displays illustrate the darkest to the lightest tone of each stone.

During the Fourth Precious Stone Fair, held in Belo Horizonte in May Mr Irffi was supervising the expansion of his factory where the latest ultra-sonic stone-piercing equipment will be installed as well as entertaining customers visiting the fair.

Despite his success, he is anything but a tycoon. He likes to do things well and he feels that a successful business is a social good, a phrase repeated ad nauseam, but Mr Irffi who almost apologizes for having been so successful, really means it. For him a precious stone is a gift from nature and he wants as many people as possible to share that gift.

The company employs 150 people directly while another 450, the famous *garimpeiros*, scour the rivers and mountains in search of the stone which will make them rich for life. They seldom find it, but at least they know exactly what they will be paid for each stone by Mr Irffi.

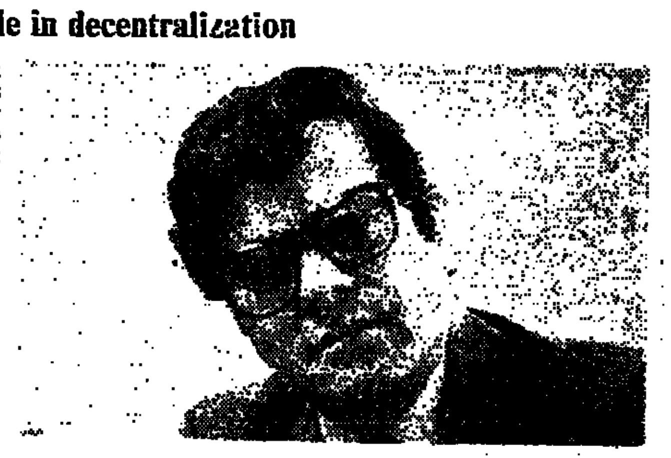
Despite being as much a philosopher as a businessman and interested in the occult and spiritualism, Mr Irffi wryly remarks that there could be no better investment. Precious stones are increasingly difficult to find while demand increases. He has become rich despite himself, something still possible to do in Brazil.

P.K.

Fiat chief sets example in decentralization

One of the latest important developments in the state is the construction of the Fiat factory. This is going to have a considerable impact on the labour market. It was a substantial coup for Dr Adolfo Neves Martins Da Costa, president of the company, to get the factory established after years of negotiations.

Almost the whole of Brazil's motor industry is concentrated in São Paulo, and Fiat's move to set up in Minas Gerais is a welcome step towards decentralization.



Adolfo Neves : jobs for 100,000.

"We wanted to come here because of its strategic location—good communications, adequate infrastructure and the large potential market", Dr Neves said. Another important consideration was the state Government's willingness to take a 47 per cent stake in the new company to get it off the ground. Fiat itself has 45 per cent and the rest is held by IMI in Italy. Total investment in the plant is $621m.

The state Government's stake is indicative of the help it will give to establish the right kind of industry, particularly one that will provide large-scale employment.

Dr Neves said that the factory would employ 10,000 workers in the central plant, with another 20,000 indirectly. About 15 component factories were also being built, including a $228m foundry owned jointly by Fiat and the Minas Gerais state Government.

Altogether the new Fiat operation will give employment to about 100,000 people in Minas Gerais and the rest of the country if one takes into account a substantial new network of dealers which will be created.

Initial production scheduled for 1976 is 20,000 cars a year. This is expected to increase to 200,000 a year by 1981 with 155,000 engines as well. The model to be produced is the front-wheel drive Fiat 147, a development of the European 127. The four-cylinder 1,050 cc car will have a top speed of about 85 mph. Most of the engines produced at the plant will be sent for export.

"We hope", Dr Neves said, "to end up with 25 per cent of the market for medium-sized cars and 14 per cent of the market as a whole". This year Brazil is expected to produce well over a million cars. As well as the Minas Gerais venture Fiat is involved in a joint operation with Alfa Romeo to produce trucks.

Because of the concentration of Brazil's motor industry in São Paulo—the giant Volkswagen complex, General Motors, Ford, Saab-Scania—Fiat's decision to build away from the city was generally welcomed by the economic planners.

Negotiations began in 1972 and were completed in spite of some stiff opposition from the rest of the industry over the decentralization issue. But with the state Government's backing, which will eventually be reduced to a minor shareholding, the plant is well under way and will produce a substantial economic benefit for many Mineiros.

M.F.

3uilder of railways who set up on his own

'ew private businessmen in 3razil have proved equal to he challenge of the rapid rowth of the past 20 years.)ne of them is Dr José Aendes Junior, founder and hairman of Mendes Junior, he fifth largest company in 3razil, and Brazil's largest onstruction company.

Dr Mendes was born in uiz de Fora, a small town n the south of Minas. An ngineer by training, he first vorked with the Central 3razil Railway, responsible or new lines, but he soon et up on his own. The ailway had become involved n politics but Dr Mendes vanted none of it. His policy ias always been to keep at rm's length from the Byzantine politics of Brazil, and ie has consistently refused ublic office.

José Mendes jnr : big chance in 1960.

He continued building railvays until the big chance ame in 1960. His firm was alled in to save the Furnas am—which now holds back ne of the largest lakes in ie country — when it was ıreatened with destruction uring heavy floods. Since ıen he has never looked ack, and his company has een responsible for one in ıur of the power stations uilt in Brazil in the past 5 years.

Mendes Junior was responble for a stretch of the 'ransamazonica road, when onstruction teams had to e supplied from the air, ıe Rio-Santos road, the ıost expensive so far built, nd the Rio-Niterói bridge. : is now building a stretch f the Rio de Janeiro underround, as well as several ydroelectric complexes. Ninety-five per cent of the vork carried out by the firm as been in the public ector.

Dr Mendes will certainly e remembered in the town f his birth, as the first ıajor private steel works in 3razil is now going up in uiz de Fora. Two million ons of steel will be produced annually by 1980, rising later to six million tons. Always in the forefront, the company is now constructing cement drilling rigs for the offshore oilfields.

Mendes Junior is no longer confined to Brazil. A power station and dam have been built in Bolivia, work is beginning on a 500 km road in Mauretania, and will soon start on the modernization of the Algerian railway system. These countries sound a long way from Minas Gerais, but Brazil, and Mendes Junior are able to take advantage of the climate of opinion in which some nations award work only to others of the Third World.

Dr Mendes is a typical Mineiro or man from Minas: Famed for their reserve, they are not given to displaying their wealth. It is said that to get to know a Mineiro one has to dine with him frequently enough to consume a pound of salt; to get to know Dr Mendes two pounds would probably be needed.

He is a modest man who says his success is attributable to his four sons now running Mendes Junior, and to colleagues, but at 73 he is still the brains behind the firm. He admits that he ruled family and firm with a rod of iron, particularly in the beginning.

Even as recently as the 1950s much of the railway building work was done by men with donkeys and carts, though the company now has some of the most modern equipment, built up on hydroelectric works and road building programmes. He attributes his success to attention to detail, careful organization and planning. As a result, Mendes Junior has a reputation of completing contracts before time, a rather rare occurrence in Brazil.

P.K.

'Immortal' who is still barred from politics

Probably the most famous man Minas Gerais has produced and certainly the most popular man in the state is ex-President Dr Juscelino Kubitschek. Born in Diamantina, a small town in the centre of Minas Gerais 72 years ago, he was one of the casualties of the 1964 "revolution" and 11 years later is still forbidden to participate in politics.

"JK", as he is universally known, is not the sort of man who retires, and he would clearly love to be back in the fray. Meanwhile, he occupies himself as chairman of a development bank in Rio de Janeiro. Although he now lives in Rio, he visits Belo Horizonte frequently and whenever he is seen, he is waylaid by friends or applauded by well wishers. They have good reason to be grateful. If Minas Gerais is now vying for the title of Brazil's most dynamic state, it is largely because of foundations laid by Dr Kubitschek in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s when he was the key figure in the state.

Juscelino Kubitschek : energetic at 72.

J.K. came up the hard way. His father died when he was an infant and he worked as a night telegraph operator to pay for his medical training. He started a promising career as a surgeon but soon switched to politics. His first post of importance was in 1933 when he became secretary to the state governor. He was elected mayor of Belo Horizonte in 1940 and became state governor in 1950.

In between he was representing his state at Rio de Janeiro. He had two main priorities when he was in power in Minas: building roads and power stations. The result is that Minas Gerais has the best road network of any state in Brazil and is an exporter of electricity to its neighbours.

JK is still a brisk and energetic figure. When I met him in Belo Horizonte he was there to take his place in the State Academy of Letters, provoking the newspaper headlines "JK is an immortal". He has already published several books, but his two most recent works, a three-volume biography *My Road to Brasilia* and *Why I built Brasilia* have yet to be "given the green light", as he diplomatically puts it.

He is enthusiastic about the future of Minas, which he confidently predicts will overtake São Paulo as the leading state of the federation within 10 years, and of Brazil itself, which he considers will be the world's fourth power by 1990. Elected to office in 1955 as "the President with the rolled-up sleeves", he still thinks and breathes politics and the generals probably consider he is still too dangerous a man to be let loose.

It is a long time now since he turned the country upside down, however, and moved government from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia. This is another reason why Mineiros are indebted to him. The change has ensured the subsequent prosperity of their state and is likely to continue to do so. The man from Diamantina achieved what nobody had previously succeeded in doing. He forced Brazilians to stop looking longingly towards Europe and to do something about their own vast hinterland.

P.K.

Raymond Fletcher

Marxists and moderates in a mad, mad month

July is the maddest month in British politics. The fact that Bills come back to the House after some shredding in committee and that innumerable MPs try to put their thirty-second thoughts about such Bills into amendments gives us all-night sittings, frayed tempers, demented Whips and an outbreak of mild lunacy that infects us all.

Only in late July, for instance, could Mr Fred Peart, the Minister for Agriculture, suggest that Milton's *Paradise Lost* might be done as a musical comedy (quite unaware that I had earlier thrown out the idea that *The Ring* was perhaps ready for the same treatment under the working title, suggested by Mr Harold Strudler, of *Wotan On The Roof*) and Mr David Watkins discover that we have had a British official keeping a Watch on the Rhine since 1920.

Yes: we all go mad in July; and I go moderate, which, in my case, amounts to much the same thing. On Monday I found myself agreeing, for the first time since I understood big words, with both of *The Times* leaders and (fasten your seat belts) with Mr David Wood. God knows where this ideological amiability is going to end. Having begun the week by delivering the text of a highly Social Democratic pamphlet to the Fabian Society, I may end it by tabling a Motion of congratulations to Mr Bernard Levin, *if only* on his musical taste.

In the meantime, I had better do my bit for moderation by coming to the defence of the mildly socialist party to which I belong. Both adjectives are apt. Even when the whole of the Labour Party's current manifesto has been translated in legislation, we shall still have less public ownership, less effectively coordinated, than France, less worker-participation than Germany, less organized welfare than Sweden and a far less affluent working class than Luxembourg.

Our social attitudes, moreover, will hardly have changed if past experience is anything to go by. Class-consciousness and snobbery, the dirt and grit that clog the machinery of our society, will continue to be thrown into it by our educational system. Large numbers of citizens will continue to resent the fact that our new EEC partners cannot behave like, or be treated in the same way as, our former imperial subjects. And our popular press will continue to be—well, popular.

Attacking the Labour Party as a Marxist-manipulated conspiracy is, of course, nothing new. When it was led by those to whom its present assailants pay tribute, Attlee, Bevin, Cripps and Morrison, it was accused by Churchill of wanting to introduce a "socialist Gestapo". Aneurin Bevan, who died honoured by the whole nation (including Churchill) was showered with abuse while he was doing that for which he was honoured. A previous generation of trade union leaders were hailed as patriots when they were trying to throw socialists out of the party, but denounced as enemies of the country whenever they presented a wage claim.

Aneurin Bevan, who died honoured by the whole nation, was showered with abuse while he was doing that for which he was honoured

There are Marxists in the Labour Party, naturally. There always were; and one of them, the mild-mannered, totally democratic Professor Harold Laski, was once cast in the same role that Mr Tony Kelly is supposed to play now. I do not know Mr Kelly and cannot imagine that I would be in agreement with him for more than a couple of minutes if I ever met him. But he is *not* the Labour Party. He is only a member of it, like me.

Since when, however, has a belief in Marxism been the perpetration of a crime? Alexander Dubcek is a Marxist. Roy Medvedev is a Marxist. The late Isaac Deutscher was a Marxist. Is there anyone contributing to these columns who had paid a higher price for being a democrat than any of these three? That they paid it does not make their Marxism a revealed truth. It does, I suggest, rob the doctrine (as distinct from what has been done in its name) of contemptibility.

The Labour Party, as opinion surveys in both *Encounter* and the *New Statesman* have shown, consists of people who want higher living standards for themselves and for others. Such doctrine as it has put together over the years is merely an extension, upwards and outwards, of this primary demand. By continental standards the doctrine is muddled and hardly influenced by any theory at all—unless the Sermon on the Mount (still more often quoted from Labour platforms than any other text) be counted as a theoretical statement.

It is not surprising that Labour Party members are staying away from meetings and Labour supporters from the polling stations. Politics means campaigning for what people like themselves want against those who have the power to give it. In a world in which the enemies are abstractions—inflation, social disintegration, a disrupted world economy—it is not only difficult to campaign at all; it is also impossible to find out who or what has the power or funds to give anything. The simple, sound foundations of a movement seem to be crumbling when a Labour Government just cannot deliver all the goods at once.

In these circumstances diligent advocates of what appear to be the old certainties acquire an influence they would not otherwise have.

But anyone who imagines that a few infiltrators from alien political territory have destroyed tolerance within the Labour Party has not been around much lately.

My own constituency party may be as odd as the Member it sends to Parliament (my late wife, a Prussian aristocrat, always told me how lucky I was to represent "real ladies and gentlemen") but it was the left wing, solidly anti-market, which moved the resolution which took the party out of the referendum campaign and insisted that there should be no recrimination against anyone after it was over, whichever side he took in the campaign. It is not a docile party. It is most emphatically not a deferential party. It treats me, in fact, with far less respect than does the editor of this newspaper; yet I cannot believe it is unique among Labour parties.

Labour may, like newspaper columnists and politicians, be stating confused thoughts in a confused way in a confusing situation, but its internal democracy has not atrophied. It is like a muscle. The more it is exercised, the stronger it becomes.

The author is Labour MP for Ilkeston.

Why General Gowon knew his honeymoon with Nigeria could not last

It should have come as no surprise to General Yakubu Gowon yesterday that he found himself the former head of state of Nigeria, Africa's most populous country and one of the richest.

He was fully aware of the insecurity of his tenure, and although his position appeared safer than many of his black African presidential counterparts after holding the reins of government for nine years, there has been a growing disenchantment with his administration. This disenchantment manifested itself in the bloodless coup of early yesterday morning and General Gowon's reign was ended.

"Jack" Gowon, who was swept to power nine years ago in a bloody army mutiny and who brought peace to Nigeria after two and a half years of civil war in January, 1970, had established himself as one of black Africa's leading statesmen and politicians. Less than two months ago he played host to leaders of 14 other countries in the West African sub-region at the signing of a treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

But there are many who had become disenchanted with General Gowon's style of government—particularly his preoccupation with grand schemes like ECOWAS when so much more needed to be done to improve the lot of the average Nigerian. General Gowon achieved considerable progress in fusing the nation together after the bloody Biafran conflict, in rehabilitating the defeated Ibos and in restoring the war ravaged east.

It was in recognition of these and other achievements that General Gowon travelled to Cambridge University last month to receive an honorary doctorate of law and was described in the Latin oration as "a soldier of unusual modesty, a man of muscular Christianity".

Nigeria's federal military Government has survived intact for longer than most other military regimes in Africa and by comparison with some, was one of the most benevolent and enlightened. But like others it has been incredibly sensitive to criticism, and the activities of crusading journalists have usually been met with a spell in police custody for authors of articles critical of aspects of the military government's activities.

General Gowon at Cambridge when he received an honorary doctorate.

Nevertheless, General Gowon's honeymoon with the majority of Nigeria's 80 million people appeared to be continuing. But last autumn there were clear signs that General Gowon had begun to appreciate that it could not continue indefinitely. Returning from an overseas trip (for which he had a predilection, although he will rue the day he flew to Kampala) he accused people of "plotting" against him.

That was nothing particularly new, but perhaps the seeds of yesterday's coup were sewn last October when he dashed the hopes of millions with the announcement that the military would not return the country to civilian rule next year as many had expected and that the military would remain in power indefinitely.

"*The general attitude, utterances, and* manoeuvres of some individuals and groups and from some publications during *the past few months* have shown that those who aspire to lead the nation on the return to civilian rule have not *learned any lesson from Nigeria's past* experiences", he said.

He went on to attack what he termed the "high degree of sectional politicking, intemperate utterances and writings designed to whip up ill feelings within the country". That statement angered many, and not just students, academics and sections of the press which had been campaigning vociferously for a return to civilian rule, but members of the Government itself.

At the beginning of last month the Federal Commissioner for Finance, Alhaji Shehe Shagari, called on the military to set in motion some "basic democratic machinery" as signposts towards handing over Government to the people. He suggested that it should begin with the establishment of a constitutional committee and a consultative assembly. Others, particularly military governors, have been expressing quite different views, most notably that the military should hold on to power.

General Gowon, when he confirmed his ascendancy after the civil war, made it clear that power would only be handed back to the people on the realization *of nine conditions*—one of which was the eradication of corruption in public life. In a country where "dash", or *bribery*, has formed *an essential* feature of commercial activity for generations this was a somewhat unrealistic and naive aim.

The scale of the corruption is enormous. One British businessman who had secured a multi-million pound deal (after paying out some £80,000 in "dash" over a year of negotiations) told me recently that he estimated one bank official was receiving up to £400,000 a year in bribes.

It will be interesting to see whether the bloodless coup by the young officers was inspired by a sincere desire to eradicate corruption, or simply by mercenary motives in order to mirror the bulging bank balances undoubtedly held by many of their superiors.

The new régime faces a plethora of problems. Severe port congestion—with up to 200 ships waiting to unload cargoes at Lagos-Apapa, the country's major port, to satisfy the demands of Nigeria's increasingly affluent society—has created major difficulties in the management of the economy.

Port congestion with the consequent delays in the import of foodstuffs, and consumer goods has fuelled the fires of inflation sparked off by huge salary and arrears awards in the public sector and mirrored in the private sector at the beginning of this year. Some economists now believe that Nigeria's rate of inflation this year could rise to between 30 and 40 per cent.

Based on an enormous revenue from her crude oil sales, Nigeria embarked on a massive five-year development plan earlier this year, designed to transform the oil-rich country into a sophisticated industrialized nation through an investment of around £20,000m over the five year period. The young officers' coup will certainly create anxiety among foreign investors who have an important role to play if the plan's targets are to be achieved.

Meanwhile, it remains to be seen whether the new régime will progress General Gowon's commitment to the creation of more states which has been the subject of considerable agitation, and whether the change in military governors, which had been promised by the former head of state will now be necessary.

But General Gowon has paid the price of becoming too complacent and comfortable and, like the defeated Biafran leader, Colonel Ojukwu, will have to watch his country's development (or lack of it) in exile.

Peter Hill

Driving Chrysler off the road in Iran

Bernard Levin

I cannot pretend that the *Business News* section of the *Tehran Journal* is invariably part of my breakfast reading (except when I am in Tehran, of course), but a reader has sent me some cuttings from a recent issue which seem to me very relevant indeed to the breakfast reading of everyone in this country. So if you will pour yourself another cup of coffee and pay attention, I shall mount my magic carpet and begin.

It seems that there is a motor-car industry in Iran, and the most popular car it produces is called the Paykan (or Peykan—Iranian newspaper compositors seem to have an agreeably relaxed attitude to spelling). The article does not say how many Paykans (or Peykans) are produced at the moment, but does say that the target production for next year is 300,000, which it is hoped to raise to 500,000 by 1977 or 1978. Well, that is quite a lot of Paykans (or Peykans); but wait. The car is 60 per cent home-made; that is, the Iran National Company, which produces it, makes that proportion of its components, the other 40 per cent being imported, mainly from Britain, and, to be specific, from Chrysler. And what they say in Tehran is that the Iran National Company is even now engaged in negotiations with Japanese and other manufacturers for the supply of those components which are not produced in Iran, because, to put it plainly, British supplies cannot be counted on.

The vital items include such esoteric objects as axles, gearboxes and something comprehensively entitled "kits", and the kits, apparently, are not coming from Chrysler in sufficient quantity or with sufficient regularity. This year, for instance, 165,000 Chrysler kits have been contracted for, but there seems little hope that they will be delivered; and last year, apparently, Chrysler promised 75,000 to 80,000 kits and delivered only 55,000.

The article goes on to explain for Iranian readers the reasons for Chrysler's poor performance: British readers will not need to be told, I think, that production of the components has been reduced and delayed by the succession of strikes with which Chrysler has been affected, especially the strikes of very small numbers of workers at subsidiaries producing essential items without which production cannot proceed.

"Ironically", says the *Tehran Journal*, "this key order by Iran National has shielded Chrysler workers from much of the short-time working which hit others in the British and American auto industries"; the irony is likely to prove a bitter one by the time the company has finished placing elsewhere the orders it cannot rely on the British manufacturers to fill. There is even a leader in the same issue of the paper, which says, referring to Britain's industrial troubles, that "the new development in Britain will have its negative effects in Iran and is bound to force this country to find its suppliers and industrial collaborators elsewhere, not only in the field of automobiles but possibly in other fields".

Once again, I return to Papa Hemingway's significant words when the ceiling fell in: "Well, gentlemen, how do you like it now?" I dare say you don't like it, and may even be feeling that things have come to a pretty pass when Britain can be read lectures by a pack of swarthy foreigners with a brand-new car industry. But the trouble is that a pretty pass is precisely what things have come to, and Britain may yet be forced to listen to lectures even more severe, read by lecturers of even more exotic hue. For there is one last, vital sentence from the *Tehran Journal* that I have not yet quoted, which seems to me to contain the whole point, and a sharp point it is, too: "The cooperation of Iran National with Chrysler", runs this memorable aphorism, "has cost it very dearly and heavily."

You see, the world does not owe us a living. In Iran, quaint though it may seem, they put the interests of Iran above those of Britain, and I must say at once, to avoid needless correspondence, that they put their own interests before Britain's in Japan, too, and Bulgaria, Upper Volta, Germany, Iceland, Sweden, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, France, Malaysia, Switzerland, Chad, Peru, Canada, Australia, New Zealand (oh yes with almost unbelievable ingratitude even the countries we taught to play football think their own people are more important to them than we are), and indeed—to cut short the list before it gets entirely out of hand—in every place in the entire world they now care more about their own citizens than about ours, with the single exception of the Island of Rockall, where they have no choice in the matter, and where there are no inhabitants anyway.

There are still arguments to be heard in this country about whether this or that industry (or both this *and* that industry) should be nationalized, or half-nationalized, or a quarter-nationalized, or not nationalized at all; about whether firms should be run by the employees or the owners or the managers; about whether the Industry Bill will do what is claimed for it, whatever that might be; about whether British industry should have profitability as its chief goal or not, and if it should *not* what it should have instead, and if it should how it should go about achieving that aim; about whether disparities in incomes in Britain are too great or too small or just about right. On all these matters, and many more, some say this and some say that, but what *I* say is that at the end of the day the Paykan (or Peykan), pride of Iran's infant car industry, will be made with components imported from countries other than Britain. For in the last analysis it doesn't matter whether industries are nationalized or not, or who runs them, or how much anybody is paid, or whether, for that matter, the iron heel of capitalism grinds the faces of the poor or the fetters of socialism are fastened upon the wrists of the free; however these questions are decided in Britain, it will remain true that the Iran National Company will buy motor-car components from Britain if, and only if, the price is sufficiently low, the quality sufficiently high, and the delivery sufficiently reliable.

Somewhere along the line, the books must balance. We can pay ourselves anything we please in funny money, we can adopt what attitude we wish in our industries, we can make what arrangements we like for the ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, but sooner or later we shall discover that we can buy only what we can pay for, and we can be paid only for what we can sell. Whether a multinational corporation owns Chrysler, or whether British shareholders own Chrysler, or whether the British Government owns Chrysler, or whether the employees of Chrysler own Chrysler, or whether the Corin and Vanessa Redgrave Fan Club and Fun-Revolutionary Hang the Cabinet League own Chrysler, they will not be able to sell Chrysler's products on any terms other than terms which are acceptable to the customers.

That, of course, is as true internally as externally, and as true of chocolate-drops as it is of turbines. But the fact that it is true, and that it is true whatever form of industrial organization or, indeed, society a country may choose or even have forced upon it, has rather been lost sight of, in Britain, for some time now. So I thought it might be worth reminding ourselves of its truth, and the news from Iran seemed to me to offer an excellent opportunity for doing that. "Is it not passing brave to be a king, And ride in triumph through Persepolis?" Yes, it is; but it isn't free.

The Times Diary

Is Everest growing taller?

An unconsidered hazard awaits the 1975 British Everest Expedition led by Chris Bonington, who will be arriving in Kathmandu this morning. The top of Mount Everest is moving, probably upwards and possibly at an astonishingly rapid rate. Nobody, in any case, knows quite how high Everest really is.

Attention was focused on this problem by the announcement from Peking Radio that Chinese surveyors and geologists had completed a new measurement of the peak, and found that it was 29,029.24 feet high—more than a foot higher than the figure usually accepted in the west.

J. Pereira, a London geologist, promptly wrote to us claiming that the discrepancy "almost certainly represents, not a survey error, but an upward movement of one foot". In support of this claim he cited the late Dr D. N. Wahdia, the grand old man of Indian geology, who once told him that he had demonstrated movement of up to 400 feet in late prehistoric villages. Matching halves of the same village were now separated by cliffs that high.

Tentative support for this alarming view is given by Frederick Dunning, curator of the Geological Museum in London. "It is perfectly possible that Everest is growing. Some of the rates of uplift in the Pamirs and the Himalayas are absolutely fantastic. A Russian biologist told me that he had found high alpine meadows which had gone up so fast that lowland grasses were still surviving on them at heights of 4,000 metres or so.

"It would be quite possible for Everest to be growing at, say, a metre a century. It is also possible that other points in the surrounding area might be falling at the same time, which would complicate things even more."

Brigadier Richard Gardiner, head of the map room at the Royal Geographical Society, is more sceptical. "It is ridiculous to pretend anyone can measure Everest to within a decimal of a foot", he says, "or probably even to the nearest 50 feet.

"The measurements are made from a great distance. The final answer will depend on the figure you take for the refraction of light, the temperature of the air through which your ray passes, and all sorts of variables. In the end you are making the best guess you can."

Opinion among British climbers about the height of the mountain reflects the scientists' uncertainty. Christopher Brasher, writing in *The Observer* this weekend, claimed that Everest stuck its summit to a height of 29,145 feet. This is actually an estimate four feet higher than one made in 1905 for the mountain's height above the spheroid, an outdated way of measuring mountains even then. The height above the geoid, the mathematical level taken as the basis of modern readings, was only 29,032 feet.

Dougal Haston, who is now on his third expedition to Everest, optimistically supposed before setting out that the mountain was a mere 29,002 feet. This notion is based on data even more antiquated than Brasher's. Brigadier Gardiner says that the first measurements of Everest, in the nineteenth century, gave the height as 29,000 feet. The surveyors added two feet to give their figure a semblance of accuracy.

The Survey of India took fresh measurements in the years 1952 to 1954. The scatter of results from different stations have heights up to 16 feet apart, but the accepted average which became the official Western figure was 29,028 feet.

Nick Estcourt, another member of the expedition, who is a civil engineer by training, thinks the Chinese may have made the mountain higher themselves before measuring it. "At least one Chinese expedition has climbed the mountain from their side, and they left behind a bust of Chairman Mao. Perhaps that is a foot high. Anyway, if the mountain is bobbing up and down, we must just hope to catch it on a low day."

Stay home

There is an irony in General Gowon's removal from the leadership of Nigeria during his absence from home at the Kampala summit. For some years after he came to power in 1966, Gowon would hardly ever spend a night away from his Lagos headquarters through fear of just such a happening.

Other African leaders have found that absence from home can destroy their prospects. The late Kwame Nkrumah was the first. He was on his way to Peking when he was overthrown in 1966, and he never returned to Ghana. One of his successors, Kofi Busia, was in Britain for medical treatment when he in turn was ousted in 1972.

In 1969 the elderly King Idris of Libya learned of his dismissal while in Turkey, also for medical treatment. And in 1971 Dr Milton Obote, President of Uganda, was in Singapore for the Commonwealth Conference when he was overthrown by the redoubtable Idi Amin.

The moral for world leaders is clear: stay home. Yet there must be an unprecedented number at this moment who are recklessly doing the opposite. Apart from those at Kampala, there is another large batch—including our own Harold Wilson—at Helsinki. We could be in for a lively few days.

At sea

One man who has not taken that advice is my reporter Alan Hamilton, in Helsinki to meet the world leaders. He reports:

Finland is getting extraordinarily excited about being, along with Uganda, the centre of the world for the next two days. As soon as I stepped out of passport control at the airport I was descended on by a television crew demanding an interview, although I do not look at all like Harold Wilson.

Citizens are lounging on the grassy banks by the road from the airport, hoping to catch a glimpse of the mighty. Leonid Brezhnev was among the first arrivals. He came by train—a 16-coach green and gold monster of Soviet Railways, with two locomotives in front. A helicopter wheeled overhead as Brezhnev and an enormous number of Russians alighted. The sun came out, and Brezhnev looked pleased.

The efficiency of the arrival arrangements is outstanding, but there are so many Russians *in town that a hotel room could not be found for me. Instead,* they have provided me with a *cabin in* a ferry boat moored in *the harbour.*

The boat, which normally plies to and from Germany, has been commandeered for the occasion and the passengers sent by air. It was never like this at the Transport and General Workers do in Blackpool.

Aromatic

The highly paid Government Chemist has been earning his keep in these troublesome times grappling with urgent technical problems concerning the well-being of the nation's defence forces. His report, published yesterday, explains *inter alia* why the rice fed to Britain's servicemen smells funny.

The services have been trying to vary the troops' diet by experimenting with rice packed in hermetically sealed unlacquered cans. The troops are less than delighted because, they report, the rice has a tendency to turn yellow and to give off an aroma variously described as varnish-like, musty or rancid.

The scientific explanation has to do with a mechanism known as autoxidation and the Maillard pathway of non-enzymic browning, in which the Strecker degradation reaction plays a large part. So for the time being it is back to chips with everything for our boys in the barracks.

PHS

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

COUP IN LAGOS

General Gowon has joined the company of heads of state ousted humiliatingly from power while representing his country abroad. In General Gowon's case it comes as a surprise and shock, for the outside world had no inkling that any powerful cabal was forming in Nigeria to take the opportunity of his attendance at the Organisation of African Unity conference in Kampala to repudiate and replace him. The promulgation of the coup by the commander of his own guard, Colonel Namvan Garba, suggests he had become completely isolated. It remains to be seen if he will return to Lagos to face his deposers.

The leaders of countries with no constitution, or those in which the constitution only holds good at the armed forces' pleasure, are always at risk. A few months ago, President Mobutu might not have cared to leave Zaire, but he has dealt with the upsurge of discontent in his country and neutralized its leaders. It is noticeable that some African heads of state are careful not to go abroad, while others do so freely, a difference that reflects both the internal situation and relative political skill and grasp.

Colonel Garba, in his radio announcement, gave as the only reason for the removal of General Gowon from office "the events of the past few months"—but it is difficult to see much in the past three months that General Gowon had conspicuously failed to handle. It is true that the army has been given a rise in pay, and that this had fed perennial popular discontent with the Army's privileges and priority but it is hardly the reason for a military palace revolution.

Discontent boiled below the surface in Nigeria when last year General Gowon went back on his earlier undertaking to restore the country to civilian government in 1976. But resentment at this indefinite postponement, made because he declared the country was not yet ready, was confined to politicians, intellectuals, students and some professional people. The masses were involved only to a limited degree: their concern has been prices and wages, and a series of debilitating strikes, from dockers to doctors, have disrupted the country. But they seem to have abated in recent months. Moreover civilians would be far too frightened to interfere with the structure of military power.

The power and much of the wealth of Nigeria is now in military hands. The overthrow of Yacubu Gowon is on the face of it the work of a carefully worked out military decision, and it would fail if the three brigadiers who command at the three divisional headquarters were not prepared to accept it. A new head of state has been announced who appears like General Gowon to belong to none of the major groupings.

General Gowon has long been thought of as the only man capable of holding Nigeria together, of completing the process of nation-making which was begun by the defeat and subsequent reconciliation of the Biafran—or rather Ibo—secessionists. Is he no longer that "indispensable man"? A middle belter, a Christian and a member of one of the minor tribes, he conformed to a pattern which has worked in a number of African states where tribal, regional or religious conflicts of interest have tended to destroy post-colonial national unity. A leader of this "neutral" type, together with military rule or a one-party, that is a non-tribal, system has been one frequent African answer to centripetal forces.

Nigeria, however, is still far from a unified nation five years after the failure of the Biafran challenge. True, the subdivision of the country into twelve states and the affluence flowing from oil have strengthened unity, and a sense of national consciousness, indeed national pride. The divisions in the country have become less regional, and more a matter of haves and have-nots. There is a growing radical, and even marxist challenge through some trade unions, but it gets a muffled response in the army. The inefficiency of the civil service generates frustration. The corruption of leadership angers the younger generation, but it does that throughout Africa. Moreover it is the army that is usually called in to deal with it, as in Ghana or Ethiopia—as, in part, happened in Nigeria in 1966. But it may be that critics of General Gowon's handling of these problems were growing within the army command. After nine years in power, he himself was perhaps prone to impatience and developing a touch of autocracy—but even if that is so, General Gowon was outstandingly one of the mildest and most moderate of African leaders in policy and in demeanour.

It will be some time before it becomes clear how he lost his grip on the country. What is clear is that Nigeria is moving into a period of considerable danger. The potential for violence and fractional strife is great. If the army loses cohesion disaster would impend. It is therefore of paramount importance for Nigeria, as well as its wellwishers abroad of whom Britain is one, to know in what way Nigeria is now to be governed.

IMPORT CONTROLS ARE A DANGEROUS WEAPON

Britain used to be one of the strongest defenders of "free trade". Until 1932 it stood alone as the only leading economy not to impose tariffs or quotas on imports. This country's abandonment of free trade in the 1930s was a sharp reversal of traditional policy and is rightly regarded as a major watershed in our economic history.

But it was also of great significance for the rest of the world. As the staunchest and most long-standing opponent of trade restrictions gave way to arguments of political convenience and economic expediency the resistance to protectionist pressures in other countries weakened. Tariffs were raised to levels that at one time would have been regarded as unthinkable and inhibitions to the free movement of goods became increasingly serious.

The consequences of the wave of economic nationalism in the 1930s are well known. The value of world trade declined precipitously, export industries in every economy had to seek government assistance in the form of subsidies or a pampered home market and living standards fell as resource allocation deteriorated and the gains from international specialization were lost.

Perhaps the most disappointing aspect of the call for "selective import controls" made by the economic committee of the Trades Union Congress is that the lessons of the 1930s seem to have been completely forgotten. The situation today is different, but it invites comparisons and analogies. There is at least a danger that if Britain indulged in "selective" restrictions now other countries would follow shortly afterwards and that a general trade war would develop. A "domino effect" of this kind is probably less likely today than it was forty years ago because of the commitment of the United States and West Germany to further trade liberalization, but the possibility cannot be dismissed out-of-hand.

The textbook argument for free trade has never been properly answered by the advocates of import controls and, indeed, it is unanswerable. If Britain imposed quotas on imports of manufactured goods either Britain's consumption of these goods would have to decline or resources would have to be diverted from other industries so that they could be produced in larger quantities here.

This argument is, of course, least compelling when unemployment is at high levels. In that case the disturbance to other industries is slight because men can be found from the existing pool of unemployment. But the argument still stands. The efficiency of resource allocation when the economy returns to full employment is permanently impaired by attempts to defend unsuccessful industries against purely temporary declines in demand. To protect employment in industries "devastated by the Japanese" is a foolproof way of ensuring that other industries will never have a chance to compete effectively against the Japanese or anyone else.

The stricken elms

From Professor Christopher Cornford

Sir, Lord Esher (July 24) has made an excellent suggestion for deploying otherwise unused human energy in clearing up the effects of Dutch elm disease. We may be reasonably certain that it will be ignored by officialdom, which excels only in thinking up plausible reasons for not doing anything that is imaginative or intelligent, especially if it has not been done before.

But may I add two footnotes? First, if there is now no hope of containing the disease, should not the felled timber be put to some use—pulp, planks, firewood, chipboard, etc—rather than be burned on site as was done last winter with the huge specimen in our garden whose loss we are still mourning?

Secondly, mourn though I do, I dissent from those of your correspondents who have described dead trees as "unsightly". I do not think many landscape painters would agree with this view either. Sad, yes, but that is not the same thing as ugly. Once the leaves and bark go there is left a silvery skeleton of great sculptural beauty, a lucid diagram of the processes of its own growth, and moreover a habitation for all manner of small creatures helpful to ecological balance, not to mention a larder for woodpeckers.

To be sure on most sites the dead timber must constitute a danger to life and limb. This is merely a plea that, at well-judged intervals throughout the landscape, a few—preferably large—dead elms be left to variegate the view until natural agencies finally lay them low. And even then, may they sometimes be left recumbent for children to play on or lovers to lean against?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER CORNFORD,
Spring House,
Conduit Head Road,
Cambridge.
July 25.

From Mr R. F. Helyer

Sir, As your correspondents have said, the amenity loss in the countryside from elm disease is most serious. It is to be hoped not only that positive action will be taken to make good these losses with new planting, but that such action will be more effective than the results to be seen in urban areas.

Not far from my home a road widening scheme was carried out last winter and one grass verge was planted with 23 broadleaved trees each one carefully staked. Already every one of these trees appears to be dead or rapidly dying, probably due to lack of moisture, and this kind of result can be seen almost everywhere in urban districts where there has been new planting in recent years. It is fashionable to blame the high mortality on vandalism, but there appear to me to be many more losses through lack of aftercare.

Would it not be better for councils to plant fewer trees but to devote more of their resources to giving them attention, including watering, for the first year or two after planting? In some situations it might be possible to enlist voluntary help from nearby residents who can hope to benefit if and when the trees flourish.

Yours faithfully,
R. F. HELYER,
157 Park Avenue,
Purbrook,
Portsmouth.
July 25.

From Mr A. G. Sheppard Fidler

Sir, Dame Sylvia Crowe's letter (July 18) rightly stresses the urgent need of replanting where our English elms have to be felled because of Dutch elm disease.

As the elm has such a distinguished character it would be helpful to local communities and individual landowners to know which species of trees should be planted in their place, where the ground would suit them and where they could reestablish a well known and well loved landscape.

Yours truly,
A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER,
Woodcote Grove,
Ashley Road,
Epsom, Surrey.

From Dr C. H. Paine

Sir, Statistics like those of Mrs Lewis (July 19) risk making the individual farmer feel that any effort he may make to plant trees to replace those killed by Dutch elm disease is worthless. "A drop in the ocean" it may be, but my children and I have grown many oaks from acorns and chestnuts from conkers, most of which are now well established on our farm, at practically no cost to us.

Even to buy, two-three year hardwood trees cost little and are quickly planted. They must be sited so that expensive fencing is not needed to protect them from stock, and the operator of the mechanical hedge-trimmer must be alert.

May I suggest that ivy is killing almost as many trees in some parts of this country as elm disease? It is soon cut, and the trees saved, but here manpower is a greater problem than with planting. Many landowners would welcome volunteers, perhaps from the Council for the Protection of Rural England, to cut their ivy.

The proportion of mature and over-mature trees which we now see around us shows that we have tended to neglect thoughtful planting since our grandfather's time. Let us hope that the shock of elm disease, with our new awareness of conservation, may help us to reverse this trend.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. PAINE,
Dame Alice Farm,
Watlington,
Oxfordshire.

From Mr Reynolds Stone

Sir, Hurrah for Lord Esher! The sickening thing is that the last elm infestation was unnecessary, due to bark left on imported timber. Has this importation been stopped and cannot the vast amount of dead but sound timber be used instead?

Yours faithfully,
REYNOLDS STONE,
The Old Rectory,
Litton Cheney,
Dorchester.
July 27.

Girls at boys' schools

From Mrs A. G. C. King

Sir, Lady Waley-Cohen objects (July 26) to bright sixth formers transferring from first-class academic girls' schools. But what of the bright girls who wish to transfer from schools that cannot lay claim to such excellence? May they not enjoy a higher standard of education and have "more fun" as a bonus?

For historical reasons we have become accustomed to boarding school education that divides the sexes and, although there may be some teachers and pupils who are better suited to a single-sex system, my four years experience as house mistress to sixth form girls in a boys' public school has convinced me that both sexes benefit from working and playing together. Like my husband and our four children I very much enjoyed single-sex boarding school education—but times have changed. In these days of small families I think it is important that boys and girls should be brought up together in as normal a way as possible.

Yours faithfully,
PAULINE KING,
as from Belmont Abbey School,
Hereford.
July 26.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Summit meeting at Helsinki

From Mr Julian Amery, Conservative MP for Brighton Pavilion

Sir, Your leading article defending the decision to hold the Helsinki Conference (July 28) states: "It may be argued that there may be no true détente in the Western understanding of the word until such changes (major changes in the Soviet system) take place. But the question at issue is whether to attempt small steps in the right direction."

Few people, I suspect, would disagree that having once embarked upon the European Security Conference it was necessary after two years work to bring its labours to an end and register such progress as had been made.

The question is whether such relatively small progress as the documents register justifies a meeting of heads of government with all the expectations that this must arouse in Western public opinion and the dismay it may cause in Eastern public opinion.

Would not a meeting for Foreign Ministers have been quite enough?

It is in this context that Mrs Thatcher's speech at the weekend seems to me, for one, so timely.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
House of Commons.
July 28.

From Mr Arthur Bottomley, Labour MP for Teesside, Middlesbrough

Sir, In the House of Commons on Thursday the Leader of the Opposition made a critical reference to the Prime Minister's recent absences abroad, particularly during this week.

On July 16 and 17 he attended the Heads of Government Summit Conference of the European Community. All nine countries were represented by the heads of government. Is the official Opposition now saying that the British Prime Minister should not have been there?

On July 24 the Prime Minister was in Hamburg for a meeting with the Federal German Chancellor, arranged some weeks ago for stocktaking after the EEC summit and in preparation for the CSCE conference in Helsinki this week. This meeting was one of three held by Herr Schmidt last week and over the weekend—the others being with President Ford and President Giscard d'Estaing. Would Mrs Thatcher argue the Prime Minister should not have been there?

A reference by her to the Prime Minister's forthcoming attendance at the CSCE conference in Helsinki, where he is due to make the opening speech of the conference, seemed to imply a criticism of his going. As far as is known, every one of the 35 countries will be represented by the head of government, with the possible exception of Spain and, of course, the Holy See. Successive British governments over a period of years worked hard to secure a sufficient measure of agreement to enable the conference to take place. The way forward was helped by the Prime Minister's visits to Washington and Moscow earlier in the year.

The Leader of the Opposition demonstrated by her own speech at the weekend that she has little liking for the conference. Is she now seriously suggesting that Britain should not be represented at head of government level?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY,
House of Commons.
July 28.

Devolution for Scotland

From Mr A. J. C. Kerr

Sir, I agree in general terms with Mrs Grimond (July 24) but feel there is no need for the legislation which sets up a Scottish Parliament (or Assembly) to reform local government at the same time. This could best be left to the new legislature, which would most probably abolish the regions and restore the burghs as well as the counties, while retaining the Western Isles as a new county and accepting some of the boundary changes made by the 1973 Act.

In passing, I should point out that the procedure for implementing devolution is not really consistent with our national diginty. Ulster, which is only a province and in a state of civil war, has been allowed to elect a Constitutional Convention to work out its own proposals, and I think Scotland is entitled to the same sort of consultation.

Such a body could conveniently be elected on the basis of the existing constituencies and electoral system, but with two representatives for every constituency and two votes for every elector, as in Dundee and several English constituencies before the war. It could have a three-fold remit:

(i) to work out constitutional proposals (its essential task);
(ii) to give advice on proposed Scottish legislation and other matters affecting Scotland, until such time as devolution has been implemented;
(iii) to serve as the Scottish Legislature for a brief period thereafter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. C. KERR,
52 Castlegate,
Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.
July 24.

Girls at boys' schools

From Mr Graham Stainforth

Sir, Amid the spate of correspondence and discussion about the iniquity of boys' boarding schools admitting small posses of girls from girls' schools—as distinct from genuine co-education—two points of possibly some significance for parents and headmasters seem to have been omitted. Girls of 17 or 18 are not normally interested in boys of 17 or 18 but in junior masters, and vice versa. And most nice girls of 15 or so are such odd shapes and sizes that the last thing they want to be is the cynosure of a hitherto all-male stronghold.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM STAINFORTH,
The Cottage,
Winterbrook,
Wallingford,
Oxon.
July 26.

Reducing the Post Office deficit

From Mr Julian Blackwell

Sir, Now that the first shock of the increases in Post Office charges is over, it is important that some consideration should be given to the likely effects on the Post Office itself, on British industry, and on the nation.

During the past few days I have spoken with many Post Office users—with the largest single customer, with commercial firms, and with members of the public. Without exception, they now feel a sense of hopelessness and sorrow in place of the impotent anger they felt before.

There seems to be no way of putting across constructive recommendations to the higher management of the Post Office and to the Government. It was dismaying, to say the least, to see Parliament put party interest (with a three-line whip) before the interests of 40 million users during last week's debate.

Although users feel that protest is useless, they are not apathetic; they are taking action, and quietly voting with their feet. I have been astonished at the extent to which users are finding alternatives to the Post Office and are planning to do this still further. Many are using experience they gained during the postal strike. Members of the public are posting less; societies, clubs and associations are handing out mail at meetings, or the secretary is delivering by bicycle. Commercial users are finding it necessary and possible to save costs by delivering their own mail. The proposed increases will accelerate this trend and will cause whole industries to seek alternative methods. By its present policies, the Post Office is losing its easy and profitable business—it will be left with the difficult and unprofitable, with obvious consequences.

At the local level, relationships between users and the Post Office are good. Local management and the young professionals developing competitive and profitable new services such as Datapost and Accelerated Surface Post, have earned considerable respect. But local Post Office salesmen are demoralized by fighting a losing battle against the inflexibility of their own marketing headquarters, and against the competition.

It is a great pity, but unfortunately inevitable, that the dedicated people at local level will suffer because of the attitude of higher management and the effect this is having on customers. Informed criticism is blandly ignored. Offers of help by users are usually referred to the managing director, and that is the last that is heard of them. Can nothing be done to improve the situation?

The Post Office postal side shows a deficit of £134.5m. If the Treasury accept responsibility for the pension fund deficit, this would amount to some £55m for postal workers.

If the Post Office were allowed to charge out the cost of counter services for non-postal operations, this would save a further £20m. The deficit would then be reduced to £59.5m.

This deficit could be narrowed still further by active measures to improve efficiency, from which the Post Office—like all businesses—could benefit. Overmanning and overtime anomalies should be tackled. There should be an independent inquiry, management consultants should be appointed and the help of customers should be actively solicited. Such measures could surely reduce the deficit to manageable proportions, and render unnecessary the proposed staggering price rises.

Unless something of this kind is done, the postal service will surely die of economic malnutrition as its users increasingly and silently decide that they cannot afford to sustain it.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN BLACKWELL,
Blackwell's,
Broad Street,
Oxford.
July 24.

Lawful and unlawful squatters

From Councillor Michael Ward and others

Sir, The current outcry, in the press and elsewhere, calling for drastic action against squatters, the creation of new criminal offences, the withdrawal of gas and electricity supplies, and other punitive measures, should not be allowed to endanger the record of constructive achievement of the squatting movement.

Thousands of houses have been made available by London local authorities to squatting groups, on legal licence agreements. These have been short-life properties, required within a year or two for redevelopment schemes, but temporarily empty. The agreements have usually involved the payment of rates, but not rent, by the squatting group to the council, and the acceptance by the group of liability for repairs and maintenance, for which individual squatting households pay a weekly contribution to the group. Councils have undertaken to maintain unchanged the housing waiting list points of families squatted, in return for an undertaking by the squatters that they will vacate the property at the end of the period of the licence, by which time some will have become eligible for council housing, and others will be resquatted by agreement.

Of course, these agreements have not worked perfectly. But houses have been brought into use and people in housing need provided with some improvement in conditions by inexpensive, self-help measures.

There is nothing very mysterious, sinister or secret about the reasons for squatting, whether lawful or unlawful. While over 100,000 houses in London stand empty, and over 200,000 families are on housing waiting lists, the mixture of acute housing need and misery, and the scandal of wasted and idle resources can lead only to attempts to bring those houses into use. It would be quite wrong to suggest that any but a small minority of squatters are the cynical extremists against whom the current attack has been directed. Much, too, has been made of instances in which privately owned property has been squatted in the temporary absence of the owner occupier. In our view, such instances are so exceptional as to be almost confined to the one or two examples that have been reported (extensively) in the press.

What then should be the attitude of public authorities to unlawful squatters? The first answer must be prevention: to ensure that short life property is brought into use, whether as temporary accommodation by the council itself, or on licence to housing associations or other voluntary bodies, or through legal squatting agreements. Second, where a house has been squatted unlawfully, the response should be firm but not vindictive: when a house is required, for redevelopment rehabilitation or allocation, possession must be obtained, but without the harassment entailed in, for example, the cutting off of power supplies.

In saying this we are in no way condoning the activities of the irresponsible minority of squatters who have done so much in recent months to discredit squatting as a movement, and so much to feed the backlash that is now becoming apparent. We do, however, wish to suggest that they are a tiny minority.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL WARD, Councillor, London Borough of Wandsworth,
G. A. BROUGHTON, Councillor, London Borough of Wandsworth,
KEN LIVINGSTONE, GLC,
CHRISTINE HAMMOND, Councillor, London Borough of Hammersmith,
STUART WEIR, Councillor, London Borough of Hackney.
July 21.

Johnny Go Home

From Mr John Ewen and others

Sir, Many people will have watched with concern Yorkshire Television's documentary *Johnny Go Home* on Tuesday (July 22). They will have seen the problems of young people escaping from difficult situations of family relationships, housing, employment and educational failure in the provincial cities into a struggle to survive in London. They will have witnessed a substantial inability of the many departments, services and agencies involved to be adequately coordinated in the effective relief of these problems either back in the provinces, where it all begins, or in London itself.

As a group of individuals involved in youth organizations, particularly in our larger cities, we have consistently urged on successive governments the need for a major reappraisal of this country's youth policies especially towards the disadvantaged. In particular we have advocated an inter-departmental office responsible to a Cabinet Minister with the task of coordinating the several government departments involved in legislation and services affecting young people. We have suggested similar coordinated approaches at local level throughout the country.

For, despite the progress made in education, youth, welfare and employment services during the post-war years, we are conscious of an increasing failure to cope with the problems experienced by some young people and the consequent problems presented by them to society. We have alienation from school and increasing truancy, rising youth unemployment concentrated in distressed areas, homelessness among the young at a level apparently approaching that of a century ago, angry and alienated young blacks in ghetto areas, growing juvenile crime and lack of adequate community-based care services, resulting in an increase in committal to institutionalized care and youth services failing to attract the over-16s and currently facing severe cutbacks. In response to these problems we have only piecemeal approaches, voluntary agencies operating on a shoestring and no overall strategy.

Through your columns we strongly urge upon government, both national and local, a reappraisal of youth policies. We do not believe it right that complacency should permit the situation to stay as it is. We cannot in conscience watch the continuing misery of young people like those in the television documentary without a renewed determination to make sense of the present makeshift approaches to their problems. We suggest that the needs of disadvantaged youth, raised in the present review of the youth service by the Department of Education and Science, should be opened up to a wider but swift inter-departmental investigation of the problems facing adolescence, involving agencies with experience in attempting to counteract them. We call for similar urgent action in local situations throughout the country. The problems have been clear for a long time not just in London and not just in the aspect of homelessness. The television documentary is proof of the need for swift consideration and action. We trust that matters will not yet again by ignored.

Yours, etc,
JOHN EWEN, Director, and
HAROLD MARCHANT, Chairman,
National Youth Bureau,
DENNIS STEVENSON, Chairman,
National Association of Youth Clubs,
LES MILNER (Birmingham),
JOAN BENNETT (Sheffield),
TONY HIRD (Liverpool).

Unemployment

From Mr E. M. Hall

Sir, Mr Foot proposes to pay subsidies (provided by tax-payers) to employers to avoid more "sackings". This will only result in "concealed unemployment", and we already have plenty of that, as is indicated by the fact that our national output is now lower than it was during the three-day week.

Yours faithfully,
E. M. HALL,
6 Fair Mile,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
July 25.

Appeals to the Privy Council

From Mr Jonathan Caplan

Sir, Mr Birnberg and Mr Pierce are quite right today (July 29) to criticize the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for its "cursory consideration" of the final appeals of condemned men in colonial, or former colonial, death-cells.

In May of this year, the committee unanimously dismissed the final appeal of Michael Malik, otherwise known as Michael X, without even calling upon counsel who represented the Trinidad authorities. Their judgment was delivered by Lord Diplock and, ignoring the moral and humanitarian arguments that had been put before the committee on Malik's behalf, it dealt coldly and purely with whether Malik could be constitutionally hanged or not. If the relevant constitutional provision had permitted drawing and quartering, in addition to hanging, then the Privy Council's approach would have obliged them to send Malik similarly on his way to that fate.

In a more recent judgment, the committee dismissed the final appeal of two condemned youths in Jamaica, and, feeling obliged to construe a Jamaican statute literally, held that a person could actually be executed in Jamaica for a murder that he had committed when still a child so long as he was not sentenced to death for it until after he had reached the age of eighteen.

Only Lord Salmon dissented. He recognized that this literal interpretation would lead to "shocking and indeed barbarous results", and that "liability to be sentenced to death would depend upon mere chance". A boy might be arrested for murder, for example, when sixteen, and, through delays or a lengthy trial, might only be convicted after his eighteenth birthday. He could then be sentenced to death.

The trouble with the present attitude of the Privy Council is that policy considerations and moral issues are all too often subordinated to legal precedent and strict statutory interpretation. The result is that justice in an individual case may be reduced to a semantic exercise and, unlike in America for example, concepts of civil liberties and human rights never properly developed.

If the Privy Council continues sanctioning executions in the Queen's name so unsatisfactorily, then it is time its judicial function was abolished.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN CAPLAN,
54 South Parade,
Bedford Park, W4.
July 29.

Car safety belts

From Professor H. A. F. Dudley

Sir, Mr Gleave is entitled to his opinions (July 28) but he would need more facts to convince most people interested in the problem that there is "no doubt whatever that in some accidents severe, and even lethal, injuries have been caused as the direct result of wearing of safety belts". The experience of those of us who have worked in Australia where belts have been compulsory for five years in the state of Victoria, and nearly as long in the country as a whole, is that incorrectly adjusted belts may cause both vertebral and abdominal injuries which can indeed prove fatal. These are nearly always in situations where in addition the victim would have been killed without the belt and only lived through the accident because of it to sustain and sometimes to succumb to the "seat belt injury". The experience for lap belts in the United States is similar.

Mr Gleave also damns with very faint praise the protection that is afforded by seat belts. He joins in doing so many of us in the medical profession who have been lukewarm about belts both in our willingness to espouse them and in our personal behaviour. Your readers should know the following facts: in collisions at less than 50 mph a properly restrained occupant will uniformly survive all but the most catastrophic deformation of the passenger compartment; that mileage adjusted fatalities fell by 20 per cent after the introduction of seat belts in Victoria; and that serious injuries are reduced for comparable accidents by 70 per cent if seat belts are worn.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH DUDLEY, Professor of Surgery,
St Mary's Hospital, W2.
July 28.

Oxford by gaslight

From Mr Michael Cotton

Sir, I am writing on behalf of the Oxford Gas Lamp Preservation Society (0865 45083), appealing through your columns for the retention of gas street lighting in the historic city centre of Oxford.

Unless a scheme adopted in the mid-1960s to convert all the gas lights in the city to electric operation is reversed, the remaining 30 or so gas lamps in Oxford will disappear before the end of this year.

The city's gas lamps have provided an important light source during recent winter electricity cuts; they are a relic of old Oxford, which was one of the first cities to introduce gas lighting in the streets in 1817; they provide a pleasant light sufficient for the pedestrian precincts around Radcliffe Square, probably one of the most beautiful squares in England, and do not disturb the pedestrian as do more modern glaring light installations.

The cost of replacement of the gas lights would be greater than that of keeping them in operation a good many years. It would now appear strange to convert these gas installations to electricity after they have been converted to run on natural gas. Anyway, is it not worth while to spend a small sum to preserve the character of such a famous spot as Radcliffe Square, especially as this year is supposed to be European Architectural Heritage Year?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL COTTON,
49 West Street,
Osney,
Oxford.
July 27.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 29: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Doncaster Railway Station in the Royal Train this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of South Yorkshire (Mr Gerard Young), the Chairman of the South Yorkshire County Council (Mr E. Jones) and the Mayor of Doncaster (Councillor G. M. McDade).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh proceeded to the British Rail Engineering Works, were received by the Managing Director, British Rail Engineering Limited (Mr S. Rigway), visited the Crimpsall Workshop and the Apprentice Training School.

Having visited the Mansion House, Doncaster, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness rejoined the Royal Train and travelled to Rotherham.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were received upon arrival at Rotherham Railway Station by the Mayor (Councillor S. J. Crowther) and drove to the Herringthorpe Leisure Centre, where Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Chairman of the Amenities and Recreation Committee (Councillor T. Heath).

The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, subsequently honoured the Mayor of Rotherham with Her presence at luncheon in Rotherham Town Hall.

This afternoon Her Majesty and His Royal Highness arrived at the South Yorkshire County Hall, Barnsley, and were received by the Chairman of the South Yorkshire County Council (Mr E. Jones). Having toured the Building, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were received by the Mayor of Barnsley (Councillor H. Brain), visited Barnsley Market and later rejoined the Royal Train for Sheffield.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival at Midland Railway Station, Sheffield, by the Lord Mayor of Sheffield (Councillor A. C. Richardson) and drove to the Town Hall.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh subsequently proceeded through the Fargate Pedestrian Precinct to the County Police Headquarters, were received by the Chairman of the South Yorkshire County Council (Mr E. Jones) and the Chief Constable (Mr P. D. Knights) and, having toured the Headquarters, The Queen unveiled a commemorative plaque.

This evening Her Majesty and His Royal Highness arrived at Sheffield Railway Station, drove to Cutlers' Hall (Master Cutler, Mr G. Murray) and were present at a Reception given by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of South Yorkshire and the Chairman of the South Yorkshire County Council.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness later rejoined the Royal Train.

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr William Heseltine and Captain Peter Fletcher were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), this morning, on behalf of the Regiment, accepted the Freedom of Llanelli, Dyfed.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and later, at Cardiff Castle, was present at the Cardiff Searchlight Tattoo.

KENSINGTON PALACE

July 29: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, today visited the British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients.

Miss Jennifer Thomson was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Jennifer Thomson were in attendance.

Birthdays today

Sir Charles Clay, 90; Sir Edmund Compton, 69; Sir Martin Flett, 64; Professor Ian A. Gordon, 67; Lord Killanin, 61; Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Kimmins, 76; Mr Gerald Moore, 76; Mr Henry Moore, 77; Sir Richard R. Powell, 66; Mr F. J. Stephens, 72; Sir Dennis White, 65; Dame Marjorie Williamson, 62.

Funeral

Earl of Courtown

The funeral service for the Earl of Courtown took place yesterday at the Church of St Mary and All Saints, Beaconsfield. The Rev Peter Nott officiated. An address was given by the Right Rev Robert Stopford, Vicar General in Jerusalem, who also pronounced the blessing, and Mr Vivian Stopford read the lesson.

Livestock award

Dr Raphael Braude, a senior principal scientific officer and head of the pig husbandry department at the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading University, received the Morrison Award of the American Society of Animal Science at Fort Collins, Colorado, yesterday. The award, of $3,000 (about £1,800) and a gold watch, is for outstanding research.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Silverwood Colliery, near Rotherham, 10.

Princess Anne attends Royal Tournament, Earls Court, 7.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester visits RAF Hereford, 11.30.

Exhibition: "Thomas Mann". British Library Reference Division, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Morris dancing by Earls of Essex Morris Men, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey, 8.

London Walk: "In and Out of the Temple", meet Law Courts, Strand, 6.30.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Dr J. Harper to be one of the Lord Chancellor's visitors of mental patients from October 1 in succession to Dr Desmond Curran, who retires.

Mr B. C. St J. Murphy to be press and publications officer to the TUC in succession to Mr C. H. Hartwell, who will remain responsible for work on major reports and for initiating special projects.

Mr P. Wardale to be Headmaster of Ladycross School, Seaford, Sussex.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Kim Fraser and Miss J. K. North

The engagement is announced between Kim, son of Lord and Lady Lovat, of Balblair House, Beauly, Inverness, and Joanna, daughter of Major and the Hon Mrs G. E. Ford North, of Colleton Hall, Rackenford, Tiverton, Devon.

Mr N. J. Peacock and Miss M. J. Hayman

The engagement is announced between Nicholas John, eldest son of the late Mr J. A. Peacock and Mrs M. Peacock, of West Kirby, Wirral, and Melinda Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Hayman, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr S. R. Melliss and Miss J. S. Webberley

The engagement is announced between Simon Richard, youngest son of the Rev L. J. and Mrs Melliss, of Littlehampton, Sussex, and Jennifer Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. K. Webberley, of Congleton, Cheshire.

Mr P. Verity and Mlle A. Dewaet

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Denis Verity, Dunraven Place, Bridgend, Glamorgan, and Anne, younger daughter of M and Mme Jean Dewaet, of Brussels.

Mr J. D. Wallis and Miss J. E. Trigg

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place quietly between John Wallis, of Stack House, Woodborough, Pewsey, Wiltshire, son of the late Air Commodore J. B. M. Wallis, OBE, and Mrs M. F. Scott, of Parsonage Farm, South Barrow, Yeovil, Somerset, and Janet Elizabeth, daughter of Mr H. E. Trigg, of Roughay Farm, Upham, Southampton, Hampshire, and Mrs D. H. Trigg, of Chestnut Cottage, Newton Valence, near Alton, Hampshire.

Mr I. Firman and Mrs K. Zwirn

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs Bert Firman, and Kitty Zwirn, daughter of Mr John Lawson and Mrs Louis Kerman and stepdaughter of Mr Louis Kerman.

Mr A. W. Fraser and Miss M. J. Rodda

The engagement is announced between Alan William, only son of General and Mrs C. A. Fraser, of Teheran, formerly of Pretoria, South Africa, and Margaret Jennifer, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. T. Rodda, of Val, South Africa.

Mr M. F. A. Grey and Miss E. R. V. Lean

The engagement is announced between Michael Francis Adair, youngest son of Commander and Mrs A. A. D. Grey, of Somerset West, South Africa, and Elizabeth Ruby Violet, daughter of Mr I. Lean and the late Mrs Lean, of the Isle of Man.

Mr D. A. Keith and Miss B. Lewis

The engagement is announced between David Alexander, elder son of Mr K. A. Keith, of Redhill, and the late Mrs Keith, and Barbara, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Lewis, of Connecticut, United States.

Mr N. F. Kennedy and Miss L. V. F. Barraclough

The engagement is announced between Nairn Farquharson, son of Mr and Mrs A. L. Kennedy, of Cathcart, Glasgow, and Lois Victoria Faith, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. Barraclough, of Chislehurst, Kent.

Mr B. T. Stawt and Miss M. C. Bowen

The engagement is announced between Bernard, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. J. Stawt, of Woodstall, Ashurst Wood, East Grinstead, and Mali Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Glyn Bowen, of St James's Gardens, Swansea.

Marriages

Mr R. Bennetts and Miss C. Blaymire

The marriage took place yesterday at St Ninian's Church, London, NW11, between Mr Roy Bennetts, son of the late Mr and Mrs Charles Bennetts, and Miss Carol Blaymire, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Blaymire, of Rochester, Kent.

Prince S. M. Cantacuzène Count Spéransky and Miss M. J. Mason

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 26, at St Mary's, Witney, between Prince Serge Cantacuzène Spéransky, and Miss Mary Mason, of Eynsham Park, Oxfordshire. A reception was held at Eynsham Hall.

Garden party

"Not Forgotten" Association

The Queen was represented by Captain Michael Tufnell at the annual garden party of the "Not Forgotten" Association, held yesterday in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. He received the guests with Aileen Viscountess Slim. Among those present were:

Joan Viscountess Portal of Hungerford, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Admiral Sir Desmond and Lady Dreyer, Lady Coles, Major-General G. M. Dyer, chairman of the association, and Mrs Dyer, Brigadier L. E. Macgregor, chairman of the Northern Ireland branch, and disabled ex-Servicemen from hospitals and homes all over the country.

The band of the Coldstream Guards played during the afternoon, by permission of Colonel E. I. Windsor-Clive, and there was a concert arranged by Miss Anona Winn.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, July 29, 1950

Wages in France

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, July 28.—The high commission on collective agreements, set up by the new labour law last February to draw up a typical worker's budget, has been unable to agree on a figure and, after three months' work, has decided to ask the Government to fix a minimum wage on the basis of its own calculations.

One of the sub-committees decided on a food budget for a single man of 7,152 francs a month, about 5s a day. This is not much when it is considered that steak costs 5s a lb, butter about 6s a lb, coffee 7s a lb, and a bottle of ordinary red wine 1s 4d. . . . The committee found it even more difficult to determine items which should be listed as essential, such as clothing, entertainment, travel, and rent.

Luncheons

Commonwealth Foundation

The Chairman of the Commonwealth Foundation, Sir Hugh Springer, was host at a luncheon party at Marlborough House yesterday in honour of the Jamaican Minister for Mining and Natural Resources, Mr Allan Isaacs, and Mrs Isaacs. Among those present were:

The High Commissioner for Jamaica and Mrs Wint, Mr A. Tasker, Mr A. Howells, Mrs Jill Knight, MP, Professor E. F. Schumacher, Professor D. R. Denman, Professor A. Ling, Dr L. Farrer Brown, Dr E. Grey-Turner, Mr R. Thelwell, Mr J. Chadwick and Mrs Daysh.

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Sir Rodney Smith, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college:

Lord Pritchard, Mr Harry Vos, Mr Richard S. Handley, Mr Ronald W. Raven and Mr W. F. Davis.

British Academy research awards

The British Academy has made the following overseas research awards from government funds:

European exchange grants: A. P. Adamthwaite: Anglo-French relations, 1914-1945, France. D. D. Aldridge: History of Scandinavia, Norway, Finland. J. Barr: Hebrew lexicography, W Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands. G. E. Bean: Anatolian topography and epigraphy, Turkey. M. H. Bent: Fifteenth-century English masses, Italy. H. T. Betteridge: Modern German grammar, W Germany. C. F. Black: Italian Counter-Reformation, Italy. R. L. Brett: George Eliot, Italy. J. Briscoe: Livy manuscripts, Italy, W Germany, Spain. M. G. Brock: Letters of H. H. Asquith to Venetia Stanley, Italy. C. N. L. Brooke: Medieval history, W Germany. H. C. Butters: Florentine politics, 1502-1519, Italy. C. S. Cairns: Italian Counter Reformation, Italy. W. Carr: Aspects of the personality of Adolf Hitler, W Germany. H. Clarke: Trade of medieval ports as evidenced by excavations at Slaveren, Netherlands. R. C. Cobb: History of Dieppe and its region, 1770-1850, France.

D. A. Davidson: Erosion of archaeological sites, Greece. O. T. P. K. Dickinson: Mycenaean pottery from the site of Nichoria, Greece. D. R. Fenlon: Protestant Reformation, Italy. J. E. Flower: Development of left-wing literature in France since the late nineteenth century, France. N. D. J. Gendle: Theology of the Icon, Greece. K. R. Gladdish: Political power and popular representation, Denmark. D. Hay: Italian Church, 1417-1527, Italy. D. Jarman: Alban Berg, Austria. E. M. Jope: Early history of agriculture, Italy, Austria, W Germany. I. Kershaw: Public opinion in Bavaria, 1933-1939, W Germany. C. E. King: Roman numismatics 250-350, France, Spain, W Germany, Italy. F. M. Kuna: German and comparative literature, Austria, W Germany. L. R. Lewitter: Peter the Great and the Polish Republic, Italy. P. W. Ludlow: Diplomacy and politics in the first year of the Second World War, France, Netherlands, Belgium. C. A. Macartney: History of Austria and Hungary, Austria. T. B. Mitford: Epigraphy, topography and history of Rough Cilicia, Austria. F. C. T. Moore: Moral philosophy: structuralism: Maine de Biran, France. P. Morris: Radical politics in twentieth-century France, France. J. H. Musgrave: Anthropological field-work, Greece. P. Myers: Biography of the four Paris brothers, France.

R. H. Naylor: Galileo's mechanics, 1580-1610, Italy. P. O'Higgins: Bibliography of printed material relating to Irish law published up to 1801, Eire. N. G. Parker: Biography of Philip II, Spain. M. A. Pegg: Reformation tracts printed in German-speaking Europe, 1516-1550, Switzerland. D. C. Price: Music and patronage at the north Italian courts, 1550-1620, Italy. H. Ramsden: Spanish 1927 Generation, Spain. J. Richmond: Secularization and theological faculties, W Germany. M. F. Robinson: Giovanni Paisiello, Austria, France. T. Rose: Youth of Napoleon 1769-1793, France, Switzerland. P. L. Rose: Bernardino Baldi, Italy. R. B. Salters: Rabbi Samuel ben Meir's commentary on the book of Qoheleth, W Germany. R. D. A. Savage: Bronze Age decorated razors, Denmark, Sweden, W Germany. W. A. Seaby: Hiberno-Norse coins, Eire. B. B. Shefton: Classical archaeology in connexion with the European Iron Age, W Germany. A. de G. Sieveking: Distribution of art motifs in Magdalenian sites, France. F. W. Sternfeld: Sixteenth-century Italian stage music, Italy.

I. B. Thompson: Urban systems in the Lower Rhône region, France. M. G. A. Vale: War and chivalry in the later Middle Ages, France, Belgium. M. J. C. Vile: Theory of federalism and the united states of Europe, France, Belgium, W Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Luxembourg. J. M. Wagstaff: Biography of Colonel W. M. Leake, Greece. D. P. Waley: Condotte and condottieri in the thirteenth century, Italy. G. Whitteridge: Early anatomy, Italy. F. Wilder-Okladek: Migration of Jewish youth in Berlin, W Germany. A. R. Williams: Composition and manufacture of medieval armour, Switzerland, Italy, W Germany. N. G. Wilson: Greek palaeography: Aristophanes: Sophocles, Italy. V. Wright: Politics, administration and war in France, 1870-1871, France.

Overseas visiting fellowships: R. Ambler: Non-violent action and religious faith, India. G. Beer: Annotated edition of Meredith's unpublished notebooks, United States. W. G. Cumberbatch: Applied psychology, Israel. I. R. Hodder: Excavation of a Stone Age site, Kenya. P. Hulin: Cuneiform studies, S Africa. J. C. Irwin: Origins of monumental art, India. R. Jeffreys-Jones: Social bases of American foreign policy since 1890, United States. R. B. Salters: Medieval Jewish exegesis of the book of Qoheleth, Israel. R. P. G. Shuter: Psychology of music, United States. T. F. Watkins: Prehistoric manufacture of and long-distance trade in pottery, Syria.

Louis XVI octagonal gold snuff box fetches £6,825

By Geraldine Norman

Sales Room Correspondent

A Louis XVI octagonal gold snuff box set with miniature mythological paintings imitating cameos was sold at Christie's yesterday for £6,825 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000). It is dated Paris, 1774, and had been presented to an ancestor of the vendor by a member of the Russian Imperial family, possibly the Empress, as the box had been known as "Empress Catherine's snuffbox".

Another high price was the £1,260 (estimate £700 to £900) for a Viennese crystal tazza carved in the form of a dragon with brightly enamelled legs. As at Sotheby's on Monday, the sale indicated a continuing strong demand for portrait miniatures and gold boxes, small easily portable items which have enjoyed a buoyant market this year.

The top price in Christie's glass sale was £483 (estimate £200 to £300) for a pair of ship's decanters with facet-cut necks. The sale also saw strong bidding, and there were very few unsold lots.

A collection of German enamelled spirit flasks sent for sale by Lady Makins made prices well above expectations. A six-inch flask enamelled with a man on a horse and a flower spray made £273 (estimate £70 to £100) while a blue glass flask of similar size enamelled with a bird, flowers and foliage made £210 (estimate £100 to £120).

At South Kensington Christie's were selling a mixed bag of nostalgic material associated with motoring, flying and railways. They got £1,100 for a collection of about two thousand photographs of motor racing dating from 1934 to 1939; they included many from the Grand Prix at Spa, Nurburg, Berne, Monza and Rheims.

Sotheby's were selling pottery and porcelain. Holgar paid £1,000 (estimate £200 to £300) for a large early-sixteenth-century Deruta drug jar. A late-seventeenth-century Castelli majolica charger painted by Francesco Grue with Alexander the Great covering the body of Darius with his cloak made £900 (estimate £400 to £600).

Memorial service

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Moseley

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, and Captain Mark Phillips were represented by Major Benjamin Hermon at a memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. (Babe) Moseley, which was held on Wednesday, July 16, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Tetbury. The Rev Michael Sherwood, Vicar and Rural Dean of Tetbury, officiated. The lesson was read by Mr Richard Meade and an address was given by Brigadier C. B. Harvey. Trumpeters of The Blues and Royals sounded Last Post and Reveille. Among those present were:

Mr and Mrs Richard Moseley, David and Simon Moseley, Mrs Irene Moseley, Mr and Mrs Pat Moseley, Mr Michael Moseley, Mr William Moseley, Mr and Mrs James Green, Mrs Michael Bowles.

Viscount Brookeborough, Mrs David Reid (also representing the chairman, Combined Training Selection Committee), Mrs F. Salochin, Colonel the Hon C. G. and Mrs Cubitt, Sir Charles and Lady Cooper, Major James Hamilton-Russell, The Blues and Royals, Colonel Sir Francis Stephenson (representing QO Yorkshire Dragoons) and Lady Stephenson.

Mr Hubert Allfrey, Mr Douglas M. Anderson, Major and Mrs J. B. Anderson, Colonel and Mrs Barne, Mrs Doreen Beddington, Mrs Geoffrey Bishop, Miss Gillian Bottwell, Colonel Hugh Brassey (representing the Beaufort Hunt Committee), Dr W. Braybrooke (also representing the Chipping Tetbury), Mr and Mrs Michael Bullen, Mr Duncan Burns, Mr D. Chamberlyne, Mr and Mrs B. Clifford, Mrs Slater, Mrs Barnaby Cockcroft, Mrs Ursula Cox Cox, Major and Mrs R. J. G. Dallas, Mrs J. R. Alford, Colonel and Mrs W. H. Whitbread, Major-General and Mrs Douglas Darling, Miss Rachel Davenport, Mr and Mrs Richard Davis, Mrs Mary Delcourt, Colonel and Mrs C. R. Farquhar, Mrs Megan Feachem, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Fielden, Mrs Nicola Gibb, Mr Robert Glover, Major and Mrs E. F. Gosling, Colonel and Mrs T. Greenhalgh, Brigadier and Mrs James Gross (representing Burghley Horse Trials Committee), Mr and Mrs Humphrey Guinness, Brigadier C. B. Harvey (representing the Jockey Club), Mr and Mrs Fred Haslett, Mr Washy Hibbert, Mrs Alicia Hindley, Brigadier R. W. Hobson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Hodgson, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Hodgson, Mrs June Holderness-Roddam, Major and Mrs Hugh Holmes, the Hon Mrs Horn, Mrs J. Judd, Miss Sally Judd, Mr and Mrs C. Lamb, Miss Patricia Lamb, Jennie and Anthony Lauriston-Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. S. Lawson, Major C. W. J. Lewis (representing The Blues and Royals Association), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. S. P. Lithgow (also representing the Pony Club), Miss Catharine Lowsley-Williams, Mr and Mrs David Lowsley-Williams, Major and Mrs P. Lowsley-Williams, Mrs Mary Luce, Colonel and Mrs Alistair MacIntyre, Mrs Eleanor Manley, Mr Alastair Martin-Bird, Mrs Ian Maxwell, Mr and Mrs John Meade, Mrs Sheilah Michael, Mrs Mary Miles, Miss Ruth Morrison-Bell.

Mr Michael Naylor-Leyland, Mr Charles Nicolls, Colonel and Mrs Edward Northey (representing the Beaufort Hunt Pony Club), Mr Jack Page, Mr and Mrs Noel Palmer, Mrs Nancy Peake, Mr Frank Pearce, Miss Clavia Phillips, Mr John Phillips, Mr and Mrs Peter Phillips, Major and Mrs James Pinney, Mr Stephen Player, Miss June Pontifex, Mr and Mrs Herbert Plaiyman, Major-General Errol and Lady Doreen Prior-Palmer, Miss Lucinda Prior-Palmer, Mr David Reid, Mr and Mrs David Rogers, Mr and Mrs Hubert Rogers, Captain Peter Rogers (representing the Commanding Officer, The Blues and Royals), Major and Mrs L. Rook (representing the Combined Training Committee), Mr George Saunders, Mr and Mrs Peter Scott-Dunn, Miss Annabel Scrimgeour, Mr Alastair Scrimgeour, Mr Victor R. Seely, Mr and Mrs D. F. Shaw (also representing the Riding for the Disabled Association), Mr John Shedden, the Rev Michael C. G. Sherwood, Brigadier and Mrs Lin Showers, Major and Mrs Charles Sivewright, Mr and Mrs Pride, Mrs Jaderwick, Mr and Mrs Arthur Smith-Bingham, Mr Cyril Smith-Bingham, Major Wyndham Sporgin, Mrs John Stevens, Mr and Mrs Toby Sturgis, Mr and Mrs Michael Tucker, Mr John Tulloch, Mr and Mrs N. Villiers, Miss Georgina Villiers, Mr Richard Vince, Mr L. D. Wardle, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. W. C. Weldon, Miss Debbie West, Colonel and Mrs Peter Wiggin, Mr Dorian Williams, Mr and Mrs Fred Winter, Major T. P. Wootton and Mr John Wyld.

Latest wills

£10,000 bequest to Sussex parish

Mr Donal William Morphy, of Petworth, a founder of the Morphy Richards company, left £270,371 net (no duty shown). He left £10,000 to St Mary's Parish Church Council, Petworth, half for religious purposes and half for the poor inhabitants.

Mrs Olga Bailey, of Edenbridge, left £28,954 net (no duty shown). After small bequests she left the residue to the World Wildlife Fund.

Madge Groves, of Worthing, left £35,065 net (no duty shown). After legacies of £3,750 she left the residue to the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Mary Eveline Jenkins, of Bexhill, left £75,565 net (no duty shown). After personal legacies of £3,100 she left the residue equally between the League of Friends of St Helen's Hospital, Hastings, and Bexhill Hospital.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Huberman, Mrs Rachel, of Hyde Park, London £131,450

Miller, Col Peter Darley, of Kensington £127,918

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN BALDWIN

Bomber Command role

Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin, KBE, CB, DSO, DL, JP, died on July 28 at the age of 83.

Born in April, 1892, John Eustace Arthur Baldwin was educated at Rugby and from Sandhurst was commissioned in the 8th Hussars in 1911, gaining his pilot's certificate as a cavalry officer in 1914. He was seconded to the RFC in 1915 and transferred to the Royal Air Force in 1918.

Appointments between the wars included that of ADC to the King from 1931 to 1933 and Director of Personnel Services at the Air Ministry from 1935 to 1936. He was made Commandant of the RAF College, Cranwell, in 1936 and held the post for two years.

He was retired at his own request after relinquishing this appointment in July, 1939, but returned to service on the outbreak of war. Thereafter he was AOC of 3 Group, Bomber Command, for the first three years of war. This was a command he occupied with a zeal exemplified by his approach to the first of the 1,000 bomber raids on Cologne in May, 1942. After planning and coordinating his group's part in the raid throughout the day, he flew with the bombers on the night of May 31 to see how the operation worked out in practice.

In October, 1942, he went to the Far East as Deputy AOC-in-C India, and the following year was given command of the 3rd Tactical Air Force, in the integrated allied Eastern Air Command. He held this post until 1944 when he finally retired from the RAF.

In 1948 he was appointed Colonel of his old regiment, the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, an appointment he held until 1958. He was Deputy Colonel of the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars from 1959 to 1960.

He was awarded the DSO in 1918, was made CB in 1938 and KBE in 1943. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant for Lincolnshire and a JP for Rutland. He married in 1916 Kathleen Betsy Terry. They had a son, killed in the Second World War, and a daughter.

SIR GRESHAM NICHOLSON

Admiral Sir Gresham Nicholson, KBE, CB, DSO, DSC, died on July 28, at the age of 82.

Randolph Stewart Gresham Nicholson was born in 1892, went to the Royal Naval Colleges of Osborne and Dartmouth and served in the First World War with the Harwich Force where he took part in the Zeebrugge-Ostend operation and was awarded the DSC and mentioned in despatches.

Thereafter he was on the staff of Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, from 1919 to 1921, later returning as Commander at the College from 1929 to 1931.

He was Captain (D) of the Tribal Destroyer Flotilla from 1938 to 1940, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the DSO during this period for successful actions against enemy submarines. He was Commodore at the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, from 1940 to 1943 and as a Rear Admiral was Deputy C-in-C, Eastern Fleet and Flag Officer, Ceylon from 1943 to 1945.

He was Admiral Superintendent, HM Dockyard, Devonport, from 1945 to 1950 when he retired. From 1953 to 1958 he was Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey.

He became a CB in 1946 and a KBE in 1950. He is survived by a widow, Cicely and two children.

PROF DAVID MITRANY

Dr R. J. Harrison writes:

Your obituary of Professor David Mitrany makes no mention of his recent activities and his current influence in the study of international politics and organization. His work *A Working Peace System* (1943) began to exercise its real influence in the late 1950s offering as it did a theory of international politics and of the place of international functional organizations as mechanisms of "community" building in the interests of world peace.

Though he himself regarded regional groupings as a barrier to the development of a truly international community, his theories were adapted to become the basis for scholarly analysis of European Community development. *A Working Peace System* was republished with other essays in Chicago in 1966 and Mitrany in person was discovered, long since in retirement, and dragged out (unprotesting).

In the past 25 years in his seventies and eighties, he has been much in demand as a lecturer, a conference participant and a writer. His last work, as far as I know, was that which appeared as two chapters in a book published in 1975, entirely devoted to an evaluation of his theories (*Functionalism*, edited by A. J. R. Groom and Paul Taylor, London University Press).

Brigadier Ernest Clarke, CBE, late RASC, formerly Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport Scottish and Northern Commands and until he retired in 1956 Director of Supplies and Transport Fareif, died on July 27.

Lady Glancy, widow of Sir Bertrand Glancy, GCIE, KCSI, died on July 26. She was Grace, daughter of C. E. S. Steele, and she was married in 1914. Her husband died in 1953. She was a holder of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal.

Science report

Psychology: Hues of infant world

Recent interest in the development of perception and of cognitive abilities in young infants has demonstrated, if nothing else, how extremely difficult it is to formulate general rules about the abilities of children at different ages. Dr Marc Bornstein, working in that field at Yale University, reports in *Nature* that babies about four months old can distinguish different colours even when hues are presented separately so as to prevent direct comparison. That flies in the face of a general rule proposed by Dr P. E. Bryant, of the Oxford Experimental Psychology Department, now one of the centres for studies on infant development.

Dr Bryant's suggestion is that young children depend on relative judgments, so that they can reliably tell whether two objects are the same size, for example, when they can see both objects simultaneously, but resort to guessing if they are asked about objects presented in succession. However, he has remarked that "abilities which have been definitively ruled out in young children by one psychologist have a habit of cropping up in the experiments of another". Dr Bornstein's experiments on colour are a case in point.

Dr Bryant's view implies that very young children have not yet built up an internal frame of reference within which to place objects they see in isolation. That means that they rely on the immediate context of what they see to make judgments on such feature as its size, orientation and so on. Dr Bornstein, however, has shown that that does not apply to colours.

His experiments involved 10 babies about 124 days old. Babies of that age tend to look for longer at objects they have not seen before than they do at familiar ones. From Dr Bornstein's point of view, that meant that he could tell if a baby saw any difference between two colours, because the infant would spend more time gazing at a colour that seemed different than at one that seemed the same.

He tested that discriminatory ability by putting the infants in a darkened room and making them familiar with a patch of blue-green light of wavelength 480 nm. Then he recorded the amount of time the babies spent looking at similar patches of light of different wavelengths. One, a blue of 450 nm, is usually classified by adults as being in the same hue category as the 480 nm wavelength light. The other, a green of wavelength 510 nm, however, is perceived as belonging to a different category.

That adult categorization proved to be reflected in the babies' responses to the different hues even when they were presented successively. They spent more time looking at the "green" than at the "blue" which belonged to the same hue category as the light with which they were already familiar.

That implies that babies can distinguish colours without a frame of reference, and thus that some aspects of colour discrimination must be innate in a way that form and size discrimination, for example, are probably not.

By Nature-Times News Service

Source: *Nature*, July 24 (256, 309; 1975)

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Aston first-class honours degrees

The following students have been awarded first-class honours degrees by Aston University:

Chemical engineering: N. A. Arding, Roundhay S; M. J. Wilkins, Mendes HS, WB (all full-time); A. J. Williams, Queen's Comp S, Bushey (Sandwich).

Chemistry: N. Samarakone, Feltham Comp S.

Civil engineering: C. S. Bahla, Cantonment Bd HS, Jullundur (full-time); D. L. Hindson, Doncaster GS (Sandwich).

Combined honours: Sylvia C. M. Bishop, Blyth GS, Norfolk; Chin Kiat Chua, Catholic HS, Singapore; D. A. Hutchins, Sutton HS, Plymouth; D. J. Moore, Hyde Co GS; Linda D. Mosley, St Helena GS, Chesterfield (all full-time); A. P. Carpenter, Cannock GS (Sandwich).

Communication science and linguistics: P. M. Bennett, Woodhouse Grove S, Bradford; P. G. Collis, Woking CGS.

Electrical engineering: T. M. Goddard, Sir T. Rich's GS; Liang Kwang Goh, Catholic HS, Singapore; Kong Hiang Tan, Tuan Mong HS, Singapore; C. R. Wynne-Davies, Evesham HS.

Maths and computing: Susan Lendrum, Nobel Comp S, Stevenage; Ling Boon Soon, Nat Jun C, Singapore; Valerie A. Young, St Dominic's HS, Stoke on Trent (all full-time); D. N. Lawrence, Worthing HS (Sandwich).

Metallurgy: S. L. Creswell, Bradford Tech C; R. W. Jenkins, Wolverhampton GS (both Sandwich).

Pharmacy: Angela J. Gould, South West GS, Wiltshire; R. T. Guest, Bramcote Hills Tech GS; Alison G. Randall, Parkfield Cedars GS.

Ophthalmic optics: Kathleen S. Gamon, Fylde Lodge HS; Rachel V. Warr, Bristol Poly.

Systems analysis: R. Johnston, Accrington GS; G. J. Olter, Bournemouth C of Tech (both Sandwich).

Oxford class lists: History, philosophy and theology

The following class lists have been issued at Oxford University:

MODERN HISTORY

CLASS I: [illegible]

PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY

CLASS I: [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

[illegible]

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Economic indicators underline US forecast of a 'broad based recovery'

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, July 29

Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told congressmen today that the economy was heading for a "broadly based recovery" and a host of new statistics offer strong support for this assertion.

According to the Department of Commerce the composite index of leading economic indicators rose by 1.9 per cent in June to 98.3 (1967 equals 100) after a 2.2 per cent gain in May. The index has now risen for four consecutive months and the increase to the end of June, totalling fully 6.2 per cent, is the largest quarterly gain seen in almost 17 years.

The index for orders of plant and equipment was the only one of the nine indicators making up the composite index to register a decline last month.

This significant advance in the composite index comes on the heels of the publication here of a record United States trade surplus for June and a 2 per cent productivity gain—the first monthly productivity increase seen in nine months.

Dr Burns told the joint Economic Committee of Congress that there was no further need for any additional fiscal or monetary stimulus to the economy. He predicted that unemployment—at present around 9 per cent—would decline to about 7.5 per cent by next summer and to about 7 per cent by the end of the year.

Mr L. William Seidman, Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs, said in a television interview here that there were increasing signs that the economy was accelerating at a faster pace than was generally expected only a few months ago.

Both he and Dr Burns noted that consumer demand was improving and now stood above output levels, while inventories had fallen to an extremely low level, pointing to increases in production.

Confidentially internal administration forecasts now suggest an 8 per cent real GNP growth rate for the second half of this year, compared to the official forecast for the second half of a 5 per cent rate. The official forecast was made only a couple of months ago.

Dr Burns repeated today that the Fed was determined to ensure that the money supply growth rate was reduced from the above 10 per cent annual rate seen in the second quarter.

He noted again that there were grave inflationary dangers as the economy recovers, and hinted that he would be opposed to an extension of the one-year tax cut which Congress enacted earlier this year.

Dr Arthur Burns: statistics to back up his optimism over economic recovery.

In addition, the Fed chairman said he might support action later this year to strengthen the powers of the council on wages and prices. He also complained about a slump in business profits, hinting that he might favour improved tax treatment for companies. He went on to call for relaxation of safety and environmental requirements on business.

Finally, the Fed chief boldly told congressmen that unemployment benefits were in some cases so "generous" that they may well be blunting incentives for the unemployed to find jobs. This comment is bound to antagonize trade unionists, who are already placing most of the blame for the current recession on Dr Burns.

While most economists now share the Administration's view that the economy is about to pull away from the recession, there are still a good number who maintain that the Administration is being too optimistic about the pace of the recovery and too pessimistic about the dangers of inflation.

Many economists note that the upswing may well be slowed by higher energy prices; lower state and local spending as authorities encounter growing budget difficulties and greater tendencies for people to save rather than spend to reduce the high average level of consumer debt accumulated during the recession.

Extremely low industrial capacity utilization levels are also expected to depress new capital goods spending and business investment, they argue.

France pledges 'vigorous' reflation

From Richard Wigg
Paris, July 29

A "vigorous programme" to revive France's sagging economic activity will be adopted by the government on September 4 after the summer holidays, the cabinet decided today.

As the ministers met for what President Giscard d'Estaing has called a "diagnosis" of the economic downturn which has hit France, as all western countries, it was announced that the June rise in the official cost of living index was 0.7 per cent.

This is two decimal points off the target of ½ per cent a month originally set for this June.

But it means that on the performance of the last three months France has now pushed her inflation rate below the 10 per cent "threshold".

M d'Estaing, broadcasting tonight, said the measures to restimulate the economy and create jobs need to have a double effect. They would include budgetary changes and would be designed both to offset an autumn influx of young job-seekers as well as adjust to structural changes now going in the French economy.

He gave the existing figure of unemployed in France as near 900,000—the highest official total yet.

Today's timetable foresees a vetting of the precise proposals which officials are going to work out over the next few weeks.

The French Parliament is to be called into extraordinary session early in September because M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, wants to achieve the maximum psychological impact against Opposition critics.

M d'Estaing told the Cabinet today that the economic slowdown in all industrialized countries had exceeded the forecasts of the international experts. France had not been spared. The government's diagnosis, he reported, showed that industrial capacity was not fully utilized, while unemployment developed.

He added that the two bright spots were a rate of domestic inflation "now down to figures perfectly comparable with those of West Germany and the United States", and good performances in the foreign trade balance and the balance of payments.

The President invited the French people to grasp that the essential characteristic of the September programme was its being based on a "more qualitative conception" of economic growth.

The yardstick could no longer be the growth of gross national product, he implied (which in fact will be very modest this year), but must take account of the profound modifications in the structure of the French economy now taking place.

He was referring to the adaptations to higher energy and raw materials prices.

M André Rossi, the government spokesman, revealed after the cabinet that there had been no discussion of any detailed measures today—merely the "diagnosis".

The September date set for approval means that M Fourcade will be returning to Paris for the cabinet meeting directly from the Washington meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

Singapore explanation for Haw Par inquiries

By Desmond Quigley

Part of the reason for the curious sequence of investigations by various Singapore authorities into the activities of Haw Par, the Singapore based investment and banking group, were explained by Mr Hon Sui Sen, the country's finance minister, in parliament yesterday.

Mr Hon said he had ordered an investigation—one of three by Singapore authorities—into the company because preliminary inquiries suggested serious wrongdoings on the part of some of the company's officers, according to a Reuter report.

There were three targets for the government investigation Mr Hon said: evidence that Haw Par directors had set up unit trust operations to circumvent the Singapore Companies Act and apparent irregularities relating to shareholders as required by law.

The third related to evidence of the existence of a Hongkong company, Spydar Securities (Hongkong), which was formed in 1972 allegedly for the purpose of dealing, for the personal benefit of directors, in quoted securities of Haw Par subsidiaries sold to it at below the prevailing market price by the Haw Par parent company.

Haw Par, whose shares have been suspended in Singapore, is at the centre of a Far Eastern *ménage à trois* which, if concluded, would result in it becoming a majority stake in London Tin in return for Pernas Securities, part of the state-controlled Malaysian National Corporation, gaining 40 per cent of Haw Par's equity.

The spate of investigations into Haw Par came only after the announcement of the proposed link-up with Pernas, which led to comments that the Singapore authorities were more interested in blocking a Singapore-Malay tie-up. As the interference of the authorities intensified, three leading directors, including Mr James Gammell, the chairman, resigned.

However, Mr Hon told parliament that the investigation was not designed to thwart a Malaysian government takeover or partial take-over of any company operating in Malaysia. If the proposals were withdrawn "new and suitable alternative proposals can be submitted for consultation and consideration".

The company was recently publicly censured by the Singapore Securities Industry Council over its handling of the Pernas arrangement, but directors were cleared of allegations of insider dealing. However, it is precisely on this latter point that the third investigation is being conducted by the Singapore Stock Exchange.

Newman shareholders back part of TPG deal

By Christopher Wilkins

In the face of continuing institutional opposition, Newman Industries yesterday won shareholder approval for part of its controversial deal involving Thomas Poole & Gladstone China. But the company has agreed to defer consideration of the second part of its proposals.

At a two-hour extraordinary meetin gin Bristol ,attended by some 60 shareholders, a resolution was carried by a two-to-one poll vote for Newman Industries to acquire a package of investments and liabilities from TPG for £325,000.

Mr Alan Bartlett, Newman's chairman, then agreed to adjourn the meeting so that "advice could be taken" about a second resolution. This concerns the proposed purchase by Newman of a 19.8 per cent stake in TPG from Strongpoint, a private company controlled by Mr Bartlett and Mr J. K. Laughton, a vice-chairman of Newman.

The extraordinary meeting had gone ahead after the failure of a last-minute attempt to obtain a further postponement by the Prudential Assurance, which has been leading institutional moves to delay a vote on the resolutions.

The Pru had applied for a High Court injunction on Monday to prevent the resolutions being put at the meeting, which had been adjourned on July 8, but the application was rejected.

The original adjournment had been designed to allow an independent report on the board's proposals to be made by Schroders, but that report has not yet been produced. The Pru's argument was that the resolutions should not be considered until the report was completed—estimated to be by the end of August.

Mr Bartlett, argued, however, that further delay would be damaging to the company and its shareholders and when the Pru proposed another adjournment, it was defeated by an estimated two-to-one vote.

Mr E. P. Hatchett, the Pru's investment manager, said it had originally been thought that three weeks would have been adequate for the report to be drawn up, although Mr Bartlett had estimated it would take longer.

He said he had been told it would not be ready last week and had tried in vain to persuade Mr Bartlett to accept a further adjournment before applying for the High Court injunction. He said the Pru would be considering what action, if any, it could now take.

A spokesman for Schroders said it was not clear whether work on the report would continue now that one of the resolutions had been approved.

BNOC top post will go to Lord Kearton

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Lord Kearton, the former chairman of Courtaulds, is to be the first chairman of the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC).

His appointment for an initial three-year term was announced yesterday by Mr Wedgwood Benn,, Secretary of State for Energy.

Having built his reputation as the man who transformed Courtaulds into a major international company able to prosper and ride out the cyclical depressions of the textile industry, better than most of its competitors, Lord Kearton now embarks on an equally daunting task—building up a nationalized industry from scratch.

BNOC will officially come into being when the Royal Assent is given to the Oil and Submarine Pipelines Bill, now in its final passage through the House of Commons. Until then Lord Kearton will head an organizing committee of six who will later form the backbone of a board of up to 20 members.

The Corporation will own a 51 per cent interest in 10 commercial offshore oilfields being negotiated by Department of Energy officials.

Further appointments to the organizing committee are expected to be made shortly by Mr Benn. It is expected that these will include a chief executive drawn from one of the big oil companies.

A Department of Energy spokesman said last night that the question of salary for the chairmanship of BNOC had not yet been discussed.

Lord Kearton retired from Courtaulds last week, six months before he reached the official retirement age of 65. He started his career as a scientist with ICI and has had a number of connexions with the oil industry. He is also the longest-serving part-time member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and a part-time member of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The Government recently made a break-through in its participation negotiations. British Petroleum joined Burmah and several smaller companies in agreeing to the principle of a state holding. Three American companies are expected to make similar declarations shortly.

Devising a formula for giving the state a 51 per cent share in offshore fields without financially penalizing the oil companies may still be several months away.

From a promotional point of view agreement with BP would be a major step forward, and the Government has been using the possible disposal of the former 20 per cent Burmah holding in the company as a negotiating aid.

Nigerian coup poses threat to prospects for British industry

By Peter Hill

British industry's prospects of carving out an important share of the lucrative Nigerian market were being reassessed today after the coup which has ousted General Gowon as head of State.

Doubts are now being raised over the future of oil-rich Nigeria's sterling balances in London, which are estimated at around £600m.

There has been speculation in recent weeks that Nigeria was among those countries which had threatened to withdraw balances unless the British Government implemented tough anti-inflation measures.

Nigeria, it has been suggested, together with other oil-producing countries, exerted pressure which brought about last week's rise in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate and produced a better return on their sterling balances.

The coup, which took place in the early hours of yesterday morning while General Gowon was attending the Organisation of African Unity conference in Kampala, halted the modest recovery in share prices early in the day.

The *Financial Times* index remained little changed at the end of trading and in the absence of any details of the new regime's plans or policies (telecommunications with Nigeria were cut) there was no heavy selling.

But the City and British industry will be watching carefully to see what changes the new regime introduces. Nigeria is Britain's largest trading partner in Black Africa and the British Government has been urging businessmen to exploit the opportunities which Nigeria's £20,000m development programme offered.

Since the end of the Nigerian civil war, in 1970, British exports to Nigeria have been climbing steadily from £114.3m to £172.6m in 1973 and £222.2m last year.

But against strong competition from West Germany, United States, Japan and France the United Kingdom share of the market has fallen, although in the first six months of this year the trend was arrested, and over the period exports totalled £217m.

Similarly, there has been a sharp rise in Nigerian exports to Britain, mainly in the form of crude oil following the rise in prices in the wake of the Opec price changes. Total Nigerian exports to the United Kingdom rose from £206.8m in 1973 to £352.4m last year.

British trade with Nigeria is being frustrated by congestion at the main port of Lagos-Apapa and up to 200 vessels are awaiting berths to unload.

Thousands of British people are working in Nigeria, many engaged on huge civil engineering and construction projects. Total British investment in Nigeria, excluding oil industry investment, is estimated at about £250m.

The oil industry, which is dominated by Shell BP and accounts for about two-thirds of Nigeria's oil production, now has majority participation by the Nigerian National Oil Corporation which holds a 55 per cent stake in the five main producing companies. These include Gulf, Mobil, Agip Phillips and Elf.

Japanese motor imports up by 80 pc

By Clifford Webb

Export figures issued by the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association in Tokyo yesterday show that motor vehicle shipments to Britain in the first half of this year totalled 62,000 an increase of 80 per cent over the similar period last year. British motor exports to Japan in the same period totalled only 667 vehicles.

This further evidence of a huge increase in Japanese motor exports will be closely studied by British manufacturers and unions. In particular they will be watching the size of shipments over the next few months for indications of the drop in numbers which must take place if Datsun, the largest importer, is to keep in line with its forecast of nil growth in United Kingdom sales during 1975.

JAMA reported total vehicle exports in the first six months of 1,194,477, a fall of 5.6 per cent on the similar period last year. Of these 800,234 were cars, representing a drop of 6.5 per cent.

Shipments to the Middle East, Europe and Africa increased, but were offset by the recession in their largest overseas markets, the United States and Australia. American shipments fell by 32 per cent to 373,000 and Australian by 6 per cent to 98,000.

The biggest increase, of 125 per cent, was in Saudi Arabia (55,000 vehicles). Britain's 80 per cent was the second highest increase. South Africa came third with 14 per cent (66,000).

June exports showed a general improvement over May with a 12.3 per cent increase, but were still 1.7 per cent down on June, 1974. This is still one of the best export performances

Life offices decide to relate insurance commission structure to premiums

By Margaret Stone

A new commission structure related to insurance premiums was announced yesterday by the Life Offices' Association and the Associated Scottish Life Offices, which together represent the majority of British life offices.

The new commission structure has moved away from the old concept of commissions related to the size of the sum assured; to commissions based on the size of premium income. In doing so, the emphasis has switched from whole or life assurance to endowment-type assurance.

According to the new formulae no initial commission may exceed 60 per cent of the first year's premiums. In the past it could have been almost three times as great.

Commenting on this, Mr Kenneth Allen, chairman of the LOA, said that these scales would ensure that the amount of commission paid would be a lot less dependent on the type of policy sold than hitherto.

Control of commission rates has been a feature of the insurance industry since 1960, but although the old method of calculating commissions on a sum assured basis had worked satisfactorily, "a general change in the climate of public opinion, particularly with greater attention being focused on consumer protection, had led to increased criticism of the system", the LOA says.

COMPARISON OF COMMISSION TERMS WITH AN ANNUAL PREMIUM OF £100

Policy	Sum assured	Commission under old scale	Commission under new scale
	£	£	£
Whole of life non-profit —male aged 20	13,600	272	60
Whole of life non-profit —male aged 40	6,600	132	60
25 year endowment with profits —male aged 35	2,350	47	60
15 year endowment with profits —male aged 35	1,400	28	37 50
10 year endowment with profits —male aged 35	920	18.40	25
10 year term assurance —male aged 30	64,300	50	60
10 year term assurance —male aged 50	11,300	50	60

After three years of study, the LOA has devised a system to satisfy five basic criteria. These are: the system should be simple for both the life offices and intermediaries to operate; it must be easy to apply to the new range of package policies; it should not unduly influence surrender values or premium rates; it should reproduce the current total commission bill.

The fifth is that it should encourage the intermediary to provide the consumer with strictly impartial advice.

Mr Bill Proudfoot, who chaired the commission rate working party, said yesterday that the new rates were an effort to sell to people what they need. He reckoned that the industry would be paying slightly more.

Leading insurance brokers yesterday gave the new terms a fairly lukewarm reception. They would have preferred a higher maximum than 60 per cent of first year's premiums, and secondly would have liked the LOA to have introduced differentials related to an agreed classification of intermediary.

Brent field setback for Shell/Esso

By Our Energy Correspondent

Britain's offshore oil platform building industry has suffered yet another embarrassing setback. While the Scottish-built "A" platform for the Shell/Esso Brent oilfield will not be ready for floating out this summer, the Norwegians have completed the "B" platform on time for positioning next week.

Redpath Dorman Long was due to have completed the 14,000-tonne steel platform jacket this May. Work was already three months behind when a tower crane collapsed, delaying the project a further three to five weeks.

Instead of being ready at the beginning of September, it is unlikely that the structure will be completed before the end of the month. This would not give Shell sufficient time to tow out the jacket and get it safely secured to the seabed before winter.

RDL's Methil yard was originally scheduled to float out the steel structure last summer. But because of substantial revisions in the design of the jacket, the completion date was extended to May this year, which would have given Shell ample time to install the platform and fit the prefabricated units containing the drilling and other equipment.

A spokesman for RDL, which is a subsidiary of the British Steel Corporation, said there had been industrial troubles on the project, but they were not to blame for the long delay. There had been an underestimation of the engineering design problems and late delivery of some fabricated units from sub-contractors.

The "B" platform is made of concrete, built in Stavanger to the Condeep design, by a consortium of Norwegian companies.

Innocenti workers strike over job cuts

From John Earle
Rome, July 29

Workers at Leyland Innocenti's plant near Milan today staged a half-day strike in protest against British Leyland's decision to cut the labour force by a third, from 4,600 to about 3,000. A delegation of workers demonstrated before the Lombardy regional government's seat in Milan.

The metal workers trade union and the works council, in calling the strike last night, announced firm opposition to any measures to reduce job levels and called on the management to give a pledge that no steps would be taken before the plant reopened after the summer holidays on August 28.

Discussion between the management and works council about cutting production after August 28 are deadlocked, but a company spokesman today said contacts continued and it was possible an agreement might be found before shutting down for the holiday on Friday.

British Leyland's decisions, communicated to the Italian government at a meeting in Rome last week, are expected to reduce the Italian subsidiary's output—mostly assembled Minis—to about 40,000 a year. This contrasts with the present annual level of 60,000-65,000, which under earlier plans was to be raised to 100,000.

The British management's tactics are being followed closely by Italian companies in the sector where any similar labour cuts would be likely to provoke an explosion. The Milan *Corriere della Sera* today commented that any such measures would be unthinkable by Fiat or Alfa Romeo.

It also said that a major Italian company would not have seen fit, as Leyland Innocenti did, to inform the government of its plans before the unions.

The British parent's policies have provoked the resignation of Signor Pier Giovanni Bella, Leyland Innocenti's managing director. His successor, Mr Percy Plant, does not speak Italian.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 123.69 −1.06
The FT index 291.8 −2.7

Rises

AH	11p to 128p	Poole & Glad	2p to 41p
Broken Hill	15p to 650p	Raine Eng	1p to 13p
Clayton Dewan	5p to 52p	RKT Textiles	5p to 42p
City Offices	3p to 34p	Selection Tst	10p to 530p
Dawson & Barfos	2p to 33p	Spencer Gears	1p to 10p
Imperial Grp	1p to 63p	Textured Jersey	1p to 12p
Menteith	1p to 9p	Union Corp	5p to 520p

Falls

Beecham Grp	4p to 276p	Nigerian Elec	5p to 95p
BP	12p to 483p	Paterson Zoch	40p to 300p
Capper Neill	6p to 37p	Shell	7p to 291p
EMI	3p to 171p	Sun Alliance	7p to 380p
Lyons	4p to 325p	Ultramar	6p to 172p
GKN	3p to 212p	Unilever	6p to 326p
Leighams	2p to 22p	Wingate Inv	2p to 18p

Gold rose 75 cents an ounce to $167.75.
Equities were easier in thin trade.
Sterling closed 10 points down at $2.1755. The "effective devaluation" rate was unchanged at 25.6 per cent.

Gilt-edged securities fell back.
SDR-$ was 1.19401 on Tuesday, while SDR-£ was 0.549425.
Commodities: Reuter's commodity index was at 1149.1 (previous 1131.2).

Reports, pages 22 and 23

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.72	1.67
Austria Sch	40.00	38.00
Belgium Fr	88.75	86.00
Canada $	2.28	2.23
Denmark Kr	13.10	12.70
Finland Mkk	8.25	8.00
France Fr	9.65	9.35
Germany DM	5.70	5.50
Greece Dr	70.25	68.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.85
Italy Lr	1,530.00	1,480.00
Japan Yn	670.00	645.00
Netherlands Gld	5.85	5.65
Norway Kr	11.95	11.60
Portugal Esc	57.50	55.25
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.77
Spain Pes	128.00	123.00
Sweden Kr	9.50	9.20
Switzerland Fr	5.95	5.75
US $	2.22	2.17
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.00	37.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Rolls (1971) and state at odds on value of assets

By Margaret Walters

A disagreement between the state-owned Rolls-Royce (1971) and the Government, its major customer, is revealed in the group's latest annual report and accounts, published yesterday.

The directors state that profits, which fell from £22.8m to £16.7m in 1974, could be lower by about £30m over a period of ten years, starting from the date of the group's formation out of the collapsed public company in 1971.

At present the Government, for the purposes of fixing contract prices, is basing its assessment of overheads, including depreciation charges, on the amount paid by it to the receiver nearly four years ago. Rolls-Royce (1971) evidently feels that this is unrealistic.

Although the potential loss to profits between 1971 and the end of last year is estimated at £15m, the auditors state that the accounts are based on the assumption that the group's case for upvaluing the fixed assets will be "substantially accepted" by the Government.

Leyland hearing

A transcript of the heated five-hour meeting of British Leyland ordinary shareholders earlier this month was read to Mr Justice Templeman in the Chancery Division of the High Court yesterday during the hearing on the Scheme of Arrangement for the company. The hearing was adjourned until today.

Financial Editor, page 21

Deutsche Bank loan rate goes to 10-year low

From Peter Norman
Bonn, July 29

West Germany's largest commercial bank, Deutsche Bank AG, is reducing the interest rate it charges on personal loans to 0.35 per cent per month from 0.40 per cent with effect from Friday.

According to the bank the effective annual interest rate it will now charge on a 36-month personal loan has been cut to 9.47 per cent from 10.64 per cent, and is the lowest level for 10 years.

The move, which will doubtless be welcomed by the German government, is the fourth cut since last December. At that time personal loans carried an annual interest rate of 15.3 per cent.

Other banks said they were studying whether to follow Deutsche Bank's move.

Business appointments

Reshuffle of LAFCO board

Mr G. W. Taylor, deputy chief general manager, of The Midland Bank, and Mr G. F. Bryen, assistant general manager, international have joined the board of London American Finance Corporation, after the bank's acquisition of a controlling interest. Mr L. V. D. Tindale, deputy chairman of finance for industry, has also joined LAFCO's board to represent the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation's 40 per cent shareholding. Mr E. S. Tibbetts, Mr Leopold de Rothschild and Mr S. E. A. Kimmins have resigned as LAFCO directors since the sale to Midland Bank of the shareholdings they represented. Mr G. S. Stone has become non-executive deputy chairman. Mr A. J. Ponte will continue as managing director and group chief executive of London American in its new status as a subsidiary of Midland Bank.

Mr Peter Welch has become managing director of Schwarzkopf UK in succession to Mr Frank Herford-Smith, who is returning to Australia as managing director of Schwarzkopf Australia.

Mr Ronnie Cole, managing director of Dowdeswells, has become sales director of Ryman.

Mr Anthony Tanner has joined the board of Burrup, Mathieson.

Mr Jack Sharpe has become managing director of EMI's newly-formed electron tube and small businesses division. Mr John Griffiths, previously marketing director of electron tube is promoted to director and general manager of that division.

Mr J. E. P. Mills has been elected chairman and Mr John *Stewart managing director* of Preventive Predictive Maintenance (Scotland).

Lieutenant-Colonel Tranchard John Pine-Coffin joins the Devon and Cornwall regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr Barry Reed, chairman and managing director of the Austin Reed Group, is to join the European trade committee of the British Overseas Trade Board.

Dr Jeffrey Reynolds has been made technical director of the metallurgical group, Engelhard Industries.

Mr Robert McGee has become chief executive to British Vita. Mr Frank Eaton has joined the board. Mr George Blunt is now deputy chairman, together with Mr Fernley Parker who continues as deputy chairman. Mr Arthur Wilson has resigned from the board on leaving the company.

Lord Tanlow has been made a director of Braithwaite and Co, Engineers.

Mr Reg Tiplady joins the board of Press Engineering & Management Services.

Mr Malcolm Douglas is to be sales director of Kenneth Hensby.

Mr John Arbuckle has been elected chairman of the Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (UK). He succeeds Mr W. H. M. Dawson.

Mr David Adam has joined the board of John Walker & Sons.

Mr R. W. Simms and Mr D. W. Harris have joined the board of Anglo American Ashpalte.

Mr Timothy Powell has been *appointed sales director of* Boyle & Son.

Mr Austin Merrills has been elected president of the British Secondary Metals Association.

Leyland signs £15m deal with Iran for diesel engine foundry

By Clifford Webb

European truck manufacturers received another warning yesterday that their booming sales to oil-rich Iran are of *very limited* duration. So rapid is the progress on the construction of an Iranian motor industry that domestic trucks will soon replace imports.

The latest warning came yesterday *in London* when British Leyland signed a technical cooperation agreement to construct and equip a £15m foundry at Tabriz, Iran, to produce castings and cylinder *blocks for diesel engines.*

Four months ago Guest Keene and Nettlefold beat international competitors to set up a jointly-owned Iranian-GKN company to manufacture clutches, propellor shafts, universal joints and axles. It will also establish a forge for crankshafts and other components.

Yesterday's agreement was signed by Mr Ron Ellis, managing director of BL's truck and bus company and *Dr Taslimi*, head of the Iranian Development and Renovation Organization (IDRO). It calls for a team of foundry specialists from Leyland to supervise and *equip the foundry.*

Initially it will have a capacity of 25,000 tonnes a year including 15,000 tonnes of castings for diesel engines. They will go to S. S. Leyland Diesel (Iran) in which BL has a 26 per cent stake. This factory—also in Tabriz—assembles diesel engines of 80 to 275 hp from imported components. But its output is severely limited by a world shortage of diesel engine castings.

With more engines becoming available Leyland Motors Iran, another joint enterprise, will be able to step up production of the Leyland-designed trucks it has been manufacturing with *locally-produced* cabs *and* bodies for some years.

Builders seek MPs' aid to halt worsening recession

By Malcolm Brown

Building trade leaders yesterday pleaded with MPs to give the industry more work. In a letter to all Members of Parliament, Mr Ernest Smith, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, gave a warning that the recession which started about 18 months ago was becoming worse.

The letter was accompanied by the federation's mid-year state of trade inquiry which shows that construction demand is still falling

Mr Smith says in his letter that one of the most alarming aspects of the situation is the unemployment level in the construction trades which could, he estimates, exceed 250,000 by the middle of next year.

"When the demand for building work begins to grow again, and sooner or later it will have to if we are to get the houses and the industrial and public buildings we need, the building industry will not be in a position to respond at anything *like the rate required.*

"It will be so depleted in resources, especially skilled manpower, and so lacking in confidence that it could take several years to effect a full recovery."

The state of trade inquiry, which is based on a representative cross section of 700 firms, shows that more than a third of companies at the end of June were reporting fewer inquiries, by physical volume of work, than in April.

£2¼m subsidy for trawlers until September

By Hugh Clayton

Operating subsidies on all but the smallest of Britain's fishing vessels will be paid until the end of the year, Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday in a Commons written answer. He said the extension of the subsidy paid in the first half of this year was "a temporary measure to help the industry face and adjust to changing circumstances".

A total of about £2¼m would be paid until the end of September when *finance* would be reviewed. The amount paid in the first six months of the year was estimated at £6¼m.

Mr Peart said that daily payments for the largest trawlers would be cut by £10 to a maximum of £80

Avon drops 1pc to Max Factor

Advertising & marketing

Avon, the direct selling cosmetics giant may have lost a share of the market to Max Factor in several product sectors during the past 12 months. This is one of the findings which can be drawn from the latest survey of cosmetics sales issued by IPC Magazines today.

It shows that one of the biggest growth areas in cosmetics is rouges where the percentage of usage has gone up from 26 per cent to 28 per cent during the year. Here, while remaining brand leader, Avon's *share has dropped from* 15 per cent to 14 per cent while Max Factor rouges have grown from 13 to 14 per cent.

There are similar movements between the two brands in eye-liners, mascaras and eye-shadows.

In moisturizers, another fast-growing product, Oil of Ulay, with 20 per cent, has toppled Avon from the brand leader's position with an increase from 15 per cent during the year.

Called The Cosmetics and Toiletries Survey 1974-75 the report is available from IPC Magazines, 15-17 Long Acre, London WC2E 9QU, price £60.

Adweek employees

The future of the 13 employees of *Adweek* which is being merged with its rival *Campaign* is still under discussion. But according to Mr Graham Andrews, publisher with *Haymarket*, *Adweek*'s new owners, will be able to absorb six advertising and three editorial personnel.

Adweek, owned by Mercury House, has had considerable losses in the past five years. It was faced with closure because of a 50 per cent drop in advertisement revenue affecting both publications in the first six months of this year compared with last.

Setting up own agency

Angus Shearer who resigned the managing directorship of Young &Rubicam earlier this year is setting up his own agency with an unusual backing arrangement with Ogilvy Benson & Mather.

In return for a stake in the new company, Angus Shearer, OBM is offering the use of its media buying, creative and other facilities. Both parties, however, emphasized that the new agency would be run completely independently from OBM.

Patricia Tisdall

Shipbuilding orders at lowest for six years

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's shipbuilding industry is facing one of its most difficult periods since the last war and has appealed for a policy to be mapped out urgently—regardless of the proposed nationalization of the industry.

This warning comes today from the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, which, in its latest statistical survey, points out that the industry's total order book of 321 ships totalling 5.51 million tons gross, is the lowest since 1972, while the inflow of new orders over the past twelve *months (75 vessels totalling* 253,000 tons gross) is the lowest for six years.

In the second quarter of this year British yards received eleven new orders, totalling only 8,300 tons, pushing the intake of new orders for the first half of this year to 25 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 33,400 tons.

The value of the current order book is estimated at £1,298m *compared* with £1.426m a year ago and the SRNA points out that low intake of new work underlines the gravity of the situation in yards throughout the world.

With the collapse in demand *for tankers, and millions of tons* of new vessels being cancelled particularly in Japan, there is a huge surplus of building capacity.

This carries with it the threat that yards which have concentrated on tanker construction will switch to building more specialized vessels and dry cargo ships—a field in which the British industry has been *strong.* The competition for the few contracts available will therefore be even more intense.

A spokesman for the SRNA noted that a considerable volume of United Kingdom yards' orders were already under construction. "The order book *will keep the industry in* general occupied for about another two years, but gaps will appear in some yards' programmes before then, and shipbuilding is obviously entering one of the most difficult periods in its postwar history", he said.

British rates of inflation, he added, were another cause for concern in assessing the industry's outlook. For these reasons the industry has underlined the *need for the Government* to participate in talks for the formulation of a policy for the industry.

United Kingdom industry fears about the impact of the crisis on Japanese yards is substantiated b a report which appears in the latest issue of the shipping journal, Shipping World & Shipbuilder.

The journal estimates that Japanese yards have lost tanker *orders totalling 11.5 million tons* deadweight through cancellations, with a further seven million tons subject to negotiation, while a further five million tons of tanker orders have been converted to other types of merchant ship tonnage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Injustices in new National insurance procedures

From Dr James Woodburn

Sir, Mr Michael Meacher, MP, and Professor Hume in their letters (July 23 and 18) are both too reassuring about the new National Insurance obligations imposed on those who have a small self-employment income of less than £675 per annum in addition to their ordinary income as full-time employees.

They say that such people can apply *at any time* for exemption (or *exception* as the Department of Health and Social Security calls it) from the new levy of a weekly £2.41 Class 2 contribution in addi*tion* to their ordinary employee's Class 1 contribution. What they do not say is that the exemption is, according to Leaflet N1 27A, effective from the date of application or may be backdated for a period not exceeding 13 weeks.

April 6, the date on which the new levy came into effect, is now more than 13 weeks back, so those who receive small self-employment earnings in addition to their ordinary wages or salary will be incurring a liability of £2.41 for every week that they continue to delay their application for exemption.

It seems that the same tiresome rigmarole of applying for exemption (and sending in the tax papers which have to accompany the application) will have to be repeated on time every year.

The fact that those who fail to apply for exemption will, in some cases, be able to reclaim all or part of the amount paid in Class 2 *contributions* at the end of the year may be some consolation but it also involves a peculiar injustice: those with low earnings as employees (and hence not paying the maximum in Class 1 contributions) will be able to reclaim less of the amount due in *Class 2 contributions* for their self-employment earnings, and will therefore be paying a greater penalty for failing to apply for exemption at the right time.

These procedures will, it would appear, often have to be used even when the total annual income from self-employment is very small—even £10 or £20 a year in comparison with the new National Insurance liability of £125 a year!

Mr Meacher helpfully assures us that any employment as a self-employed earner will be disregarded where the person concerned is not ordinarily *self-employed but the* definition his own department uses for ordinarily employed seems to be more rigorous than might be expected by the unwary.

In its advice to the Association of University Teachers, the department states that a person who is self-employed as an author and is receiving book royalties will be regarded as gainfully employed and continuously liable to the new levy, until such time as he gives up any intention of continuing working as an author.

It would appear that this applies to whatever period he *works as an author* during the year and whatever the amount of royalties received. Those university and other teachers who regularly receive sums, however trivial and however few in number in a year, for *writing articles, marking* examination papers, giving extramural lectures or broadcasting are presumably similarly liable until they give up any intention of continuing to work in these ways. Many thousands of other people must surely be similarly affected.

Can Mr Meacher, or someone from his department, please tell us why those who are in full-time employment and *paying* regular weekly Class 1 contributions cannot be exempted from Class 2 contributions on any self-employment earnings up to £675 a year *automatically* without having to waste their time, and civil servants' time, studying the regulations and filling in forms either to obtain exemption or to reclaim excess contributions at the end of the year?

Automatic exemption without application should also, in practice, resolve most of the difficulties over the definition of ordinarily self-employed. The relevant figures for income are, after all, already available to the authorities through income tax returns.

JAMES WOODBURN,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Aldwych, WC2.

Checking up on a cheque

From Mr Reginald Peck

Sir, The card-backed cheques of British banks are (as I know from much experience) accepted at *sight all over* western Europe, but not always in their own country. British Rail made this clear the other day when their Brighton office wanted ten days clearance time for my cheque, and refused to believe that my card could be used to cover not merely £30 but the whole £62 needed for my cross channel bookings.

When I explained that standard practice was (as I knew from the same experience) that to sign as many cheques as might be necessary to cover the full amount provided that £30 was the maxi*mum on any one I aroused* only suspicion.

The official said he would refer by telephone to higher authority. Rashly assuming that higher authority would be properly informed I wrote out while waiting two cheques for £30 each and one for £2. But the answer, from on high, was something of a reprimand for the easy going official who had wanted a mere ten days clearance time. *Fourteen days* to a month was the time the authority required.

I thereupon tore up the cheques and repaired to the nearest travel agency which not only accepted without demur and without reference to clearance time on cheque for the full amount but got me passage on the day I wanted. The best British Rail had been able to offer was six days later.

Yours sincerely,
REGINALD PECK,
Flat 4,
66 Regency Square,
Brighton,
Sussex.

Commission and the Chancellor

From Mr D. G. M. Sanders

Sir, The ways of the Price Commission have a certain timing.

In May the Chancellor of the Exchequer put our prices up by increasing VAT on our products from 8 per cent to 25 per cent. When questioned, the Treasury *explained* that they wished to curb demand for our products, which they have done very successfully.

On June 10 the Price Commission wrote asking for information under the Counter-Inflation Act, 1973, pointing out that we could only increase our prices in a way that was related to certain allowable costs. We have never put our prices up by anything like the amount that the Chancellor did. It is a pity that we cannot refer his actions to the Price Commission.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. M. SANDERS,
Managing Director,
Westerly Marine Construction Ltd,
Aysgarth Road,
Waterlooville, Portsmouth.

Ingenuities of the Rent Act

From Mr M. C. Matthews

Sir, With reference to the letter from Mr A. M. Lewis (July 15) unfortunately Mr Lewis has not fully appreciated the ingenuity of the Rent Act.

What he says is true as far as it goes, but he has overlooked the amendment by Schedule 2 of the 1974 Act, which in Section 5A(5)(B) provides that "the tenancy is a tenancy for a term of years certain and granted to a person who immediately before it was granted was the tenant under an earlier tenancy of the dwelling house or any other dwelling house in that building and by virtue of this section that earlier tenancy was not a protected tenancy, then this Section does not apply".

This means that a landlord, if he wishes to be able to recover possession, must either stick to a periodic tenancy, or grant one fixed term and refuse to renew it.

Yours faithfully,
M. C. MATTHEWS,
13 Princes Street,
Dorchester, Dorset.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

British American and those overseas earnings

esterday's figures from British merican Tobacco vindicated e City's hopes and effectively spelled the doubts which had e shares 10p down at 282p at e point ahead of the nouncement. But it is now me to take stock of this investment. BAT's principal ractions recently have lain in e facts, first, that almost 90 r cent of its profits are earned broad and, secondly, that it perates in a stable and highly ecession proof industry. Yet e implied benefits would not ppear to have come to the roup in the six months to end-March.

The net gains on exchange ate changes, after tax, were round £1m, which, given the ze of the group's turnover and he fact that, of an increase in terest charges from £17.9m to 25.9m, £1m was attributable to e effect of sterling deprecia-on on payments, is quite markably small. The explana-n, of course, lies in the urishing Brazilian operation, uza Cruz, whose contribution BAT's profits has been minished by the 12 per cent preciation of the cruzeiro ainst the pound. All the same, t British American should ve gained so little at a time en sterling has been weak ows up interesting questions. the outcome should the itish Government's policy bilize or even improve the rity of the pound.

That need not affect British nerican's rating as a big over-s earner, if the areas in ich it operates are relatively althy: yet as the reduction in rman profits underlined, erseas operators can be quite subject to price controls and ing costs as their British unterparts. And although tish American is winning in nerica it is, despite a fall in ume sales and market share: improvement reflects in ad the impact of last year's price increases.

t is, however, thanks to the ditional tobacco business t the group has managed to intain its profits at all, for er, affected by destocking, lown on the second half of year, and retailing is doing from well despite some im-rovement in sales and operat-profits by Kohl Corpora-

obacco is going to stay the performer to the end of year, too, with German fits due to improve on the lementation of May price eases; even so the second-is likely to be down on the responding period after ing back the one-off pro-ons. The prospective 5.9 cent yield at 291p is never-ess safe enough—but it s not offer all that much to or.

rim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
italization £740m
*s** £2,042m (£1,764m)
tax profits £126m (£125m)
idend gross 5.77p (5.22p)
ncludes duty and excise on cco.

Mr Richard Dobson, chairman of British American Tobacco: retail profits down.

now over 50 different labels on the market compared with half-a-dozen only a few years ago and brand loyalty is something of a transient affair.

It is hoped to maintain profits for the full year at least at last time's £2m. With the shares at 137½p, the prospective p/e of 11¾ and yield of 4 per cent owe more to the Imperial Courage stake of 27 per cent and the more inscrutable 10 per cent held by Suntory than to trading prospects.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £10.6m
Sales £6.00m (£5.06m)
Pre-tax profits £0.86m (£0.74m)
Dividend gross 2.62p (2.39p)

urance brokers

hanging the te structure

impact on brokers' earnings the new commission struc-s affecting life, endowment, nity and pensions business will obviously depend not only on the present mix of this business within individual companies but also on how successfully they can alter that mix to minimize the impact before the new rates take effect in July, 1976.

Thus, for example, those brokers used to concentrating on a relatively quick and easy selling of whole-of-life, non-profit business will have to change their tune.

Generally United Kingdom life and pensions business represents a fairly small part of the total international earnings of most of the quoted insurance brokers, with the possible exception of Leslie & Godwin, and in all cases it would be unwise to make inferences without knowing to what extent negotiated packages override usual commission rates, on corporate insurance and pensions business for example. The major impact of the new structure looks like being limited to specialist (and unquoted) life brokers.

Fairey

Good order books

Fairey's forecast profits rise turns out to be a fairly modest 12 per cent before tax, but that is after interest charges nearly doubled to over £1m, and there are implications in this for the current year. Towards the end of last year and into this year Fairey has been financing an expanding volume of business.

On the aviation side, where trading profits were up 60 per cent at nearly £1.5m last year, the Islander and Trilander are selling well in the Far East and elsewhere, while in engineering, where profits rose 11 per cent to £1.9m last year, the export orders for bridges and other military products seem healthy enough. Nuclear orders are the only question mark here and await the Government's policy on nuclear power. The Marine group should do better this year than last year's £0.17m with contracts including the £2m Libyan patrol boats order.

Fairey shareholders are unlikely to be called upon to help finance this generally improved order book as the balance-sheet is probably still sound enough, and the bulk of contracts are self-financing. In this season of rights issues this is probably a more important factor than the historic p/e of 5.3 at 57p and the yield of 6.6 per cent.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £9.5m
Sales £39m (£29m)
Pre-tax profits £2.91m (£2.61m)
Earnings per share 10.7p (9.4p)
Dividend gross 3.7875p (3.443p)

Glenlivet

Varied sales pattern

Although the distilling sector has been under a cloud since the disappointing preliminary figures from Distillers, with the depression compounded by the somewhat disturbing increase in bulk exports of whisky into the United States at the expense of the more profitable bottled products, one will have to look further than Glenlivet Distillers for succour. Of the £121,000 increase in interim pre-tax profits, some £80,000 was a non-recurring stock profit.

With bottled sales lower by volume, it has largely been a case of price increases coming to the rescue. For, if Glenlivet has been somewhat fortunate in having the marketing muscle of Seagrams behind The Glenlivet in the United States—volume rose by 40 per cent—there have been severe setbacks elsewhere. The most important European market, Italy, continues to suffer from discriminatory taxation on grain spirits, while Germany has apparently proved another weak spot, especially for the Queen Anne standard blend.

In the United Kingdom, under the Courage aegis, Queen Anne has made moderate progress having doubled volume sales due to its *being on the optics in all Courage pubs.* But malt sales are slow. Competition in this sector has escalated: there are

British Leyland

The price of staying aboard

Whether shareholders in British Leyland who failed to take advantage of the Government's 10p a share offer did so out of a determination to stay with the company through thick and thin, or simply because they forgot to fill up the acceptance coupon, is impossible to say. But those who did not opt to take up the bird in the hand can now see all too clearly to what extent they are locked in.

While the shares that are effectively assented to the Government offer are trading on a spread of 9½-10p, those that are committed to the ongoing business and conversion into shares in the new company are suffering a rather different fate. The spreads being quoted by two jobbers yesterday were 4p-7p and 5p-7p. Maybe trading in the shares will increase and the spread narrow once the new company comes into being, but *just how long it will be before* shareholders see the equivalent of a 10p share price again is another matter.

The Irish steel themselves for the hard times ahead

David Blake

The Dublin Government's plans for bringing down the Irish Republic's rate of inflation face a crucial test this week, when trade union leaders meet to discuss a proposal which would effectively waive the right of workers to a pay rise of between 4 per cent and 5 per cent.

The union officials are being asked by the Government to forgo the pay rise due to their members under the country's National Wage Agreement *in return for a taxation and subsidy package which is expected to cut the cost of living by about 4 per cent.*

This latest round of proposals, aimed at coping with an inflation rate which is now over 24 per cent and climbing, draws heavily on a recent analysis of the Irish Republic's inflationary crisis produced by the country's National Economic and Social Council.

But although inflation, which began as an imported phenomenon and is now home grown, is worrying, the real concern for the country's policymakers, both in the short and the long term, is the perennial one of finding work for those who want it. There are more than 100,000 people without a job this summer, and by the end of the year that figure is almost certain to be up to 120,000, raising the unemployment rate to about 12 per cent of the workforce.

Even worse, 1976 holds out little prospect for any immediate relief. National determination and the EEC have between them done wonders for the sense of independence from the United Kingdom; but the harsh figures still show that more than half the country's trade is still done with Britain and Northern Ireland. The inevitability of a tough time ahead for the United Kingdom will, as anyone in Dublin is prepared to admit, lead to a very bad time indeed for the Irish Republic.

It has been badly hit by its economic links with the United Kingdom, of which the most visible is the link between the Irish pound and sterling. Because of this baleful influence there has been growing pressure in recent months for an end to the link which in present circumstances would mean an Irish revaluation.

Speculation about this reached a peak just before Britain's July measures, when sterling touched a bottom parity 28.9 per cent below its Smithsonian rate. The recent recovery has, however, removed some of the pressure for breaking the link and there seems little real likelihood of it occuring in the immediate future.

Dr Thomas Whitaker, Governor of the Central Bank, is one of those who are sceptical about the advantages of a break at the present time. "Many of those advocating such action," he says, "look on it as a way of imposing discipline. They forget how hard a discipline it might be."

But if a break with the pound is not on the cards immediately, there seems to be a consensus in unofficial Dublin circles that it is likely to happen one day.

However, the Irish would stillb e faced with a fearful set of problems which are domestic in origin. In the past three years the total number of jobs has remained almost static, with the inexorable decline in agriculture being almost counterbalanced by increased employment elsewhere.

This, in absolute terms, is not too bad a performance at a time when the world has been in economic decline; but it is nothing like as good as the country needs to achieve to cope with its ever-expanding population. The success in attracting new industry in the 1960s has meant that net emigration has almost come to a stop, and the first taste of prosperity has brought down the age of marriage.

That means that, in the coming decade, the country has to have a net increase of between 25,000 and 30,000 jobs a year if it is to avoid mounting unemployment. That compaires with an average figure of 3,000 net jobs a year in the period 1961 to 1972.

No one can accuse the government of not doing its best to attract new industries. The Industrial Development Authority has scoured the world looking for new investment and has scored some coups in luring German, Japanese and American companies to set up plants.

However, a recent report produced for the EEC Commission by two leading economists at the Economic and Social Research Institute is highly critical of the capital incentives which the IDA has handed out to attract foreign companies to invest. These grants, they argue, have attracted a small number of highly capital intensive factories which produce little spin-off for the rest of the economy and even less employment.

A much better approach, they argue, would be to provide a direct labour subsidy, which would reward job creation directly.

Such critical views are not universally held, however. As one trade unionist argued: "We can make all sorts of criticisms of the way foreign investment has been done, but we have to take what we can get."

This sense of realism provides the other dominant note in Dublin, an optimism that in spite of all the problems the country will pull through.

"What this crisis has really shown us", the same trade union official argued, "is just how much we have achieved in recent years. We are going to have a very rough time getting over it, but get over it we will.

"If it had come a few years back we would just have gone under. There's no chance of that now."

Clive Schmitthoff discusses the European Commission's draft proposals

Shaping the new European company

The final draft of the proposed statute of the European company (Societas Europea, SE) was approved by the Commission of the European Communities on April 30, 1975. The original draft, published in 1970, has been substantially amended and made more flexible.

In its final form the statute of the SE is likely to be accepted by the Council of Ministers later this year or early in 1976. With the enactment, by regulation, of the statute of the SE an important step will be taken towards the realization of the aim of the EEC treaty to weld together the territories of the member states into a single economic unit.

The statute of the SE is essentially a self-contained European Companies Act. Unlike the draft directives on harmonization of company law, it does not aim at the amendment of the national company laws of the member states but will exist side by side with them as an autonomous European regulation.

The possibility of incorporating national companies in the member states is left unimpaired and it is probable that the great majority of companies operating in the EEC will continue to be incorporated under the national laws of the member states. When the statute of the SE becomes operative, British business interests planning to cooperate with interests in other EEC countries will have a choice. The British holding company may, as at present, form national subsidiaries in the other EEC countries or, if the requirements of the statute are satisfied, may form a supra-national SE.

Rights and power

The SE has legal personality and has in each member state the same rights and powers as a national company. The principal aim of the admission of the SE is to create a corporate form suitable for mergers and other forms of cooperation across the frontiers, without encountering the legal and psychological difficulties which obstruct such cooperation at present.

The SE comes into operation once it is registered in the European Commercial Register, which will be kept by the Court of the European Communities in Luxembourg. The SE has its registered office in one of the member states but may have registered offices *in* several member states which will keep duplicate registers of all SEs having registered offices in their territories.

An SE can be formed, on principle, by the public or private companies in different member states; the former restriction to public companies is abandoned in the final draft. If the two founder companies contemplate a total merger, the issued capital of the SE shall be at least 250,000 units of account (approximately £100,000). If they wish to form a joint subsidiary or if an SE is formed as a subsidiary of another SE, the minimum capital is only 100,000 units of account (approximately £40,000).

These capital limits are considerably lower than those proposed in the original draft. The fact that private companies can form an SE and the lowering of the minimum limits of capital have brought the possibility of utilizing the form of the SE within the reach of medium-sized enterprises. Its capital may be expressed in European units of account or in the currency of a member state. The shares may be bearer or registered shares.

The SE will have a two-tier board. The number of members of the supervisory board shall be divisible by three. The supervisory board will consist as to one-third of representatives of the shareholders, as to one-third of representatives of the employees, and as to one-third of members co-opted by the two groups. The third group shall be persons "representing general interests, possessing the necessary knowledge and experience, and not directly dependent on the shareholders, the employees or their respective organizations".

This system represents a combination of the German system of *Mitbestimmung* and the Dutch system of cooptation. The employees may resolve by simple majority that they do not wish to be represented on the supervisory board. That decision is valid for the current term of office of the supervisory board. In that case the board consists only of representatives of the shareholders. No person may sit on the supervisory board of more than ten companies.

The members of the board of management are appointed and dismissed by the supervisory board. Fortunately, the requirement of the original draft that the majority of the board members shall have the nationality of one of the EEC member states has been *dropped in the final draft* and there exists now no discrimination on account of nationality.

Nobody can be a member of the board of management and the supervisory board at the same time. The board of management requires the prior authorization of the supervisory board in the following cases:

(a) closure or transfer of establishments of the company or appreciable parts thereof,
(b) substantial curtailment, extension or modification of the activities of the undertaking,
(c) substantial organizational changes within the undertaking, and
(d) establishment or termination of long-term cooperation with other undertakings.

Works council

A European works council will have to be formed in every SE having at least two establishments in different member states, each with at least 50 employees. The European works council will be in addition to the national bodies, such as the works councils or consultative committees which one meets sometimes in British enterprises, or the *comités d'enterprise* and *Betriebsräte* which are statutory requirements in French and German companies.

The European works council may decide by simple majority that a delegate of a trade union represented in an establishment of the SE shall be entitled to attend certain meetings in an advisory capacity. Present and former members of the European works council, including any trade union delegates, are under a strict duty of secrecy but the council shall inform the employees in the establishments of the SE in a suitable manner.

In *specified matters* mainly concerning industrial relations the board of management can reach decisions only in agreement with the European works council, and in other matters the council has to be consulted. The European works council must, on principle, not engage in collective bargaining: great care is taken by the statute in safeguarding the position of trade unions in that respect.

Article 119 (2) of the statute provides: "The European works council may not conclude agreements nor conduct negotiations regarding the working conditions of employees unless a European collective agreement expressly authorizes the conclusion of supplementary agreements by the European works council." Where an SE is the controlling company in a group of companies, a group works council has to be formed.

The statute further contains important provisions for the protection of minority shareholders. Where the controlling undertaking is an SE or a company limited by shares formed under the law of a member state, the controlling company is under an obligation to acquire the shares of the minority shareholders either for an appropriate cash payment or by issuing shares or convertible debentures to them in the place of such payment.

As an alternative, the controlling company may offer the minority shareholders the option of annual equalization payments. Similar provisions exist if the controlling company is incorporated in a country which is not a member state of the EEC. These provisions go farther than the minority protection of section 209 of the Companies Act 1948.

The adoption of the form of the SE will not carry with it any tax advantages. The tax regulation is similar to that applying at present under double taxation relief agreements if permanent establishments exist in several countries. The advantages derived from the employment of the SE will be in the area of production and marketing. These activities can be carried out more rationally and commensuate to the existence of a single market, which the EEC intends to establish.

To sum up, the general impression which the final draft makes on the British company lawyer is that it constitutes a considerable improvement on the original project, both in content and language. As regards content, it is more liberal and much more flexible, except in its provisions on the European works council which are still somewhat dogmatic. The final draft constitutes a careful balance between the interests of the community, the management, the shareholders, the employees and the trade unions.

A model

Two features of the final draft deserve special mention. First, the proposed composition of the supervisory board may well serve as a model for the introduction of industrial democracy into British company law; it gives due representation to all interests involved without according one a dominant position over the others and is founded on the principle of cooperation rather than confrontation.

Secondly, the final draft has abandoned the original idea that the form of the SE should be used only by the very large companies. As has already been indicated, the SE will now be suitable also for medium-sized enterprises.

Nevertheless it is likely that among the first industries which will avail themselves of the new form will be the ailing motor industry of Europe and the aircraft and computer industries. It is clear that with the advent of the SE European industry enters into a new phase of its development. The SE may become the form of organization of European enterprises which wish to be competitive in the world markets and to combine the considerable managerial talent available in Europe.

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Holidays demonstrate their resilience to recession

The inclusive holiday industry is assessing how much damage unfavourable publicity about overbooking of hotels, surcharges, and currency devaluation *are likely to do to its* prospects.

It is too early to say how the latest offer of a refund or another holiday of comparable standard for holidaymakers caught by overbooked hotels will work out in practice. But the evidence from last year's track record of business collapses is that the holiday public has a remarkable resilience to bad tidings.

Advance bookings continued to pour in to other tour operators even while it was far from settled whether disappointed Clarksons and Horizon clients would get any money back, let alone a full refund.

This bears out research findings which say that holidays abroad become even more desirable in times of recession. A British Airways survey published at the beginning of the year found that overseas holidays have replaced the motor car in terms of priority in the British household budget.

The situation now that the peak holiday period has arrived is that business this summer in the inclusive tour sector is exceeding all expectations, including those of some Spanish hoteliers. The best assessments made last year, were that the number of foreign holidays this summer would be about 5 per cent down on 1974. Inclusive holidays last year were themselves 25 per cent below 1973 levels.

The latest view is that the season will end with a 5 per cent overall increase in summer inclusive bookings.

Another surprise element in this year's trade has been the low level of cancellations. Under the booking conditions now operated by most of the big tour companies, clients are given the option to cancel with a full refund if surcharges due to fuel, currency or other costs boost the total bill by more than 10 per cent by the time the final invoice is sent out—this is usually about 10 weeks before departure and clients are given up to a further two weeks to make up their minds.

Cancellations last year are estimated at about 20 per cent of total bookings. This year they are reckoned so far to be as little as 4 or 5 per cent, although it should be remembered that the full weight of the currency fluctuations in June is only now starting to bite many holidaymakers. These are clients of firms like Thos Cook and Thomson Holidays which stuck to the industry's policy of holding prices after the final invoices go out rather than raising an immediate surcharge.

Nevertheless, the general feeling is that cancellations are surprisingly low.

In the light of their dismal experiences with the British sector last year, arising from both the collapse of several large tour operators and the level of cancellations, it is not altogether surprising that many Spanish hoteliers gambled by double booking. It was unfortunate that an expected fall in numbers of German holidaymakers, who are also important contributors to the Spanish holiday business, did not take place.

The situation was exacerbated by the political upheavals which diverted tourist traffic away from places like Cyprus and Portugal to Spain. Spain already accounted for 34 per cent of all holidays abroad from Britain.

Although inclusive holiday business is likely to be well up on last year, there may be reductions in the amount of spare spending money taken abroad by Britons. This is estimated by some tour operators to average at least as much per person as the cost of their holiday, but any decline will not show up in the statistics for several months.

Equally difficult to assess are the trends for the large number of Britons who still make individual overseas holiday arrangements. Early indications are that there is also some growth here on last year.

Townsend and Thoreson, part of European Ferries and accounting for about a third of cross-Channel sea travel from Britain, have, for example, put on four extra sailings a week this summer on one route. As a matter of policy, the company does not release booking figures, but a spokesman was also able to report that for the first time its camping equipment service had been fully booked for the peak summer months by as early as April.

But not until final figures have been totalled can a true picture be seen.

Even more difficult to assess are this year's trends among the large number of Britons who spend their holidays in their own country. Theoretically, the British holiday market should benefit from the overseas package tour decline. But last year, when foreign inclusive tour carryings dipped by 25 per cent, the expected boom in home holiday spending did not occur.

As a result, behind the early euphoria characteristic of the holiday business there is a cautious attitude to this year's prospects. The preliminary indications are that, although the volume of bookings may be up, the fringe spending on which many traditional holiday operators depend may again be sadly behind cost increases.

Nevertheless, two clear and very different areas of growth are emerging. These are British-based inclusive holidays such as British Rail's "Golden Rail" scheme, with the out-of-season short holiday packages such as Grand Metropolitan's "Stardust" scheme run by hoteliers.

The other big growth is in self-catering holidays, including camping and caravanning, which are usually linked to car transport. Petrol prices have undoubtedly influenced the distances which people travel on holiday, but according to the latest figures, cars still account for nearly 70 per cent of all United Kingdom holiday transport.

Patricia Tisdall

Business Diary: Cook's tour de force • Bank raid

idently the Midland Bank, ich with Trust Houses Forte l the Automobile Association k over Thos Cook from the vernment, is taking a tough over the travel company's tinuing losses.

top-level shake-out was ounced yesterday which olved the departure of group naging director Simon Kimis and Jerry Jordan, the sident and chief executive cer of Thomas Cook Inc orth America).

immins, it will be rememed, talked about profits of ut £5m by 1976 when he took responsibility for Cooks s ago. But last year, perhaps surprisingly in the year ch saw the giant Court Line up go into liquidation, Cooks ted in a loss of £1.6m.

idland's answer was to move one of their men, Thomas ier, as group chief executive. mins is thought to have nted what he considered to interference and turned in resignation. Fisher now s over.

lready a director of Debents, he is now to move to store group full time, where lently he is being allowed un his own show. The other ks executive, Jerry Jordan, o continue in office with mas Cook Inc (North erica) until a successor has n appointed.

oe trampling

clays Bank is trampling on e building society toes with levision commercial which, s suggested, could be taken ssure mortgage hunters that r friendly neighbourhood Barclays branch manager might be able to clinch the deal for them.

The Building Societies Association confirmed yesterday that it had written to the bank after complaints from members that the advertisement could be taken to suggest that the path to a mortgage was paved by opening an account with Barclays. The building societies are popularly supposed, of course, to believe that opening an account with a building society doesn't do any harm.

Peter Gittoes, Barclays' advertising head, says the advertisement is merely one of a series (watch this space) illustrating the ways in which the bank's branch managers can help clients.

The bank maintains that viewers cannot be misled because the advertisement states clearly that no mortgage can be guaranteed from a closer acquaintance with Barclays, and the advertisement will therefore continue to be screened for the scheduled two months or so.

BSA members, on the other hand, remain particularly annoyed by a suggestion in the closing moments of the advertisement that the branch manager who, one is assured, is likely to be friendly with his building society opposite number, stands a better chance of landing the mortgage than you, the friendless borrower.

Of course, there aren't all that many people who can afford to thumb their noses at building society sensitivities. Luckily, however, most of those who can happen to work for clearing banks in a position to offer housing finance to their employees on extremely attractive terms.

Tracing paper

A little decorating launched Micheline Massé on a career that has made her her own boss and, on paper, the boss of her husband as well.

Miss Massé decided to paper one wall of their Montreal home with worthless stock and bond certificates. However, she decided to check up on an old American mining share given to her by a girlfriend who had inherited it from an uncle.

After referring to the library of the commerce department of the city university—her Alma Mater—Miss Massé found that her friend's "wallpaper" was in fact worth about £2,500.

The girlfriend got back her gift, but today, six years later, Miss Massé combines bringing up her three children with running Stock Market Information Service, a tracing company, in the basement of her house. Husband Joseph Bonneau, a former stockbroker, is now her vice-president.

Most of her inquiries still come from women, many of them widows sorting out their husbands' estates, or wives of men who can't be bothered to chance a search themselves, but don't mind the wife having a flutter out of her pin-money.

For the flat fee, Miss Massé says, the inquirer stands a one in five chance of finding that the holding is worth something. Half of these lucky strikes may be worth £100 or more and half less in actual or potential terms. About one in 20 are untraceable, in which case the fee is returned.

Photograph: Harry Kerr

Micheline Massé in London yesterday.

Some cost far more to trace than the flat fee, but this loss is gladly carried over. Once found, the lost sheep is entered on the file, saving expense the next time it crops up. As time goes on, the law of increasing returns sets in and the files grow thicker.

Miss Massé and her team work not from the stocks or bonds themselves, but from photostats. They think they can establish the value and status of most issues since 1850, either through the Montreal office or through overseas agents.

Much of her business comes from Americans or Canadians. Some of these ask after British issues and some inquiries from British residents are forwarded to her from Canadian stock exchanges.

These often concern stocks or bonds bought while the inquirer was working in Canada or the United States or inherited from an emigrant relative. Her biggest find for a United Kingdom client was $25,000, but that is clearly exceptional.

Investors lose touch with companies for many reasons, she says. They may not have bought the stock themselves or, again, the company may change its name or address or be gobbled up in a merger.

Women, her main customers, hold nearly half the number of stocks in the United States

Miss Massé is at present in London with her family on a working holiday.

Frank Smythson, the Bond Street stationers, may be counted among the latest converts to the view that North Sea oil may not turn out to be the bonanza it's cracked up to be. The stationer recently proclaimed a new line in acrylic paperweights, costing £9.60 and "containing a small flask of oil from the Forties Field". Alas, under pressure from the wholesalers, Smythson's have been moved to issue a correction, saying that while the oil is North Sea and "probably" comes from the Forties, the original assertion cannot be confirmed. The price is still £9.60, though.

Stock markets

Both gilts and equities less confident in thin trading

An easier trend in gilt edged set the tone for the rest of the market yesterday. Equities were additionally upset by disappointing profit figures from British American Tobacco, and by the military coup in Nigeria, where Unilever, BP and other major British companies have substantial interests.

But selling of equities remained very light, with recorded bargains of only 4,733 *well below the total traditionally regarded as that of a "viable market".*

Gilts had a day of fluctuating fortunes. Small losses on the day were recorded in all sections of the market, but sentiment remained firm. Concern about higher American interest rates was the main unsettling factor in the background.

"Shorts" opened 1/16 point lower and soon ran into selling. By lunchtime losses ranged up to ¼ point. But fears that the discount houses might have to borrow from the Bank at Minimum Lending Rate for a week, as on last Tuesday, proved unfounded and prices recovered *in the afternoon. Most stocks* were only ¼ point off on the day. The coupon *rate on* the "yearling" issue was 11¾ per cer cent at an issue price of 99 15/16.

"Longs" were good at the opening, but enthusiasm soon died down. Selling in the morning was quite heavy and forced *prices down by ½ or ¾ point.* Most dealers felt that this was profit-taking after the recent rise, but some referred to the Nigerian situation as an unfavourable influence.

But they too staged a recovery in the afternoon. Most stocks were only ¼ or ½ point down by the end of trading.

Share prices tried to extend the gains of the previous session but were quickly undermined by the softer tone in gilts and by apprehension regarding the possible effects on British companies of the coup in Nigeria, and last, but *certainly not least,* by sudden rumours that Bats would not produce the expected £135m pre-tax profit for the first half of the year.

Shares in Bats dipped to 282p ahead of the figures but picked up to 287p when the group disclosed profits that were at *least better than some of the* totals predicted by the rumour mongers. At 292p at the end of the day, Bats shares were only 1p off on the session, and dealers said that turnover was not on any great scale.

The Nigerian upset dealt a further blow to BP, which *obtains substantial supplies of* crude oil from that country. The *previous evening* had brought disclosure that BP is selling unwanted tankers—at a time when nobody needs tanker space. Moreover, the City is still convinced that the Bank wants to sell the BP shares taken over from Burmah. All *this, together with suggestions* from leading brokers that BP may need a rights issue, sent the shares down to 483p, a net fall of 12p. But selling of BP remained relatively light, and institutional investors were willing to take up good lines of stock.

Shell, also with crude oil interests at stake in Nigeria, eased to 291p.

Unilever, also at risk in Nigeria *by way of its United Africa* subsidiary, fell initially to 324p, *later 326p, a net 6p off.* Other industrial companies involved included **Paterson Zochonis**, the West African merchant with substantial Nigerian assets, 40p lower at 300p.

Among the mines, **Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria** *(Hldgs)*, a thin market in London, shed 2p to 41p. **Bisichi Tin and Kaduna Syndicate** also turned down in thin turnover.

The lower trend in Unilever, BP and Bats did nothing to help the other blue chips. ICI ended 1p off at 253p. Glaxo 2p down at 348p after 345p. *Fisons* 4p lower at 335p, **Beechams** 4p down at 276p.

Reed International (196p) *and De La Rue 160p both continued to fall away ahead of* trading statements, which are due this week. At 113p Courtaulds were dull.

Tube Investments, at 242p, provided a firm spot in a dull engineering section. **Metal Box** (215p), **Vickers** (123p), **Swan Hunter** (58p), **Plessey** (68p) and **Reyrolle Parsons** (40p) were all on the downward trend.

The speculators climbed out of **Furness Withy**, leaving the shares 6p down at 234p. **P & O** also gave ground. On the building pitch, **Costain** (183p) and **Taylor Woodrow** (244p) reflected the withdrawal of investment support.

Store shares remained under the cloud cast by the decision to cut stocks by **Marks & Spencer**. Shares in *Marks* themselves fell 2p to 95p on nervous sales, while **House of Fraser** and **Great Universal Stores "A"** *(154p) also weakened.* The exception of this pitch was **Debenhams**, which added 2p to 66p on the announcement that the former head of Thomas Cook, the travel bureau, is to become an executive director.

Shares in **Clayton Dewandre** were lively, falling to 45p on the announcement of a £2m rights issue, only to recover to 52p after the disclosure of significantly higher profits for the first half of the year. **AAH** continued to respond to good profit figures, and others helped by trading news included **Blackman & Conrad**, **Pride & Clarke** and **Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals**.

The *financial sector* turned down again as the institutional buyers withdrew once more. The lending bankers were weaker, with **Barclays Bank** 2p off at 250p ahead of the results, which are due this week. Among the insurance groups, it was **General Accident** (139p) and **Sun Alliance** (380p) which gave ground.

Nervousness returned to the *property pitch.* **Land Securities** (142p) were again weighed down by the rights issue, and **MEPC** (79p) also closed lower.

Gold shares came in for further support but gains were very small. At the end of the session, **Vaal Reef** showed a net gain of 75p at £29¼.

Equity turnover on Monday was worth £37.7m (11,629 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were ICI, Tate & Lyle, Marks & Spencer, Boots new, Bats, Marks & Spencer new, Unilever, Shell, Charterhall and Midland Bank.

Shares in Burmah Oil remained depressed at 27p. The City sees little hope of benefit for shareholders from the rumoured move by the Bank to sell off the BP stake.

Although pleased by the quiet confidence expressed by the chairman of Imperial Continental Gas at yesterday's annual meeting, the market paid more attention to the possibility of a rights issue in due course. The shares eased 5p to 340p.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Anston Hldgs (25p) Fin	1.5	1.17	—	2	2.04
Artagen Props (25p) Int	0.75	0.7	3/11	—	1.48
Blackman & Conrad (5p) Int	0.62	0.58	26/9	—	1.44
Blakey's (25p)	1.6	1.5	1/10	1.6	1.5
BAT (25p) S Int	3.75	3.5	—	—	10.41
Capital Gearing (25p)	Nil	0.02	—	Nil	0.02
City Offices (25p) Int	0.64	0.6	1/10	—	1.32
Clayton Dewandre (25p) Int	1.70	1.6	17/10	—	5.09
Drayton Premier (25p) Int	1.4	1.4	28/8	—	4.55
Fairey (25p) Fin	1.5	1.43	1/10	2.5	2.34
Glenlivet Dist (25p) Int	1.7	1.6	—	—	3.06
Macarthys Pharms (20p) Fin	1.35	2.1	—	3.20	2.73
R. Smallshaw (10p) Int	Nil	1.12	—	—	2.74
Wm. Sommerville (25p) Fin	1.57	1.43	26/9	2.45	2.31
Waite & Son (10p) Fin	1.6	1.49	—	2.91	2.74

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

Clayton Dewandre raises £2m as profits and sales burgeon

By Ashley Druker

The shares in Clayton Dewandre eventually rose 5p to 52p yesterday on news of a rights issue and interim results showing appreciable growth in turnover and profits.

The issue is of one new share for every five already held at 36p to raise about £1.99m. It involves the issue of 2.28m ordinary shares, and the placing with institutions at £99 per cent of 16 per cent debenture stock, 1990/95 (details will be released today).

Sales in the opening six months to June 30 expanded 33 per cent to £18.67m (against 27 per cent in the preceding full year). So this leading supplier of power braking systems saw pre-tax profits climb by 21 per cent to £1.5m (and compared with 11 per cent to £2.5m for the year before).

The verdict must be that in the prevailing tough economic going (Clayton caters for the commercial vehicle makers with Westinghouse as its most important rival) the interim outcome is promising.

The group does not expect the second six months to keep up the pace shown in the first half *but it still looks for profits for* the year as a whole to match the £2.5m pre-tax made last time.

Meanwhile the interim *dividend rises from 2.39p to 2.63p,* while a total is promised of 8.54p compared with 7.63p.

Clayton, which also makes gearboxes, aluminium die castings, glassware, and light fittings, with offshoots in India and South Africa, has not been *hit badly by the recession in* the commercial vehicle sector.

John Brown has placed Westland

As a result of the rights issue by Westland Aircraft last week, John Brown became entitled to some 2.92m new shares. This parcel has now been placed by broker Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-*Brown through the market with* several leading institutions. The market value would be about £916,000.

This answers the question whether John Brown would subscribe to the Westland £4.4m "rights" for its full 21 per cent holding, worth about £3.9m. Constructors John Brown having made a dent in John Brown's balance sheet last month, the market had an eye *to the possibility of JB divesting* itself of its Westland stake.

Macarthys top forecast with best ever £1.6m

By David Mott

Reversing a decline after six months Macarthys Pharmaceuticals raised profits before tax by 11 per cent to a record £1.6m in the year to April 30. This compares with a minimum £1.45m forecast at the time of the £795,000 rights issue in May.

Included in a total dividend raised from 4.07p to 4.91p is a final payment of 2.07p, against a forecast of 1.77p. This, says the company, reflects improved profitability. Earnings a share rose from 7.9p to 8.4p.

Sales rose more than 25 per *cent to £46.1m, and are* presently in line with "*substantially higher*" budgets. Liquidity is sound and in spite of rising overheads the board is looking forward to a "reasonably successful" year.

With his interim statement Sir Hugh Linstead, chairman, warned shareholders of sweeping employment changes which might have to come about in the industry. As it happens a sum of £57,000 taken off trading profits, being the costs of wholesale depot closures and redundancy payments. A sum of £50,000 has been transferred to the pension fund and this, too, *was deducted before the pre-tax* profit was struck.

Issues & Loans

Normand 2-for-7 at 25p a share

Normand Electrical, the manufacturer of electric motors and electronic and marine equipment, plans to raise £400,000 through a two-for-seven rights issue at 25p a share. The shares closed unchanged at 43p yesterday. Underwriting has been arranged by the Industrial & Commercial Finance Corporation.

Proceeds will reduce bank borrowings and provide further working capital. Over the past three years the investment *programme, excluding acquisitions,* has amounted to £800,000 and this year a further £330,000 is expected.

Brazil borrows $50m

A loan of $50m is being advanced by a syndicate headed by Chase Manhattan, to Brazil. It will be used to improve airport facilities. *The loan is for* seven years and is guaranteed by the Brazilian Government.

Local authorities

The coupon on this week's group of Local Authority Bonds is up ¼ per cent to 11¾ per cent a year. Coventry, Hackney and Tyne & Wear are offering £1m of bonds each, and Southwark is raising £2m.

SIEBE GORMAN HOLDINGS

Acceptances of rights issue at 80p totalled 89.5 per cent of shares (at 80p). The balance was sold in the market.

ECGD FOR QATAR

Hambros Bank has arranged a loan of £1.3m for Qatar Fertilizer, on behalf of Royal Bank of Scotland. ECGD has guaranteed it.

ANDERSON STRATHCLYDE

Rights offer at 110p accepted on 49.1 per cent of shares and rest was left with underwriters.

EIB LOANS TO ITALY

Three loans totalling 15,900m lire (19.7 million units of account), all at 9¼ per cent, have been granted in Italy by European Investment Bank.

Artagen confident of rental gains

With rental increases in the second-half expected to contribute more, Artagen Properties remains confident about the full year's outcome. But there was a drop from £1.4m *to £1.04m before tax in the six* months to June 30. This was after a jump in bank interest from £282,000 to £435,000.

The "*net*" profit dropped from £806,000 to £652,000 and earnings a share from 1.5p to 1.41p, but the interim dividend *goes up from 1.04p to 1.17p.*

Progress has been made with group developments world-wide on which some £5.1m has been spent in the past half-year. While acknowledging the downturn in demand for space, lettings have been achieved on most developments, with Boulevard Macdonald, Paris, the only building causing real concern. Elsewhere, the group has been active in acquiring *first-class commercial and industrial developments in* Britain.

Wilkinson agrees Warrington offer

For some time Wilkinson Match has been trying to sell its 66 per cent-owned subsidiary Eddy Match of Canada. But it also wanted to keep that company's match operations. Galt Malleable Iron offered $30 a share for Eddy last week but proposed to sell back the match operation for $4.25.

Now, Warrington Products, a previous suitor, has raised its offer for the steel equipment diivsion of Eddy from $25 to $30 a share and leave Wilkinson with the match companies. Wilkinson Match is *backing* this offer.

C & C sells Strand stake to Legal & Gen

For more than £8m, Capital & Counties has sold its interest in Arundel Great Court, Strand, to Legal & General Assurance Society. The deve*lopment,* which was to have been a joint venture, on land owned by the trustees to the Norfolk family estates, is nearing completion. C & G continue as project manager until completion.

Antofagasta pref

Again paying no dividend on the ordinary shares, Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway expects to pay a full-year's dividend on the preference on January 1 next, reducing arrears in this class to two years. For 1974, on turnover up from £1.42m to £2.37m, the pre-tax profit more than doubled from £338,000 to £714,000, and equity earnings from 0.93p to 1.87p.

Curb on Geo Salter

Though profits are substantial George Salter, the maker of weighing machines, does not have enough money to buy all the new machines it needs, *writes Mr R. Bache, chairman,* in his review. As the number of authorized shares has not been changed since 1952 the *board* is considering bringing it into line with real assets. It will inform shareholders soon about an increase in capital.

Boulton & Paul slump

On the cards at half-time, Boulton & Paul, *a subsidiary* of British Electric Traction, came a cropper in the year to March 31. Pre-tax profits tumbled from £5.1m to £1.39m on turnover raised from £41.57 to £44.66m. In turn, earnings a share were *slashed* from [illegible] to 1.9p, and the dividend from 2.86p to 1.2p.

Mr Glass faces Vantona today

Former chairman of Vantona and now president, Mr B. Glass, has told institutional holders in Vantona that he has arranged a meeting at the same Manchester venue before today's annual meeting of the company to discuss "this and other grave matters". He has also sent out 1,000 telegrams to members around Manchester.

The Vantona board at present is split on the offer from Spirella. Mr Glass has agreed to accept for his own holding. A letter to Vantona shareholders and loan stock-holders last night by Mr Herbert C. Pilkington, chairman, says that the board, apart from Dr J. Blackburn and Mr J. A. Morris, regards the *Spirella* bid as "totally unacceptable", and holders are asked not to sign anything. Reasons would be given later.

Jokai-Longbourne

Acquiring a further 308,000 ordinary shares in Longbourne Holdings, Jokai Tea has built up its total holding to 376,000 of them, some 29.68 per cent of the equity. At the same time, Walter Duncan & Goodricke gives notice it has *sold* its 308,000 shares in Longbourne.

Nigerian Elec

Pre-tax profits of Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation for the year to February 28 are up *from £419,500 to £530,500.* There is no further dividend, leaving the total at 11.8p, against 10.5p.

The interim dividend for the current year should be paid two months earlier than normal, in November.

SKF—SHEFFIELD TWIST

Offer of July 12 to buy remaining Ordinary stock units of Sheffield Twist Drill and Steel accepted by holders of 61.6 per cent of issued ordinary capital. This brings SKF's stake to 96.2 per cent.

SLATER WALKER

SW associate Grupo Valenzuela acquired "? substantial" stake in financial services group of companies, formerly controlled by three Spanish companies. GV has just had a one-for-one rights.

CITY OFFICES

Pre-tax profit for half year to June 30, £368,000 (£338,000). Dividend is 0.98p (0.89p). Gross revenue for second half should be better than for first.

BLACKMAN & CONRAD

Pre-tax profits for six months to March 31, £307,000 (£305,000) in turnover, £4.2m (£3.9m). Second half should be no less profitable. Interim is 0.95p (0.87p).

WHEELERS RESTAURANTS

Final dividend is now to be 2.86p (and not 3.01p) making 4.33p for year to March 31, against 4.08p.

DRAYTON PREMIER

Pre-tax revenue for six months to June 30, £1.52m (£1.27m). Net asset value a share, 220.25p (167p). Interim is 2.15p (2.08p).

YATTON FURNITURE

Stag Furniture's agreed offer now unconditional, after acceptances for 50.32 per cent of equity. It is extended until August 22.

BLAKEY'S

Sales for year to March 31, £2.27m (£1.91m). Pre-tax profit, £166,000 (£139,000). Dividend is 2.46p (2.25p).

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Overseas

Algemene Bank in talks with Mees en Hope

The shares of Algemene Bank Nederland, one of the largest Dutch banks, were suspended in Amsterdam and London yesterday when the bank announced it was holding talks with Mees en Hope Groep to see whether "closer cooperation" between the two could be achieved. The announcement was interpreted as heralding a bid by ABN.

Mees en Hope Groep is the parent company of Bank Mees en Hope, and is 20 per cent owned by Morgan Guaranty Trust. Its shares had been suspended in Amsterdam on Monday.

The two companies said a further announcement would be made as soon as possible, but gave no further details.

Last year, ABN made a profit after tax of 96.6m guilders (about £17m) and had a balance sheet total of 34,941m guilders (£6,130m). The much smaller Mees en Hope Groep made a net profit of 27.1m guilders (£4.75m), of which 21.1m guilders was made by the bank. The bank's year end balance sheet total was 5,500m (£965m) and employs 3,300 people, while ABN employs 21,100.

Mixed fortunes for American Express

With second-quarter net income up 3.1 per cent to $41.3m American Express's total profit for the first six months of the year improved 2.9 per cent to $76.7m (£34.8m).

But behind these figures is some coming and going. Income from travel and financial services rose more than 30 per cent to $44.7m, while that from insurance fell almost 21 per cent to $32.

Travel to Europe shows some weakness, but Mr Howard Clark, chairman, says there are record sales of travellers cheques and card billings in the United States and the western hemisphere. Though the insurance results are "unsatisfactory" there are signs that rate increases are catching up with the cost of claims.

As a special dividend to AE shareholders 1.95m shares held in Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette are to be distributed on October 10 in the ratio of one DLJ for every 36 in AE. Mr Clark says this investment is no longer consistent with the company's expansion plans and objectives. DLJ has agreed to the move.

Pirelli SpA paying 50 lire a share

Having made a £2.7m profit in the year to end-April even though one major subsidiary, Industrie Pirelli, continued to suffer heavy losses, Pirelli SpA is to pay a 50 lire (3½p) dividend. Société Internationale Pirelli SA, Dunlop and Dunlop International all produced better results last year, and so did Pirelli Sacic (Belgium); and Industrie Pirelli's losses were reduced from £11.7m to £7.8m.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9½%
C. Hoare & Co.	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6¾%, up to £25,000, 6¾%, over £25,000, 7¼%.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar strengthened in light European trading against a background of favourable American economic news.

Dealers said the dollar, which was supported by Monday's news of a record American trade surplus in June, was further helped by a rise in the United States composite leading economic indicators in June, the fourth consecutive monthly rise.

The pound closed marginally weaker at $2.1755 against the dollar, 10 points down on the day, but unchanged on balance with the Bank of England effective depreciation rate unchanged at 25.6 per cent.

The dollar was at its highest levels as measured by Reuters index of major currencies since November 13 last year.

Dealers said the continued confidence in the American economy and firmness of American short-term interest rates encouraged demand. Treasury bill yields held their six-month high levels at the opening, they noted.

Sterling was initially unsettled by the military coup in Nigeria following speculation about the future of extensive balances held in London by Nigeria, a major oil exporter, dealers said.

But the pound was still helped by the restoration of the traditional interest rate differential between American and United Kingdom rates which followed the rise in the Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate to 11 per cent.

Gold was 75 cents an ounce higher at $167.75.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) July 29	Market rates (close) July 29
New York	$2.1705-1765	$2.1750-1760
Montreal	$2.2405-2475	$2.2445-2455
Amsterdam	5.74-77fl	5.75-76fl
Brussels	82.75-83.25f	82.95-83.15f
Copenhagen	12.80-86k	12.83½-84½k
Frankfurt	5.54-58m	5.55½-56½m
Lisbon	56.80-57.25e	57.00-20e
Madrid	126.40-60p	126.50-70p
Milan	1442-46lr	1442½-44½lr
Oslo	11.60-73k	11.71-72k
Paris	9.45-50f	9.45½-46½f
Stockholm	9.27-31k	9.28½-29½k
Tokyo	642-652y	646-48y
Vienna	38.90-39.40sch	39.05-25sch
Zurich	5.84-87f	5.84½-85½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 25.6 per cent.

Forward Levels

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

[illegible]

	Bid	Offer
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	94½	96½
Volvo 8 1987	86½	87½
Wm. Glyns 8¼ 1987	82	85
DM BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981	104½	105½
Charter (DM) 6½ 1968/85	80	81
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84	80½	81½
Denmark (DM) 9½ 1989	100½	101½
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	75½	76½
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972/87	87¾	88¾
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	91¾	92¾
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	102½	103½
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	91½	92½
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	102½	103½
Suedafrica (DM) 8½ 1970/85	92	93
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	98½	99½
$ CONVERTIBLES	**Bid**	**Offer**
AMF 5 1987	62½	64½
American Express 4¼ 1987	86	88
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	93	95
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	102	104
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	94	96
Borden 5 1992	89	91
Borden 6¾ 1991	99	101
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	75	77
Carnation 4 1987	88	90
Chevron 5 1992	98	100
Cummins 6¾ 1986	82	84
Dart 4¾ 1987	86	88
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	114	116
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	84	86
Eaton 5 1987	75	77
Ford 5 1988	74	76
Ford 6 1986	85	87
Gillette 4¾ 1987	77	79
Gould 5 1987	82	84
General Electric 4¼ 1987	84	86
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	129	131
Harris 5 1987	66	68
Honeywell 6 1986	78	80
ITT 4½ 1987	69	71
J Ray McDermott 4 1987	146	148
J P Morgan 4¼ 1987	116	118
Nabisco 5½ 1988	94	96
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	88	90
J C Penney 4½ 1987	82	84
Revlon 4¾ 1987	97	99
Rank Org 4½ 1993	42	44
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	96	98
Squibb 4¼ 1987	86	88
Texaco 4½ 1988	78	80
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	102	104
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	94	96
Xerox Corp 5 1988	74	76

DM = Deutschmark issue. Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Estel group loss

The Estel NV Hoesch—Hoogovens steel group expects to make a loss in the second quarter of 1975 compared with a net profit of 87.6 florins (£15m) in the same months of 1974. It said that results for the year will be poor, in a prospectus to the recently announced 125m florin 9 per cent 10 year loan. The company's first quarter net profit declined to 27.7m florins from 75.5m florins last year.

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM

Net income for second quarter $43.67m against $80.58m on sales of $1,388.9m against $1,494.4m. Net income for half-year $117.46m against $139.01m.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM

First half net profits $165.9m against $232.4m. Sales $2,516m against $2,471m.

Discount market

Lombard Street was again faced with an acute shortage of credit yesterday. To alleviate this shortage, the Bank of England was eventually required to assist on a very large scale, buying Treasury bills from both the banks and the houses, and purchasing local authority bills directly from the houses.

An excess of government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer was the only identified factor working in the market's favour.

Houses encountered heavy "calling" at the outset, particularly from the clearers, and opening rates of 9½ to 10 per cent gave way to 11 per cent for a brief spell. Closing balances, however, were usually taken within a band of 9 to 10½ per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11%
(Last changed 25/7/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: Open 10¾ Close 10
Week Fixed: 10½-10¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⁹⁄₁₆	2 months	10⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	10⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	10⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	10⁷⁄₁₆-10¾	3 months	10¾
3 months	10⁹⁄₁₆-10¾	4 months	11
4 months	10½-10¼	6 months	11
6 months	10¾-10½		

Local Authority Bonds

[illegible]

Commodities

[illegible]

... Scotch bobbies, 9.0-10.0p: Dutch hinds & ends, 51.0-57.0p. LAMB.—English small, 30.0-36.0p: English medium, 30.0-34.0p: English heavy, 30.0-32.0p: Scotch medium, 30.0-34.0p: Scotch heavy, 28.0-30.0p: Imported frozen—New Zealand D's, 28.5-29.5p: New Zealand 2's, 28.5-29.5p: New Zealand A's 27.0-28.0p: New Zealand YLs, 27.0-27.5p. EWES. — 12.0-15.0p. PORK.—English, under 100lbs, 26.0-32.0p: English, 100-120lbs, 26.0-31.0p: English, 120-160lbs, 26.5-31.0p: English, 160-180lbs, 25.0-28.0. English, 180lbs and over, 23.0-26.0p.

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC

Consolidated net profit down 54 per cent in second quarter to $21m bringing first half profit down to $41m from $91m in 1974. Second quarter sales up 6 per cent reducing first half drop to 7 per cent at $2.2026m.

Recent Issues

	Closing price
[illegible]	
E. Surrey Wtr 9% Rd Pf (b)	£10¼
English Prop 12% Cnv (£100)	£4 prem
Estates Hse Inv 25p Ord	192
Folkestone Wtr 9% Pf	£100¼
Lawrence (Walter) 25p Ord (55)	53
Mitchell Cotts 13% Cnv (£100)	£101+2
Newcastle Wtr 9% Rd Pf	£10
Nth Surrey Wtr 9% Pf	£100
Sunderland Wtr 9% Rd Pf (b)	£10¼
Waterford Glass 10% Cnv (100)	99
Westminster 13% 1981 (£97½)	£50

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Adams Pond (18½)	Sept 10	¼ prem+¼
CompAir (45)	Sept 9	4½ prem−½
Empire Stores (25)	..	33 prem
Feedex (10)	Sept 5	9 prem
Hanson Trust (25)	Sept 5	55 prem+2
Law Land (40)	..	½ prem
McCorquodale (128)	..	17 prem+½
Metal Box (210)	Aug 29	5 prem−2
Premier Cons (5)	July 11	11 prem+½
Renold (106)	Sept 5	2 prem−1
Tate and Lyle (170)	Oct 3	7 prem−3
Westland Air (35)	..	3 prem+1
Wheatsheaf (110)	Aug 29	7 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. e £65 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Wall Street

New York, July 29.—Stocks on the New York stock exchange fell today, closing far below their highs in an early rally attempt.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 824.86, down 2.97 points. It was ahead more than nine points in early trading.

Declining issues wrested the strong early lead from gains and closed ahead about 950 to 450.

Volume totalled 19,000,000 shares compared with 14,850,000 yesterday.

Analysts attributed the early buying in part to the report that United States leading economic indicators rose for the fourth straight month in June. They said the report helped confirm earlier signs that the economy was rebounding. They said buying was also encouraged by Dr Arthur Burns, Federal Reserve chairman, who said that the recovery seems broad-based.

Gold closes $3.25 down

New York, July 29.—GOLD futures closed $2.10 to $3.25 lower in moderately active trading. NY COMEX.—Aug. $167.70: Sept. $169.20: Oct. $170.70: Dec. $173.80: Feb. $177.00: April. $180.10: June. $183.10: Aug. $186.10. Oct. $189.10. CHICAGO IMM.—Sept. $169.70-169.50: Dec. $174.30: March. $179.70-179.60 asked: June. $184.60 asked: Sept. $191.00: Dec. $193.50 nominal.

SILVER.—Futures fell 7.10 to 3.10 cents today on nervous profit taking following the turnaround in midwest grains. Aug. 502.90c: Sept. 507.50c: Dec. 521.50c: Jan. 526.10c: March. 536.00c: May. 545.50c: July. 551.50c: Sept. 559.60c. Handy and Harman $508.50 (previous $495.50).

COPPER.—Futures closed steady, between 50 and 70 points down on 3,511 lots. Aug. 58.70c: Sept. 59.30c: Dec. 61.10c: Jan. 61.70c: March. 62.80c: May. 63.80c: July. 64.70c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract fell as much as 1.13 cent today on nervous profit-taking. Sept. 82.25-20c: Nov. 80.50-1.50c: Dec. 81.00-0.80c: ...

[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. r Traded. y Unquoted.

[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
43.6	25.2	Far East Trst	36.9	39.5e	2.18
34.1	21.8	Financial ITU	21.3	22.9	4.20
127.5	80.5	Henderson Gr*	95.5	103.0	3.27
		Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
38.4	23.6	Opp Accum (2)	34.4	36.4	4.95
		Save & Prosper Group.			

[illegible]

Stock Exchange prices

Equities drift lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 28. Dealings End Aug 8. § Contango Day, Aug 11. Settlement Day, Aug 19.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 29.07.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	123.80	7.87	15.64	124.75
Largest Coys.	124.01	7.52	14.77	125.30
Smaller Coys.	122.06	8.96	18.10	122.97
Capital Goods	120.15	8.53	19.33	121.29
Consumer Goods	142.84	7.73	13.34	142.32
Store Shares	108.96	8.30	8.64	110.42
Largest financial shares	139.53	6.13	—	161.78
Largest financial and industrial shares	130.77	7.26	—	132.24
Commodity shares	222.38	4.51	13.43	219.75
Gold Mining shares	621.33	5.10	7.96	614.32
Industrial debenture stocks	77.34	7.98*	—	77.34
Industrial preference stocks	51.36	14.11*	—	51.55
3½% War Loan	26	13.77*	—	26½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	198.47	(15.08.72)	60.28	(12.12.74)
1975	150.16	(05.06.75)	61.42	(06.01.75)
1974	138.18	(20.02.74)	60.28	(12.12.74)
1973	189.33	(12.01.73)	120.80	(14.12.73)
1972	198.47	(15.08.72)	174.45	(20.01.72)
1971	174.72	(31.12.71)	122.32	(02.03.71)
1970	145.76	(14.01.70)	110.76	(26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.

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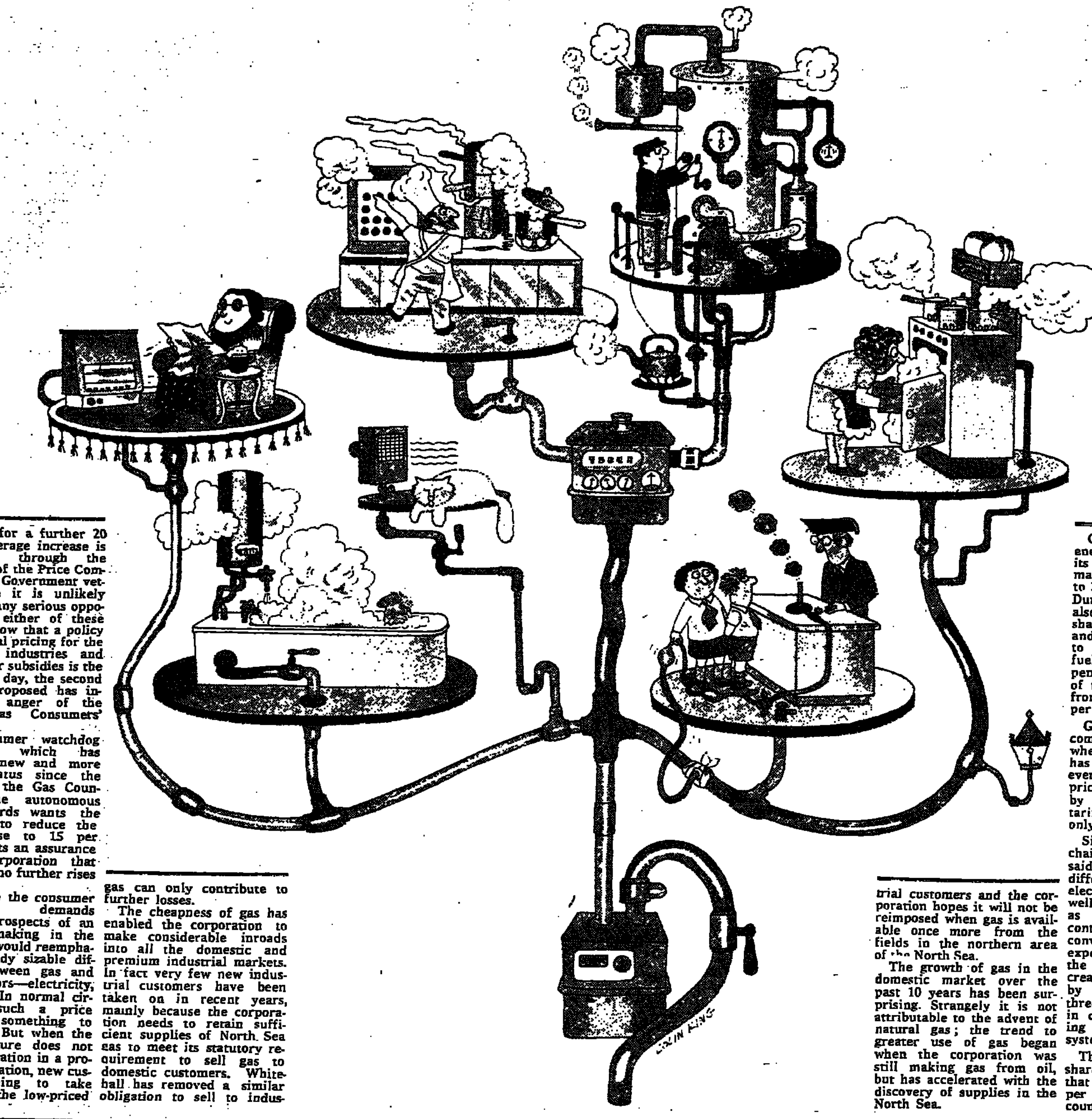
Gas

In the red but in the pink

a Special Report

by Roger Vielvoye



The British Gas Corporation will announce today it made a loss of just over £42m in the financial year finishing at the end of March. Blame for this financial setback is firmly placed on the government policy of price restraint at a time when the corporation's operating costs have been caught by the inflation that bedevils every facet of the economy.

On paper, gas is the strongest of the nationalized fuel industries and, with its sources of fuel supplies coming mainly from the British part of the North Sea, it also has the potential to exceed the profitability of the privately owned oil industry.

Once the effect of government-imposed restraint on prices has been wiped out, the future for the industry looks brighter. Gas associated with oil from the Shell-Esso Group's Brent fields in the northern part of the North Sea has recently been bought by the corporation. With supplies from the troubled Frigg field farther south, this will push the amount of gas available to the corporation from its current level of 4,000m cu ft a day to 6,000m cu ft a day by the early 1980s.

The heartache and problems caused by converting more than 13 million homes, offices and factories to burn natural gas instead of manufactured supplies is almost over and the nationwide network of large diameter pipelines to transport the gas from the east coast of England to the main centres of population has been built on time and has worked effectively. The network is now being expanded to cope with gas from the Frigg and Brent fields.

Finally, the Government is about to compensate the industry for its past losses. The corporation has had one substantial price increase this year and another is in the pipeline. Together they should put the industry back on the long road to financial workability.

Prices went up by 12 per cent from January 1 and an application for a further 20 per cent average increase is now going through the mechanism of the Price Commission and Government vetting. While it is unlikely to run into any serious opposition from either of these two bodies now that a policy of commercial pricing for the nationalized industries and no Exchequer subsidies is the order of the day, the second price rise proposed has incurred the anger of the National Gas Consumers' Council.

The consumer watchdog organization, which has taken on a new and more powerful status since the abolition of the Gas Council and the autonomous regional boards wants the Government to reduce the price increase to 15 per cent and wants an assurance from the corporation that there will be no further rises this year.

Acceding to the consumer organization's demands would ruin prospects of an end to loss-making in the industry and would reemphasize the already sizable differentials between gas and its competitors—electricity, coal and oil. In normal circumstances, such a price advantage is something to be cherished. But when the pricing structure does not put the corporation in a profit-making situation, new customers queueing to take advantage of the low-priced gas can only contribute to further losses.

The cheapness of gas has enabled the corporation to make considerable inroads into all the domestic and premium industrial markets. In fact very few new industrial customers have been taken on in recent years, mainly because the corporation needs to retain sufficient supplies of North Sea gas to meet its statutory requirement to sell gas to domestic customers. Whitehall has removed a similar obligation to sell to industrial customers and the corporation hopes it will not be reimposed when gas is available once more from the fields in the northern area of the North Sea.

The growth of gas in the domestic market over the past 10 years has been surprising. Strangely it is not attributable to the advent of natural gas; the trend to greater use of gas began when the corporation was still making gas from oil, but has accelerated with the discovery of supplies in the North Sea.

Calculated on a useful energy basis, gas has pushed its share of the domestic market up from 15 per cent to 38 per cent over 10 years. During the time electricity also increased its market share from 22 to 29 per cent and oil use went up from 8 to 11 per cent. All three fuels expanded at the expense of coal, whose share of the domestic market fell from 55 per cent to only 22 per cent.

Gas's greatest success has come in central heating, where its main competition has been electricity. However, since January, 1973, the price of electricity has risen by 100 per cent while gas tariffs have increased by only 20 per cent.

Sir Arthur Hetherington, chairman of British Gas, said recently he expected the differential between gas and electricity prices to continue well into the 1980s as long as the electricity industry continued to be primarily a converter of fossil fuels. He expected the gas share of the domestic market to increase to about 50 per cent by 1980 with more than three quarters of the growth in domestic gas sales coming from central heating systems.

There are limits to the share of the home market that gas can capture. Only 86 per cent of the houses in the country have access to gas mains. While the new transmission network will be passing close to remoter communities that have not previously had gas laid on, none of them is large enough to warrant laying the complex system of secondary distribution mains necessary to get the gas from the trunk main to the houses.

Other factors also limit saturation coverage. Mining areas tend to remain loyal to solid fuel and many individuals have personal preferences although these are often more expensive than gas. Marketing men at the corporation are hoping that most new private houses built in future will lay on gas and that local authorities will make greater use of gas. In the past, council house builders have gone for the cheaper installation costs of electric central heating, but are now receiving tenants' complaints about the size of their heating bills.

Sir Arthur says the theoretical limit of the gas share in the domestic market is about 75 per cent and that by the late 1980s gas could be supplying up to 60 per cent.

Competition in the industrial market is mainly with gas-oil and will not hot up until supplies of Frigg gas are landed.

The corporation is keeping the price of Frigg gas a secret. Originally, the corporation had offered a single price for all gas from both the United Kingdom and Norwegian parts of the field. The nearest it has come to admitting the final contract price was in answer to a question from a parliamentary select committee when it said that the increase in price between the original blanket offer and the agreed price for gas from the Norwegian sector was "some 23 per cent".

The other unknown factor in future pricing policies is the cost of Brent gas which is also subject to a formula that will produce a final price only when the gas comes ashore.

Meanwhile the corporation has said that it is still "hungry for further supplies" and will be bidding for any other fields that become available outside the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea.

The author is Energy Correspondent, The Times.

'Side issue' starting to gain world attention

by Roger Vielvoye

In the blaze of publicity that surrounded the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) deliberations on oil price rises last month, a less spectacular but nevertheless significant decision by the organization went largely unnoticed. Representatives of the 13 nations that control more than 90 per cent of the world trade in oil instructed their economic policy experts to draw up recommendations for introducing the same sort of coordinated structure for natural gas prices that exist for oil.

For good reasons gas has always been a side issue at previous Opec meetings. Sorting out the complex issues surrounding oil prices has been a full-time occupation for most members and only now does there appear to be sufficient time to concentrate on gas. Also, on the organization's own admission, probably only a third of the world's gas reserves lie within Opec countries and for historical reasons gas has only provided a fuel for homes and industries within pipelining distance of the gasfields, restricting the amount of gas that was available for export.

In fact, international trading in gas is a fairly recent development. It has grown with advances in technology for liquefying gas and transporting it by tanker and the efforts of the pipeline builders, who have proved that, provided the money is available, there are few physical hazards they cannot overcome and that distance is no longer a barrier to piping gas.

Opec obviously feels that these developments have provided a base broad enough for gas exports and that coordination of prices will not significantly affect the profitability of the potential market. Many observers in the consuming countries are surprised at the timing of the Opec initiative as they feel that the gas export market is still vulnerable to price movement.

So far Opec has made no mention of using the coordination of pricing policies to raise international gas prices. In the official communique issued after the Libreville meeting in June, the organization stated that coordination was designed to bring gas pricing policies into line with the Opec oil pricing policy "taking into account the premium available attributable to natural gas due to its specific advantages".

To Opec watchers this statement has ominous undertones and smacks of the language used in the past to disguise oil price rises through complicated revisions in the already complex oil price structure. Opec experts have on a number of occasions pointed out that natural gas is under-priced compared with oil because of these "specific advantages" of its high energy value and its pollution-free burning characteristics.

If direct comparisons with oil are to be used as the yardstick for coordination, substantial increases can be expected for all export prices. However, if the experts interpret their brief as coordinating prices within the present widely-ranging structure, increases in many areas would be negligible but there might be substantial increases in a few of the contracts written in the 1960s in an earlier era of gas trading.

The biggest obstacle for Opec to overcome in producing a pricing policy will be the system of contracts that tie gasfields into a specific market. A pipeline built from a gasfield to a distribution system makes it almost impossible for a producer to switch to a new customer without big capital expenditure and large revenue losses while capital investments are made to take the gas to the new buyer.

Liquefaction and transport by tanker gives a little more flexibility but not on the same scale as crude oil trading where supplies can be diverted to almost any part of the globe at a moment's notice.

The architects of the moves to devise a coordinated gas pricing policy are Iran and Algeria, the two largest gas producers in Opec. Iran's reserves of 270,000,000 million cu ft of gas are second only in size to the massive 650,000,000 million cu ft of reserves in the Soviet Union. Algeria (105,000m cu ft) takes fourth place in the reserves league behind the United States with 247,000,000 million cu ft. Other major gas-owners are Holland (92,000,000 million cu ft); Canada and Saudi Arabia (50,000,000 million cu ft) and Britain (45,000,000 million cu ft).

Iran and Algeria have made attempts to coordinate prices and Iran has been involved in a similar exercise with Kuwait, this time on the price of liquid petroleum gas (LPG), a valuable by-product of refining. As Opec states increase the number of crude oil processing units within their own countries larger amounts of LPG will be available and for this reason it may be necessary to include this type of fuel in the current coordination study.

Coordinating prices will also have to take into consideration the rigid policy of policing gas import prices in the United States. The United States is desperately short of natural gas, consuming almost 60 per cent of the gas used in the world but sitting on less than 12 per cent of the world's total proved reserves.

Unless substantial domestic reserves are found and developed in the next few years, existing reserves will be seriously depleted within 12 years. However, the amount of natural gas imported from Opec countries is still small compared with the total home production and could be stopped without too much hardship should there ever be a confrontation over prices. Stopping the huge amounts of gas that flow into the pipeline transmission system from Canada would, however, produce difficulties for American consumers.

European gas consumers might be less able to hold out against a concerted attempt to increase prices. Algeria and Libya ship gas into southern Europe and the part North African supplies will play in meeting continental gas requirements will increase when a trans-Mediterranean pipeline from Algeria to Italy is completed. The bulk of Europe's supplies come from Holland and the Soviet Union, which has massive surpluses of gas (mostly in inaccessible parts of Siberia). Norway is about to break into the gas export business with gas from the Ekofisk field in the North Sea.

Outside Europe and North America, the principal market for Opec gas is Japan, which already receives gas in liquefied form from Alaska and Brunei and is planning to step up its imports with supplies from Iran and Indonesia.

New North Sea reserves for 1980s

The discovery of new gas reserves in the northern part of the North Sea, some of it associated with oil, has ensured the British Gas Corporation of adequate supplies to fuel its planned expansion programme into the 1980s.

Signing the contract for a possible 1,000 million cu ft a day of gas associated with oil from the Brent oil-field east of Shetland almost guarantees that the corporation will be selling up to 6,000 million cu ft a day in the 1980s.

However, the gas is still not ashore and as the difficulties with the development of the Frigg gasfield have shown, winning gas from the depths east of Shetland is a far more difficult and demanding task than bringing gas ashore from the fields in the much shallower southern part of the North Sea.

It seems likely that more gas will be found in the northern offshore waters either in association with oil or in reservoirs that contain principally gas. Estimating any offshore hydrocarbon deposit contains many uncertainties but where gas is dissolved in oil, the complications are even greater.

The problem lies in the vast differences in the amounts of gas that have been discovered in association with oil. Some fields have had less than 100 cu ft of gas for each barrel of oil found while others, like the Brent field, yield nearly 2,000 cu ft a barrel. The North Sea also appears to be rich in condensate, a light hydrocarbon liquid similar to petrol. In some of these fields the gas ratio to a barrel of condensate could be as high as 5,000 cu ft.

British Gas was expected to receive its first gas from the Frigg field early next year but delays in the offshore construction programme, as well as the sinking of the first drilling platform last August, have delayed the programme for at least 18 months and probably for two years.

Development of the field, which straddles the line between British and Norwegian waters, is being undertaken as a single unit by two French-owned groups. Elf Norway is the operator for the design, construction and installation of the five offshore platforms needed to get the gas to a reception terminal at St Fergus in Aberdeenshire. Total Oil Marine group is responsible for building the 32in parallel pipelines and a concrete booster station that will be installed 180km down the 350km route.

The field is being developed in two phases and the difficulties have occurred on the first stage covering reserves on the British side. A steel jacket built in France for the J. Ray McDermott group sank about three kilometres from its drilling position on the field last October.

The accident was caused by the collapse of the floatation equipment under pressure. Two of the legs of the jacket were also damaged when it sank.

After two unsuccessful attempts to refloat the 6,500-tonne structure, it was finally lifted from the seabed earlier this month. However, the French engineers then discovered that damage to the structure was more extensive than at first thought. All intentions of using the jacket for the first drilling platform had to be abandoned and Elf put into operation its complex and expensive contingency plans.

The concrete pipeline booster station has already been converted into a drilling platform and can be moved on to the field to begin drilling production wells. Work has also begun in Sweden on a replacement booster station.

The steel jacket has been towed to the centre of the gasfield where it will undergo a more detailed survey of the damage. There are still hopes that repairs can be made and that the jacket, with its drilling modules, in mothballs onshore, can be used in a later stage of the development.

The sinking of the platform has been expensive and time-consuming, and has contributed to the near doubling of the development costs, which are now close to £800m and could go higher.

The full 1,500 million cu ft of gas a day will not be available until the second phase, the development of reserves in Norwegian waters, is completed in 1979. Meanwhile experts are working out how much of the reservoir is in British waters and how much in Norwegian. It is thought that the division is roughly equal, but with so much revenue at stake the figures must be very accurate.

Estimates of North Sea gas reserves at December 31, 1974.

	Totals in '000,000m cu ft			
Southern Basin	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
Fields under contract to British Gas.	18.2	1.1	1.5	20.8
Others believed commercial but not yet under contract.	2.8	0.1	0.2	3.1
Others which may become commercial in due course.	—	1.2	1.4	2.6
Total Southern Basin	21.0	2.4	3.1	26.5
Northern Basin				
Under contract to British Gas (not including Frigg reserves in Norwegian sector)	2.9	0.3	—	3.2
Other significant gas discoveries (including gas condensate finds)	—	4.3	4.5	8.8
Gas associated with oil	3.0	2.5	0.4	5.9
Total Northern Basin	5.9	7.1	4.9	17.9
Total British North Sea	26.9	9.5	8.0	44.4

Source: *Department of Energy.*

Development of the gas that will be produced in association with oil from the Brent field will provide the corporation with a new operational experience. The flow of gas will be directly tied to the amount of oil that is being produced and therefore cannot be subject to the same variations in output to meet peaks and troughs in demand as an all-gas field.

For Brent gas the on-field production facilities (three concrete and one steel platform) will be installed and operational for the oil production side of the development. Additional processing equipment will be needed on the platforms, as well as a 300-mile pipeline to St Fergus.

Production of oil from Brent is expected to begin in 1977 but until the pipeline is ready in 1979 or 1980 the gas produced with the oil will be reinjected into the reservoir. The contract with British Gas calls for a minimum gas flow of 500 million cu ft a day but it is generally expected that the field will be capable of yielding 1,000 million cu ft.

While all the large gas fields in the southern part of the North Sea are under contract to British Gas, there are a number of smaller fields still undeveloped. The oil companies that have found these fields say that at current prices it would not be economic to develop them although British Gas is convinced that it will sign up these reserves over the next three to four years.

Last year the southern North Sea fields produced an average of nearly 3,500 million cu ft of gas a day. A number of fields are still in the final stages of development.

R.V.

Underrated energy source

by Ronald Faux

Oil may dominate the headlines, but natural gas remains an immensely valuable part of the North Sea's store of energy. The Frigg gas field straddles the British and Norwegian sectors of the oil-rich spine of discoveries east of Shetland.

It is being linked to the mainland by pipeline which will feed the national grid through what could become the largest gas treatment plant in the world at St Fergus, north of Peterhead.

The financial agreement between the British and Norwegian governments, joint owners of the Frigg gas, remains for commercial reasons a closely guarded secret. The Norwegians have been prevented from piping away their share of the reserves to their own shores by a deep trench in the sea-bed off the Norwegian coast.

This has directed the full store of natural energy to Britain and when the St Fergus terminal is in full production, taking gas from both the Frigg and Brent fields, it will supply at least a third of total British gas requirements.

The British Gas Council, which is developing the terminal and its onshore system of pipelines and compressor stations at a total cost of £350m, says the project is on target: a considerable achievement in the teeth of Grampian gales and wet weather during last autumn and spring.

It is hoped that the Frigg field will begin production in 1977 followed by Brent about two years later. The build-up will be over a two-year period reaching 1,400 million cu ft of gas a day from Frigg and a minimum of 500 million cu ft from Brent.

The council is optimistic that gas production from Brent could be double the original cautious estimate and that final production could amount to nearly 3,000 million cu ft a day in the 1980s.

The transmission system connecting St Fergus with the national grid is under construction and is an immense undertaking. The pipes are being laid in 40-50 mile sections from the top of Buchan to Carlisle, Preston and Bishop Auckland. A third line has been added to the original two from St Fergus so the full capacity of the Frigg and Brent fields can be taken into the national grid.

Because the pipeline system will be completed before the two fields it is intended to serve go into production, the first gas travelling down the new system will go from south to north until next year when the first off-shore flow is expected. Historically for Scotland, the flow will then be reversed from north to south.

The first announcement of the St Fergus terminal caused a considerable public protest in the North-east. The original site selected, near the Loch of Strathbeg, would have severely disrupted a well known wintering place for wild fowl. After considerable pressure from conservationists the gas council revised the plan and moved the 500-acre site near by.

The terminal for the total pipeline leaves ample space for expansion if other gas fields are discovered in the North Sea and St Fergus could become the landfall for other smaller fields not viable on their own but worth while if their production could be coordinated with other similar reserves. The Government recently announced that a study group would be set up to look into this possibility.

The more important significance to the Peterhead area if the St Fergus terminal is "purified" and pressurized into the national grid system, is the possibility of other projects being developed which would use the Frigg and Brent gas as a feedstock.

A Scandinavian consortium formed by Norsk Hydro of Norway and Supra of Sweden, have applied to build a liquid ammonia plant near Peterhead which would process Frigg gas and dispatch production by pipe to a tanker jetty in Peterhead.

There was considerable opposition to the scheme at a recent local inquiry but many of the economic benefits to the region were clearly attractive and the local authority gave the scheme their backing.

Mr William Adams, north-east area officer of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), regards this spread of "downstream interest" as a healthy sign that Scotland is attempting to build longer-term industry associated with the North Sea. The raw gas could be highly attractive to petro-chemical companies prepared to move into the Peterhead area, given positive government encouragement.

If the ammonia plant was allowed, it would provide not only a basic material for fertilizer production but a foot in a new, capital intensive industry for the Peterhead area.

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Consumers have better chance with complaints

by Patricia Tisdall

..e gas industry has always ..n acutely aware of the ..ed for an after-sales ser..e to consumers. For ..lts in this area not only ..use inconvenience, they ..y also prove fatal to the ..r and his family. As a ..ult, a highly satisfactory ..vicing network was built ..at an early stage to deal ..h some faults such as gas ..ks. But other areas of ..nsumer dissatisfaction con..ning appliances such as ..pairs and spare parts as ..ll as general accounting ..ocedures, for example, ..ve recently been the focus ..new attention.

One of the first jobs ..ckled by the National Gas ..nsumers' Council set up ..th the British Gas Cor..ration under the Gas Act ..1972 and effective since ..nuary 1, 1973, was to co..dinate consumer com..aints previously handled ..n a regional basis.

The council, which has ..st published its annual ..port found that there had ..een a dramatic increase in ..mplaints about unsatisfac..ry sales and service of ..ppliances. These were up ..y 30 per cent on the pre..ious year and now account ..or about 40 per cent of ..mplaints.

According to Baroness ..acleod of Borve, chairman ..f the National Gas Con..mers' Council, defective ..ew gas appliances and the ..uggish supply of spare ..rts account for a high pro..rtion of sales and ser..e complaints. Discussions ..ve been instigated with ..e Society of British Gas Industries, the gas appliance manufacturers' organization, in an effort to find a speedy solution to the difficulties.

While the sales and service of appliances top the list of complaints by a long way at 16,803, the next cause of most consumer dissatisfaction remains problems connected with natural gas conversion. But, at 10,079 the number of complaints was only marginally up on the previous year, and is expected to decline as the programme nears completion.

The latest estimates are that the massive task of converting appliances owned by nearly 13,500,000 gas consumers should be completed by the middle of next year. The NGCC is anxious to channel some of the resources which have been put into the gas conversion programme into improving servicing generally.

Another controversial subject was found to be accounts and other charges. At a total of 8,396 these were the third area which generated most protests but complaints were significantly down (by 35 per cent as far as disputed accounts were concerned) on the previous year.

However, despite the decreases in complaints, the NGCC wants considerable changes in the method of charging. It has already collaborated with the Office of Fair Trading in an attempt to ensure that the public should know the cost of gas. It has also approved preliminary steps towards gas tariff rationalization.

The council is aware that registered complaints, which totalled about 42,807 in 1974-75, represent only a small proportion of the dissatisfaction felt by users. It is keen to have the complaints procedure more widely publicized and has introduced a free leaflet *How the Gas Consumers' Council Can Help You* to explain the service. The leaflet advises consumers first to contact the local British Gas region and if they do not give a satisfactory reply, to contact the Regional Gas Consumers' Council who will then take up the matter.

The leaflet, which should contain the address of the regional council, is being distributed on a local basis. In addition, while talking to the British Gas Corporation about the standardization of gas bills, the NGCC asked for the names and addresses of the regional councils to appear on the bills and this is now being done.

Market research undertaken to find out if the public knew about the NGCC and the extent of their knowledge revealed that about 25 per cent of gas users know the council by name and more than 33½ per cent know that there is a gas complaints body which they cannot put a name to. More than half of those who were aware of its existence were convinced that it was effective.

The council's scope includes "any matter affecting the interests of consumers of gas generally, or any class or description of consumers of gas which is the subject of a report or representation made by a regional council or which appears to the council to be a matter which should be considered".

The council has taken this brief to include safety as well as other areas of complaint. As Baroness Macleod pointed out in presenting the NGCC's annual report, although there has been a dramatic decline in deaths from gas (from 876 10 years ago to 50 last year) safety problems remain.

In particular, the council was alerted to the high incidence of people suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning in bathrooms because of inadequately ventilated or improperly serviced water heaters. It was evident, it concluded, that the old Gas Council warning notices were inadequate. In many instances they had been defaced or discarded.

It brought the problem to the British Gas Corporation and agreed to a new wording for the warning label and a relabelling scheme. It also obtained an assurance that a water heater servicing publicity campaign should be undertaken, although this has been delayed until the spare part shortage is improved.

The council also recognized that new gas safety regulations introduced generally more than three years ago were almost unknown to the public, even though failure to observe them could mean a fine of up to £100.

The regulations which came into effect on December 1, 1972, state, for example, that it is an offence to use a gas appliance knowing or suspecting it to be unsafe. They also require a user who discovers gas escaping immediately to "shut off the supply of gas at such place as may be requisite to prevent the gas from escaping". He must also notify the area board of the escape as soon as practicable if the leak continues after the supply has been shut off and not to reopen the supply "until all necessary steps have been taken to prevent the gas again from escaping".

These little known regulations place onerous responsibilities on gas consumers. But until the NGCC took the matter up they were not publicized either by the Government or by the British Gas Corporation. The council has now published a leaflet explaining the parts which affect consumers most directly. It illustrates the procedure in the event of a suspected gas escape, reminds the consumer to ensure that there is adequate air circulation for gas appliances and warns them that installations or repairs should be left to "competent persons" only.

However, it is only one part of the equation to threaten a householder with a fine if he uses a leaky gas stove or water heater. The other is to ensure that a speedy repair service, with adequate spare parts, exists to put the fault right quickly.

Science finds natural way to profits

by Kenneth Owen

The sizable amount of research and development of British Gas, involving 1,400 staff and an annual budget of about £12m, has not only contributed to the big changes in United Kingdom domestic gas technology over the past 20 years, but has resulted in a highly successful export business.

One of the most important of these export developments is a $10m (about £4,545,450) programme to develop a commercial process to produce a substitute natural gas from coal. This is being sponsored by the Continental Oil Company (Conoco) and 13 other United States companies.

Coal gasification in general means the upgrading of coal into a gaseous form which can easily be purified, transported over long distances and efficiently used. The process is carried out in steam and oxygen at high pressure and, by varying temperatures and pressures, the proportions of hydrogen, carbon oxides and methane in the gas can be varied.

One well-known process uses the Lurgi gasifier, originally developed in Germany and introduced in various countries in the 1950s and 1960s. One Lurgi plant has been operating at the British Gas Westfield Development Centre in Fife. This is now the only remaining plant of its type in Western Europe.

Westfield has already completed two significant gasification projects. In one gas made by the Lurgi process was purified and its methane content increased, resulting in a manufactured gas which closely resembled natural gas. This was fed into the normal natural gas distribution system for Scottish gas consumers, who became the first in the world to use a substitute natural gas made from coal.

In the other the Westfield scientists proved that the Lurgi process, once thought suitable only for a restricted variety of coals, could cope successfully with different coals from the eastern United States.

These were important steps towards the efficient use of the huge coal reserves of North America. The present Conoco project is a further advance which, if successful, will enable another technique to be deployed in the United States response to the energy crisis.

There the aim is to develop and demonstrate on a commercial scale what is known as a high-pressure slagging gasifier. This is a British invention from the later 1950s which proved successful in a pilot-plant version but whose extension to prototype commercial scale was postponed because of oil gasification and the advent of North Sea gas.

Compared with the Lurgi process, the high-pressure slagging gasifier needs less steam, is more efficient and is more economical. After the present development phase, performance trials will be followed by extended demonstrations, using a variety of coals and producing different qualities of gas.

"Then", says Dr Dennis Hebden, programme director of the Westfield centre, "we shall be ready with our sponsors to exploit the gasifier commercially."

In the United States many oil gasification plants based on British technology have been built to make substitute natural gas as the demands for natural gas outstripped the supply. But oil gasification is seen only as a short-term solution, and the emphasis is now on using the country's huge coal resources as the raw material for its substitute natural gas.

Westfield Development Centre, formerly a production station making town gas from coal for the Scottish Region, is the focus of coal gasification research and development for British Gas. The corporation has four other main research stations.

The Midlands Research Station at Solihull, near Birmingham, deals with oil gasification. A range of processes for making substitute natural gas, developed there, played a big part in the resurgence of the British town gas industry in the 1960s and are now reaching their full potential through widespread application in the United States.

This station's work on catalytic rich gas (CRG) produced one of the most successful British Gas processes.

Improving industrial use of gas is another of the Midlands station's responsibilities. More efficient burners, furnaces and automatic controls have been developed and significant contributions made to energy conservation.

In the domestic, commercial and catering areas of gas consumption Watson House, Fulham, is the centre for research, development and testing. Only a mile away the London Research Station provides and develops mathematical services and computing techniques; deals with chemical and microbiological aspects of gas production, treatment, storage, and distribution; provides a centre of skill in chemical and physical methods of analysis for the industry in general; and studies basic physical and chemical problems as a background to support the project-oriented work.

At Killingworth, near Newcastle upon Tyne, the Engineering Research Station handles research and development on mechanical engineering design, materials technology, distribution and storage of gas. It has a unique laboratory in which gas distribution at medium and low pressures is studied as a technology in its own right, and covers a wide area in high-pressure gas transmission.

The author is Technology Correspondent, The Times.

Petrol's years of plenty

by G. W. Battison

..e one thing that can be..ophesied with confidence ..out liquefied petroleum ..s (lpg) is that there will ..a lot of it. Just how ..uch is a matter for conjec..re, but the rich harvest of ..rth Sea oil will ensure ..at five years hence the ..antity available may well ..crease several times.

To quantify that, bearing ..mind the fact that 1975 ..oduction of United King..m refineries will be in the ..gion of 1,400,000 tons, one ..ll-informed source sug..sts that by 1980 lpg from ..sociated gases will be ..out 7,250,000 tons. And ..estimated quantities of ..ude from the North Sea ..e refined here, the quan..y available could be ..osted by a further three ..illion to four million tons.

North Sea oil is light oil and one result of this will be that the normal refining ratio of two to one in favour of butane (which is consequently cheaper) will be reversed in favour of propane. The latter is more expensive to store and transport because of its lower boiling point, but lpg marketers argue strongly in favour of adopting plant to the maximum technical standard, thus permitting either propane or butane to be used.

It is clear that a massive increase in lpg available will bring about a fundamental change in the image of the fuel, which has been regarded essentially as a premium product. It has a high specific gravity, a high calorific value and a high purity. As such it is well suited to steel cutting, the production of controlled atmospheres in metallurgical and other furnaces, and indeed to any process in which a high quality gaseous fuel is required.

Conspicuous successes have been achieved in the ceramics, heavy clay and lime industries, while there have been significant developments made in lpg burning equipment, such as Shell's recently introduced porous radiant burner and porous tunnel burner.

However, with vastly greater quantities becoming available, coupled with the relatively high cost of storage, less exacting uses may well become acceptable, including perhaps burning in power stations.

Just what effect this will have on price it is difficult to determine. In recent years two factors have upset the accepted price levels: the oil companies' panic selling of lpg at an artificially low price prior to the arrival of natural gas and their consequent lack of sales to the gas industry for town gas manufacture; and the effect of rocketing prices of crude following the Middle East war.

By the spring of last year crude was about £35.37 a ton and lpg £40.45 a ton. Since then the gap between oil and lpg has widened but now shows signs of levelling off. When quantities increase, prices should come down, but it is unlikely that they will differ greatly from the price of natural gas—the two fuels being in many ways complementary and, to a large extent, likely to be sold into similar markets.

In the non-premium area the situation is highly competitive, especially when the installation merits full tanker loads. This is normally a case for direct supply by the oil companies. Interesting enough, the lion's share of such transport is undertaken by Calor's 400 lpg road tankers, although in terms of marketing the Calor group is mainly active in the small bulk business and the cylinder market. In the latter it is the largest operator; others include Shell Mex & BP, BOC, Air Products and three regions of British Gas.

One might suppose that with the intense penetration of lpg into the rural domestic and leisure markets there is little scope for expansion. The rapidly rising cost of electricity is opening up a new market for domestic cooking and heating among those who hitherto favoured that fuel.

However, Calor sees its expansion in the automotive field. Lpg has long been established as a fuel for forklift trucks and several marketers have dabbled in the exploitation of the fuel for fleet vehicles, but Calor's recent promotion of Autoblend is the first in this direction.

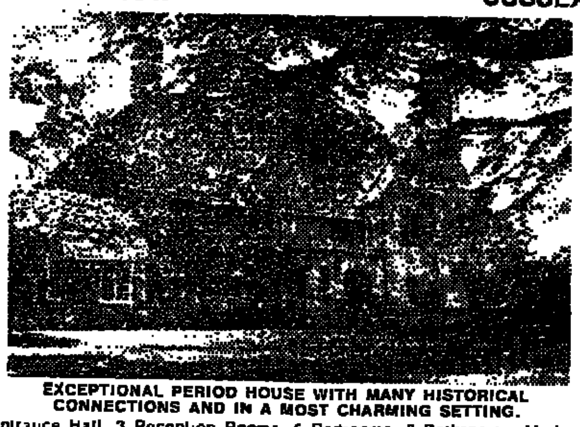
The move is viewed somewhat cautiously by the oil companies who, although interested in selling lpg, are primarily concerned about their petrol sales. Moreover, they feel that the Government might see an opportunity for additional revenue by stepping up the tax, at present 50 per cent of that on petrol.

Calor's view is that the duty on lpg should logically be less than that on petrol because lpg contains fewer British thermal units a litre and because it offers significant environmental advantages. Moreover, the product is there in quantity—or at least it will be—and it is difficult to imagine any government failing to exploit one of the bonuses from the North Sea.

The author is editor-in-chief, Gas World Group

Cluttons

FOREST ROW — SUSSEX



EXCEPTIONAL PERIOD HOUSE WITH MANY HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS AND IN A MOST CHARMING SETTING.

Entrance Hall. 3 Reception Rooms. 6 Bedrooms. 3 Bathrooms. Modern Kitchen. Playroom/Bar. Comprehensive oil fired central heating. Garage block incorporating Sauna and staff cottage. Magnificent garden and grounds with many very fine trees and shrubs. Miniature GOLF COURSE SET IN 4 ACRES. In all about 19 acres. For sale by Private Treaty.

Details from Mayfair Office.
Joint Agents: Powell & Partners, Forest Row, Sussex. Tel: 034282 2261.

EAST MORDEN — DORSET

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE IN THIS QUIET DORSET VILLAGE.

Hall, 2 Reception Rooms, Breakfast Room, Kitchen, Cloakroom, 6 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 3 Bathrooms, Oil fired central heating, large Garage. In all about 1 acre. Offers in the region of £36,000.

Details from Mayfair Office.
Joint Agents: S. W. Cottee & Son, East Street, Wareham, Dorset. Tel: 09295 2826.

BERKSHIRE — WOKINGHAM

Reading 7 miles, M4 4 miles

AN IMPOSING 19th CENTURY MANSION WITH AN 18th CENTURY WING STANDING IN ABOUT 17 ACRES OF LAWNS PARKLAND AND WOODLAND.

Main House: Hall, 5 Reception Rooms, 12 Bedrooms, Games Room, 2 Kitchens etc. 18th Century Wing: 2/3 Reception Rooms, 2/3 Bedrooms, Kitchen.
There are three bathrooms and many extra wash basins and W.C.'s. Useful outbuildings. PLANNING CONSENT FOR STUDY CENTRE. IDEAL FOR CONFERENCE CENTRE WITH SCOPE FOR CHANGE TO MANY OTHER INSTITUTIONAL USES. Offers invited for the Freehold

Details from Mayfair Office.

KENT — ROLVENDEN

A MOST ATTRACTIVE 18th CENTURY STYLE HOUSE IN A SUPERB SETTING.

Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 5 Principal Bedrooms, 5 Bathrooms (3 en suite), 2 further Bedrooms, Cloakroom, Kitchen, Utility Room and staff sitting room. Oil fired Central Heating. HEATED SWIMMING POOL. Garage Block. Mature Garden. 4 PADDOCKS. In all about 23½ acres. For sale by Private Treaty.

Details from Mayfair Office.

Cluttons, 74 Grosvenor Street, London W.1. (01-491 2768)
Head Office: 5 Great College Street, London SW1, also at Bath, Wells, Canterbury, Oxford and Harrogate.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

66-68 Haymarket, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-930 7761

EXTREMELY BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE IN SUSSEX

Just in the market and regarded as one of the most fascinating properties at present for sale. Enjoying complete seclusion yet within confines of lovely village with excellent local amenities. 1½ miles Haywards Heath station with excellent train service to London 47 minutes. Fascinating house of character erected about 20 years ago to the highest standard of specification. Set in superb walled gardens with heated swimming pool. Well planned accommodation on two floors only. Beautifully decorated interior in impeccable condition and ready to walk into. 2 Galleried halls. 2 cloakrooms. Charming drawing room. Dining room. Study or sitting room. Delightful garden/sun room. Well fitted kitchen. 5/6 bedrooms. 2 luxury bathrooms. Central Heating. 3 Garages. The secluded, well-stocked, glorious gardens have been landscaped and well laid out with a view to economy of labour. First time for sale. Offers invited in region of £60,000. Recommended as a perfect home for the discriminating purchaser.

AYLESFORD, KENT

Exclusive position, one mile this famous period village with its many period houses and ancient bridge spanning the River Medway. Convenient for yachting marina. Victoria and London Bridge 40 minutes by frequent trains. Charming, detached, contemporary bungalow residence of individual design. Light and airy interior with extensive views. Entrance hall. Open plan lounge-dining room, 26ft. x 23ft. 9in. Luxury kitchen. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate W.C. Gas fired duct air central heating. Double car port. Easily managed garden with paved sun terrace. Offers in region of £24,950.

TWO CHARACTER PROPERTIES NEAR LEWES

Two Charming, Detached houses flanking a beautiful Italian-style Garden and Court in delightful rural surroundings on the fringe of the lovely South Downs. Easy reach Coast and London by road or rail. Both have 3 Bedrooms, Hall, Lounge, Dining Room, Cloakroom, Bathroom, Kitchen, Garage. Full Central Heating and have been extremely well modernised without detracting from their great character and are in exceptional condition. Magnificent Studio and 2 Stables would convert to further living accommodation or variety of other uses. Offers in the region of £59,000 for the two.

SUPERB SITUATION SURREY/HANTS. BORDER

Outstanding Residence of great charm and character delightfully situated in 1½ acres of secluded grounds with sylvan setting in private road in the much sought after south side of Farnham. Attractive Entrance Hall. 2 Cloakrooms. 2 Fine Reception Rooms. Kitchen. Utility Room. 4 Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms. Integral Garage. Outbuildings. Lovely Garden, easily maintained. Fast access by road or rail to London in about 50 mins. An exceptionally pleasing property at a very reasonable price. Offers in region of £59,000.

SAVILLS

Auction Postponement

NORFOLK—WORMEGAY ESTATE

1,935 Acres

7 miles South East of King's Lynn.

A first class commercial, residential and agricultural estate mainly with vacant possession.

The auction of the above estate previously advertised for 31st July, 1975, has been postponed until 3rd September, 1975. The venue and the time of auction remain unchanged.

SAVILLS — 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1X 0HQ. Tel.: 01-499 8644 and 3/10 Upper King Street, Norwich. Tel: (0603) 612211.

Hampton & Sons

CLOSE TO HAMPSTEAD HEATH

An imposing Georgian-style Mansion ideal for entertaining or Ambassadorial use.

10 Bedrooms, Dressing room, 5 Bathrooms (3 en suite), Games room, fine Reception Hall (36ft. x 12ft.), Cloakroom, Drawing room, communicating to a Sitting room (50ft. long), Dining room, Study, large Kitchen & Staff Sitting room, Party/Dance room (47ft. x 18ft.), Sitting room, Sun Lounge, Gas fired Central heating.

Garaging for 5 cars. Staff flat of 3 rooms, K. & B. Magnificent landscaped grounds of about 3 ACRES.

Substantial offers invited for the freehold.

A superb new development of 4 houses at OAKHILL AVE., near Frognal in Old Hampstead. Each House comprises: 2 exceptionally large Reception rooms, luxurious fully fitted Kitchen; plus Laundry room, Hall, Cloakroom, 4/5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, gas-fired Central Heating. Large private gardens; with sun terraces and balcony. Garage for 2 cars. Freehold drastically reduced from £50,000.

01-794 8222 — 21 Heath Street, Hampstead, NW3

HAMPSTEAD HOUSES

SYMBOLISING MODERN YET FUNCTIONAL BEAUTY recently built detached residence in landscaped elevated setting near the Heath. 4/5 beds., 3 receps., 2 baths., lux. kit. C.H., gdn., grge. £69,500 F.

AN INTRIGUING DETACHED COACH HOUSE by the village with stupendous dble. volume recep. 36ft x 17ft with trio of floor to ceiling Regency windows onto balcony. 2 other receps., 4/5 beds., 2 bath. C.H., triple gge., patio, gdn. £47,500 F.

HEART OF THE VILLAGE. Fantastic value offered by 3 dive away homes in quaint courtyard setting. Fabulous new studio with dble. volume recep. 2 galleried beds., kit., bath. C.H. patio, parking £19,950. Also 4 beds., 2 baths., dble recep. C.H., kit. fully modernised throughout patio, parking. £29,950.

BENHAM & REEVES
56 HEATH STREET, N.W.3. 01-435 9822

By Order of the Crown Estate Commissioners

Victoria Park Estate, London E9
An Attractive Residential Development

- 6 three-bedroomed and 14 four bedroomed houses with fitted kitchens and central heating
- Due for completion September 1975
- 2 miles from Bank; good transport facilities
- Price range £21,500 - £31,000
- 70 year leases for sale; £20 p.a. g.r.

DRIVERS JONAS
18 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5NF
01-930 9731

IN THE HEART OF MAYFAIR

Most probably one of the finest Georgian style houses, overlooking communal garden, with attractive elevations and excellent entertaining reception rooms all superbly decorated. Drawing room 36ft x 17ft with 3 further spacious reception rooms. 4 principal bedrooms, all with bathroom en suite and 3 further bedrooms. Exclusive of staff accommodation. All amenities including passenger lift and central heating.

20 year Grosvenor Estate lease for sale.

MELLERSH & HARDING
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BELGRAVIA
Superb 3rd Floor flat in prestige block. 4/5 beds., 2 baths., 2/3 reception rooms, kitchen. C.H. Lift. Porter. Lease 57 years. G.R. £100 p.a. £60,000.

ISLINGTON
Attractive period property with 2 garages overlooking the Regents Canal. 4 bedrooms. 2 baths. Drawing room, dining room. C.H. Balcony. Garden. £41,000 Freehold.

CHELSEA FULHAM
Freehold period property. 4 Bedrooms, large reception room, garden. C.H. £35,000 for quick sale.
Details from: 28b, Albemarle Street, W1X 4JX. Tel. 01-491 3835.

Harrods Estate Offices

1, Hans Road, London, SW3 1RZ. Telephone: 01-589 1490

NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY

Elevated position, facing South, only 2 miles Farnham shopping centre and main line station (Waterloo about 1 hour).
SPACIOUSLY PLANNED EDWARDIAN HOUSE. Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Study, Kitchen, Breakfast Room, etc. 6/7 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Gas fired C.H. Garaging for 3 cars. Hard Tennis Court. Delightful grounds of about 2 Acres. Offers invited for Freehold. More land may be available if required. HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES, 56a High Street, Haslemere, Surrey. Tel. 3355 or, as above, ext. 2807.

BERKSHIRE—NR. TWYFORD

Twyford Station 4 miles (London 35 mins.)
AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN COTTAGE set amidst farmlands and enjoying pleasant open views. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Lounge, Dining Room, Garden Room, Conservatory, Wrighton Kitchen. Oil fired C.H. Garage and Outbuildings. Part-walled Garden and Orchard. About 1½ Acres. Detailed Planning Permission to extend has been granted. Freehold £37,500. HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES, as above, ext. 2807.

CHORLEYWOOD

Lovely position on Herts/Bucks Border, with beautiful views. ¾ mile Station (West End & City services)
COACH HOUSE, skilfully and tastefully converted and extended. Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Well-fitted Kitchen, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms (1 en suite). Full C.H. Triple garage with fine playroom over, suitable for conversion to relatives or staff flat. Delightful garden of over ½ Acre. Freehold. Offers over £42,000 invited. HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES, as above, ext. 2809.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON

In an elevated position within a few minutes walk of the sea.
MOST ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-FITTED HOUSE. In very good order throughout. 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 2 Reception Rooms, Sun Lounge, Kitchen/Breakfast Room. SELF-CONTAINED WING (could form part of main house), 2 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Sitting Room, Kitchen, etc. Gas C.H. Walled Garden, about 1 Acre. Freehold. Price on application. HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES, as above, ext. 2806.

HAYWARDS HEATH 1½ MILES

On outskirts of a very sought-after village, close to shops and church.
CHARMING XVITH-CENTURY HOUSE. Hall, Drawing Room (25ft. 10in. x 18ft. min.), Dining Room, Small Study, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Baths. Gas fired C.H. Garage. Delightful walled Garden. About ½ Acre. Freehold £46,500. Joint Sole Agents: JARVIS & CO., Haywards Heath, tel. 50151, and HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES, as above, ext. 2809.

King and Chasemore

WEST CHILTINGTON—WEST SUSSEX

3 miles main line station (Victoria 70 mins.)

A property of considerable quality and character in secluded woodland setting.

Hall, Cloakroom, Drawing Room, Study, Dining Room, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Dressing Room, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Oil Central Heating. Garage Block. Heated Swimming Pool. Attractive Gardens of 1¼ Acres.

FREEHOLD £48,000

Apply: KING & CHASEMORE
Station Road, Pulborough (Tel. 07982-2081.)

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HAMPSHIRE—NEAR PETERSFIELD

AN OUTSTANDING COUNTRY RESIDENCE DECORATED AND EQUIPPED TO AN EXCEPTIONAL STANDARD.

Occupying a well chosen position with magnificent views and surrounded by lovely shrub gardens. Reception Hall, Cloakroom, Magnificent 45' Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Study, Domestic Offices. Master Suite of Bedroom, Sitting Room, Dressing Room and Bathroom. Second Suite of Bedroom, Sitting Room, Bathroom, W.C. Further 4 Bedrooms and Third Bathroom. 5 Garages and Carport. First Class Self Contained Flat for Relative or Staff. Entrance Lodge. Garden Studio with Kitchen. Summer Temple, Greenhouses, etc. Paddock and Woodland. IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES.

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1 & 2 PORTLAND STREET SOUTHAMPTON 0703 25363

Woodcocks

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HAMPSTEAD HEATH. Genuine period house in magnificent position. 5/6 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room. 27ft lounge, study, dining room, kitchen, cloakroom, lovely south-facing garden and balcony, central heating. Freehold £57,000.

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HIGHGATE, N.6

Most conveniently situated near Highgate Underground Station. A superb DETACHED DOUBLE FRONTED residence, ideally suitable for family occupation or letting, comprising: 12 large rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 kitchenettes, cloakroom. Beautifully maintained gardens front and rear. Freehold: £55,000, full vacant possession.

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15 DOVER STREET, W1, 01-493 7211

Bingham Street, Canonbury, N1. A smaller type of Victorian house in quiet road. 7 rooms, garden etc., requires modernising. £18,250 FREEHOLD.

Bayswater W2.
Substantial Victorian property of 14 rooms etc. Suitable for flat conversion or rooming house. Needs modernising. £25,000 FREEHOLD.

IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY 5 MILES SOUTH OF DORKING

Only a short walk from main line railway station.

Character Country House

4 Principal Reception Rooms, 6 Principal Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Staff Wing. Grounds with Paddock of about 6½ Acres.

FREEHOLD £60,000

Further land available, also Stable Block and 2 Cottages.

Joint Sole Agents
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IVER HEATH, BUCKS

40 MINS CENT LONDON

Delightful detached house standing in own grounds of 1 acre. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), reception room, dining room, playroom, utility room. Conservatory, Billiard room. HEATED SWIMMING POOL. 4 Car Garage.

£59,500 FREEHOLD
Telephone 0753-651010

Giddy & Giddy

SUPERB COUNTRY HOUSE—COOKHAM DEAN

In one of the finest positions protected by adjacent National Trust Lands. Enjoying magnificent views over surrounding Cherry Orchards. Principal Suite of bedroom, dressing room, bathroom, four further beds., second bath, three fine reception rooms, study, cloaks, well fitted kit., utility room, wealth of oak joinery. Full c/h. Garaging for three. Outbuildings. Grounds of about 2½ acres. Lovely southerly aspect. Apply 11/13 Queen Street, Maidenhead. Tel.: 22131 (10 lines).

MAIDENHEAD, WINDSOR, SLOUGH, SUNNINGDALE, GERRARDS CROSS, CAMBERLEY, HENLEY, BOURNE END, BEACONSFIELD AND LONDON

Superb detached family house

Situated 9 miles from Cirencester, 9 miles from Swindon

Delightful Cotswold village. Comprising ¼-acre of landscape gardens. 4 bedroomed neo-Georgian house. Master bedroom and bathroom en suite, separate shower room and many other fine features. Offers are invited on £27,500.

Leaving the country—must sell.
Tel: Kemusford (028581) 207 for appointment.

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Substantial property with 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Plus luxurious 3rd and 4th floor maisonette with 26ft reception room, 2 beds., bathroom, cloakroom, kitchen and glorious roof terrace. Vacant possession of entire lease—132 years.

PRICE £52,000

CLAPHAM COMMON (OFF)

Well maintained freehold with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c., double reception, kitchen breakfast room, garden. £13,950 TO INCLUDE FITTED CARPETS, CURTAINS, ETC.

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SECLUDED WOODLAND SETTING

Sundridge Park Nr. Bromley, Kent

20 mins. Charing Cross, Victoria.

Backing on to golf course in private road. A fine Tudor style home set in ⅓ acre of lovely garden. 3 recepts., lounge 26ft. by 16ft., 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (1 en suite), large kitchen, all with luxury fittings plus carpets. Garage, etc., gas central heating. Immaculately presented. Freehold.

£56,000

Details tel. 01-460 1020.

500 FT UP HASLEMERE

Beautifully situated south facing secluded tile hung country house with magnificent views over Blackdown and Sussex Weald. National Trust Farmland adjoins the paddock. Master suite bedroom and bathroom, 3 other double bedrooms, 2nd bathroom. Drawing room 17ft x 16ft with ½ panelling and 3 window seats either side of fireplace, dining room with serving hatch 16 x 13ft. Kitchen/breakfast room with large fitted cupboards, walk-in larder and gas cooker, storeroom, boiler room. Side entrance and porch. Summer house, greenhouse, potting shed. Pleasant gardens with stone paved terrace, many shrubs, rose beds, good vegetable and fruit gardens, swimming pool, 30ft x 15ft in secluded sunny position. Garages for 3 cars. Oil fired C.H., 600 gallon oil tank. ½ mile shops, 1 mile station, 60 mins. Waterloo.

£47,500

Phone immediately for viewing. Haslemere 2840.

POWELL & PARTNER LTD

FOREST ROW, SUSSEX. 35 miles south of town. An exceptional mellow farmhouse-style country property in private sylvan surrounds with due south views over Ashdown Forest. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, kitchen/breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, oil central heating. Garage block for 2 with flat over. Superb secluded grounds of 2 acres. £65,000. REF: 256

COLEMANS HATCH, SUSSEX. On instructions from the Church Commissioners. An attractive Stone-built Vicarage requiring modernisation, on the fringe of Ashdown Forest some 35 miles south of town. Hall, cloakroom, kitchen, 5/6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good garden. Building suitable for garaging. Offers over £30,000. REF: 252

ROTHERFIELD, SUSSEX. 40 miles south of London. Picturesque detached Georgian village house. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, gas central heating, double glazing, garage. Outbuildings. Charming secluded garden plus 2-acre paddock. £38,500. REF: 220

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Apply POWELL and PARTNER Ltd., Forest Row
Tel. Forest Row (034282) 2261

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Attractive family house (brick and tile) with gardens and lawn sloping to River Waveney. 40ft quay heading taking 5ft draught vessel. House comprises full c.h., kitchen, dining room and sun lounge, large lounge, hall and cloakroom and 5 bedrooms, linen room, bathroom and toilet. Garage 3 cars, plus outbuildings. £39,600 o.n.o. Separately, if required, small cottage near above. Telephone: Beccles 715166 (home), eves., or Norwich 29828 (office).

CHARMING PERIOD THATCHED COTTAGE

S.W. WILTS.

Set overlooking beautiful wooded countryside. 2 double bedrooms, 1 with hand basin, both with fitted wardrobes. 1 single bedroom, large modern bathroom, dining room featuring baking oven, priest-hole and inglenook fireplace, large south-facing lounge, french windows onto lawns. ½ acre well-stocked garden with mature trees. Garage. £25,500 o.n.o. DONHEAD 220.

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4 and 5 bedrooms, detached houses from £31,750 in sought after Surrey countryside. 2 bathrooms and kitchen utility room, double garage. For further details or appointment to view phone

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Beautiful mansion house in miniature.

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Easily kept wooded policies yet only quarter-mile from centre of village of Kelso. Three public rooms, four bedrooms, etc. Oil-fired central heating.
Fully modernised lodge.
Garage for three.
Small riding stable.
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4-bedroomed Victorian House in quiet road only 10 minutes walk from the town centre.

Large lounge and dining room, both have French windows opening onto old walled garden.

Modern kitchen, scullery and walk-in larder.

Full gas-fired central heating. Garage, greenhouse, garden shed.

£17,000

Telephone Salisbury 3460.

THATCHED COTTAGE

on ½-acre
The most unique in Ireland, situated 5 miles outside

OUGHTERARD CO. GALWAY

on main Clifden Road.

Beautiful Lough Boffin in rear of cottage, salmon stream flowing along to edge of garden. Cottage newly thatched by experienced thatcher. Beautiful old world fitted kitchen, dining area with large open fireplace and mantelpiece, loft bedroom with French window opening to flat roof extension. Panoramic views of lakes, mountains. Large sun lounge, two bedrooms each with built-in pine furniture, bathroom en suite, all has retained its "olde worlde" atmosphere and looks. Also studio-type thatched "forge" cottage at side, with loft, fireplace and many extras

£35,000 o.n.o.
Tel.: Tuam 093-21542
evenings after 7 p.m.
or mornings before 10 a.m.

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An imposing corner house, divided into 4 apartments, having the elegance of a previous era, combined with modern standards of comfort and luxury.
1. 3 reception, 3 bed, 3 bath, super kitchen, garden.
2. 1 reception, 1 bed, 1 bath, super kitchen.
3. 1 reception, 1 bed, 1 bath, super kitchen.
4. 2 reception, 3 bed, 2 bath, super kitchen.
£150,000

Headland Securities Ltd.
01-602 4400

NR. ESHER, LONG DITTON

A buyer with artistic flair and imagination sought to purchase a flat in a large detached Victorian mansion house; who will undertake, at his own expense, the actual conversion work, to produce, say, 2 bedrooms, 1 living room, kitchen, bathroom, w.c., use of spacious garden in select and outstanding wooded and shrubbed residential area. 16 mins. Waterloo. 99 year lease.

£8,000

Details Ring 01-398 5457 or Write Box 0374 S, The Times.

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Charming period property in excellent order throughout, situated in tree lined terrace.
Four beds., 2 recept., fully fitted kit., 2 baths., separate staff flat, rural rear garden, garaging 3 cars.
Estate lease 12½ yrs. at only £250 p.a. £35,000 to include c.c. and f.f.

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EXPERIMENTAL OPEN-PLAN BUNGALOW

Influenced by Mary Martin's art in very private walled orchard garden. 3 beds, large lounge diner, attractive village 11 miles Norwich. £12,750. Norwich 25827.

EAST SUSSEX, overlooking a lake, mod. chalet style house in rural setting. Sitting room 22ft 10in x 17ft., bed., bath. and kitchen, with a further 3 beds and 2nd bath above. Garage for 2, full c.h., garden of about ½ acre. Offers in region of £31,500 invited. Early sale desired. Please tel. owner, Horam Road 2778 or David G. Braxton & Co., The Estate Offices, Uckfield, 3544, Sussex.

HAMPSHIRE. Andover—"Pollen's Alms Houses", Marlborough Street (Nr. Church and New Shopping Centre). Row of six cottages with tiled roofs, gardens at rear. All vacant. Ideal for Builders/Developers with an Eye in modernisation. For Auction (in one lot) 4th September. Details Allen & May, 18 Bridge Street, Andover (3417).

EAST SUSSEX

ROKESBY, EAST HOATHLY, NEAR LEWES

(Victoria 65 mins.) to be offered for sale by Public Auction (unless previously sold) on 9th September, 1975. Fine character residence with 7 bedrooms and flatlet (vacant possession). 2 shops and flat (let) producing £758 per annum. Lovely walled ½ acre garden. Guide price £20/22,000. David G. Braxton and Company, Telephone Uckfield 3344.

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DELIGHTFUL DETACHED STONE COTTAGE RESIDENCE

in quiet village yet only 8 miles from access to M4 and M5—about 15 miles Bath and Bristol.
Three reception, kitchen, utility, cloakroom, four bedrooms, bathroom (space for second), central heating, double garage, quarter acre garden. £23,000 (offers).
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It's appearing on Wednesday, August 27th, and advertising rates start from as little as £7.50 per cm (minimum 3 cms).
So phone 01-278 9351 now to speak to the property team.

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Charming modernized period house

5 beds., bath., cloak., 34-foot lounge, architect-designed kitchen, through dining room to patio garden.
Lease 16 years
Rent £750 p.a.
Complete with carpets, curtains, excellent fittings and custom-built furniture.

Price £23,000, o.n.o.
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Victorian family house on corner.
Vast garden, 2 garages, v. big kitchen. Large drawing room and bigger playroom with bookcases for over 1,000 books. 3 double beds, one with en suite shower room with bidet. Centrally heated. Wall to wall carpets throughout. New wiring.

£27,000 or please try offer.
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Newly rebuilt block of 6 superb flats—1 vacant: 2 of 4 rooms, K. & b. and 2 of 3 rooms, K. & b. Plus 4 parking spaces. Also income from remaining 2 flats of £1,200 p.a. exc. 7 year lease of entire block at £5,750 p.a. No premium.
NORMAN HIRSHFIELD RYDE & BROWNE
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BOOKKEEPER/CASHIER £2,700. American concern with worldwide interests, seeks bookkeeper experienced to Trial Balance. Luxurious offices Bond St. Bureau. 499 1568.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in Antiques, Pre-Raphaelite Paintings, Stained Glass, Journalism and T.V.? If so, there may be a place for you here as Manageress P.A. £40 p.w. +—Please ring 01-935 9519.

RECEPTIONIST.—World famous Mayfair Wine Company with prestige offices, need attractive, well-spoken girl 22+ with conversational French. 4 x 18 switch. £2,000 p.a. neg. + discounts. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU. 589 8807.

ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT, W.1 ARCHITECT need trained bookkeeper to T.B. with responsibility for salaries, costing supplies, bank reconciliations, etc. Cheerful, adaptable personality, clerk typist to assist, possibly able to type. £3,000 p.a. neg. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU. 589 8807.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY

The unique opportunity for an outstanding young woman to join our International Service Organisation, and develop a career for herself as a client service representative.

You will be out and about, consulting with clients to determine their needs and following through with excellent service.

If you are 24+, have previous sales experience and really want to get ahead

Telephone
Janet Heasman
on 439 3072.

SECRETARIAL

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL
HAMPSTEAD
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

SECRETARY

To work for a team of doctors in this department where both in-patients and out-patients are treated.

This is a busy department and although the secretary would be mainly involved with the preparation of patients reports and case summaries, she would also have to deal with queries from patients and medical staff.

Good shorthand and typing speeds essential.

For job description please contact the Personnel Department, 21 Pond Street, London, NW3 2PN. Telephone: 794 0431.

SECRETARY/PA TO SENIOR PARTNER

A challenging opportunity for a young lady, aged 25-30, with good shorthand and typing, Small City Stockbrokers office. Duties are varied and interesting, calling for intelligence and initiative, and include making travel arrangements and dealing with clients. Salary around £2,500. Please ring 606 4764 for appointment.

WE ARE SHORT OF SHORTHAND!

Active young commercial Partner in a Holborn firm of Solicitors is fretting at impending departure of long-standing Secretary. A Super Secretary (27 plus) required. Legal experience not essential, but patience, initiative, good shorthand speeds and ability to work under pressure are needed.

Salary £2,750 plus LVs and twice yearly bonus.

Commencing date 1st September 1975.

Please telephone Miss D. Pike 01-405 6578.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE LEGAL WORLD?

We are a small, friendly firm of Solicitors, based in Westminster, and we require an intelligent, capable Secretary, with accurate shorthand, for an interesting varied job covering many aspects of the profession. Duties will include occasionally dealing with clients, and the successful applicant will have her own office (IBM Executive); hours are 9.30-5, 4 weeks holiday, salary £2,500-£2,600 negotiable.

Please ring 01-839 4222. Ref. JL/IBS.

LITERARY AGENCY

A leading London literary agency needs two intelligent secretaries who would like to gain experience in publishing. —Ring Maggie Noach or Jeremy Lewis at 01-405 1057.

WE HAVE many top secretarial positions varying from £2,000-plus for college leavers up to £3,000 for top-level P.A.s.—Phone City 242 5148, 20-30 Holborn, E.C.1. or West End: 935 5012/6450, 22 Baker Street, W.1. Marlene Lerner Personnel.

ERGOPHOBIACS are not required to work on overseas development projects in W.1. £2,700 plus incredible perks. Call Gee's Recruitment. 499 6101.

BI-LINGUAL SECS. go to Rand bi-lingual division. 589 4545.

SECRETARIES for Architects. Contact ANSA Agency. 734 0532.

SECRETARY required for Chairman and Managing Director of Investment Company in small office in West End Mews. Interesting and varied work. Excellent salary according to experience. Age 25-35 preferred. Telephone 486 8311 for appointment.

IN SMART BLACKHEATH, S.E.3. Secretary/P.A. required by architect's small, informal office. Accurate and careful but not fast, shorthand, typing, bookkeeping. Graduate preferred. Salary £2,300. Possibility of part-time. Ring 01-318 3034.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

Research Assistant/Secretary

We are looking for an experienced research assistant/secretary to join our small editorial team engaged on special projects. Desirable qualifications are: a degree, curiosity and persistence, some experience relevant to editorial research, secretarial skills, and the ability to run a small office.

If you are aged over 21 and can meet these requirements we can offer a salary of £2,500 a year, plus 4 weeks 3 days holiday rising to 5 weeks after 1 year, and the usual fringe benefits.

For interview send details of age, education and experience to:

Freda Reed, Personnel Department, Times Newspapers Limited, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

SECRETARIAL

AUDIO SECRETARY
£2,500

Haden Carrier, one of the world's largest building service engineers are seeking an efficient responsible Audio Secretary for the Assistant Company Secretary.

His duties include Contract Law which involves checking the legal aspects of all company contracts so his new Secretary must have the intelligence and maturity to deal with both reports and correspondence.

You'll have an electric typewriter, your own pleasant office, a salary of £2,500 and several other company benefits.

We are located in Tavistock Square which is close to both Euston and King's Cross stations, as well as other transport facilities.

For further details, please phone or write to:

Mrs. J. Parr,
HADEN CARRIER LTD.,
7/12 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.
Telephone 01-387 1288.

PERSONAL SECRETARY
for
A SENIOR PARTNER
of
HEALEY & BAKER

We are looking for a first class, presentable Secretary aged between 25/35 with good shorthand/typing speeds. Able to work quietly and efficiently with initiative.

Excellent salary and £1.25 L.V.s.

Interview by arrangement through Miss Ellman on 01-629 9292.

GIRLS—JOIN US DOWN BY THE RIVERSIDE

Three fully qualified attractive hard-working Secretaries will be needed in September for an International organization which is currently renovating a delightful old building by the riverside in Windsor to use as its new Headquarters. Excellent salaries and working conditions. Come and talk to us now.

TELEPHONE: WINDSOR 53431.

University of Southampton

SENIOR CLERICAL APPOINTMENT

The Department of Chemistry is seeking a secretary to the Departmental Administrator. This is a senior position involving all normal secretarial duties, some financial work and record keeping and dealing with departmental visitors and enquiries.

Salary in the range £2,301-£2,856 plus superannuation etc.

Please apply in writing, briefly stating age, qualifications and experience to Mr D. A. S. Copland The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, quoting reference T/404/C.

SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

required by

GROUP CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER OF HOME INTEREST GROUP OF MAGAZINES

(Ideal Home, Homes & Gardens, Woman's Journal, Homemaker, Sewing & Knitting).

Age 21-35, good typing, average shorthand speed.

Must have good telephone manner and be able to work on own initiative, being fully conversant with all office routines.

Salary according to experience.

Please telephone:
THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER
on 01-240 3973, to arrange an interview.

FED UP WITH COMMUTING?

ADVERTISING AND SALES CROYDON AREA c £2,500

Our client, a major company in the leisure industry, seeks a young lady to join their sales department. You should ideally have had sales experience within the communications industry or within an allied field. Please telephone: Ken Lathane immediately to discuss: 584 5615.

GRADUATE GIRLS and GRADUATE MEN

SECRETARY/P.A. £2,500 AT 19/23

To work for the Administrator of a London hospital. This is a very varied and interesting job besides having excellent secretarial skills applicants should be willing to learn. Pleasant modern offices with excellent fringe benefits (including free lunch).

723 5775

CORVIAN SECRETARIAL BUREAU
43 Crawford St., W.1.

FASHION—PR

Client side—working for a super, dynamic, young PR Director of a London store. You'll need good shorthand and typing and an ability to be an efficient assistant to your boss—lots of potential.

Salary £3,300 neg.

Ring ADventure
499 8992

BOND ST. BUREAU

DYNAMIC DIRECTOR of prestige Bond St. organization seeks well groomed executive Secretary. Tact, initiative and personality essential. £3,000.

LEADING MERCHANT BANK requires P.A./Secretary for their corporate Finance Manager. Luxurious offices, excellent perks. £3,000.

PRESS AND P.R. EXECUTIVE of well known international group seeks bright Secretary to join their friendly and busy team. Bonus 4½ weeks hols. To £2,500.

HOTEL GROUP seeks young P.A./Secretary for their General Manager. Flair for people and good speaking voice. Free meals £2,150. Please ring 629 3692 499 1558

GIRL FRIDAY

with pleasant humorous personality required by company secretary of property development company in small but friendly Mayfair office, shorthand not essential; age over 21.

Salary negotiable from £2,200 a.a.e. plus LVs.

PLEASE RING:

01-499 1614

THE LAW SOCIETY

AUDIO SECRETARY/P.A.

An efficient audio secretary (over 23 and preferably with "A" levels or a degree) with good organising ability to work for two solicitors in a small section dealing with law reform and committee work. Excellent conditions of service including flexible hours, subsidised restaurant and 18 working days holiday. Commencing salary between £2,100-£2,700 per annum. Phone Mrs. Sharner, 01-242 1222 or write to her at The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

Stockbrokers require PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

Ideal applicant will be girl in her 20s with shorthand and/or audio and some language skill.

Salary £2,500-£3,000 p.a. E.C.4.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU

110 Strand, W.C.2.
01-836 6644

Audio SECRETARY

required

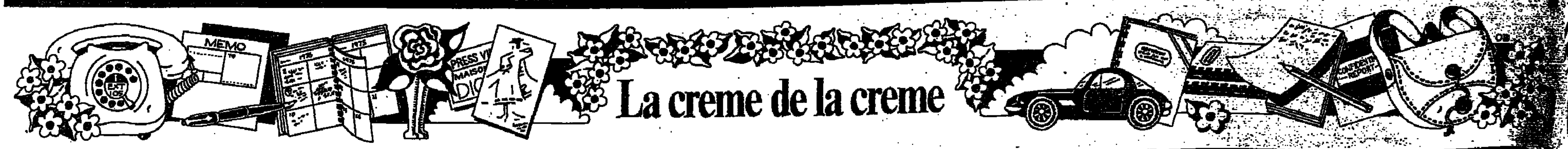
Some shorthand an advantage. Interesting position working for partner and Commercial Department in their Mayfair Office 3 minutes Green Park. L.V.s. Salary £2,250.

Tel: 01-491 7590.
Hampton & Sons.

CAREER GIRL. If you are a Secretary with 'A' levels or a Degree, accurate shorthand/typing and 1 year's experience then we can help you now. Salaries ranging from £2,250 to £2,800 in the ...

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

An exceptional opportunity occurs for a competent Secretary for the Managing Director of an established company. Good shorthand and secretarial experience are important. Salary is fully negotiable with fringe benefits. S.E. Essex (Central Line). 01-508 1263.



SUCCESSFUL SELLING

£3,895–£5,322 plus company car

3 women were among the 6 top earners in our salesforce last year, earning between £3,895 and £5,322.

Most were newcomers to selling when they joined us.

We pay a substantial basic salary, even during the sales and product training period, provide a car and refund expenses. We give our people every support including top class field management, a telephone order desk and an excellent delivery service.

Our expansion is based on success achieved with our range of stationery products and some well-established territories are available in GREATER LONDON.

So, with or without sales experience—if you have drive and ambition—please write or telephone for an interview.

SATEX DANFORD LTD.
Coleridge House, Fairhazel Gardens, London NW6 3QH
Tel. (01) 328 2121

Private Secretary

Beckenham — Up to £3,000

Twinlock, leaders in business systems and office equipment, have an interesting opening for an experienced private secretary to the Managing Director of their largest division.

Apart from the traditional attributes of first class shorthand, typing and the experience of working at board level, the successful candidate will be expected to display considerable tact, initiative and an ability to work under pressure.

In exchange we offer a rewarding job in a young, expanding company which believes in and practices career development.

Salary will be up to £3,000 for the right person and other benefits include 4 weeks 3 days' holiday.

If you are interested please write with full details to Brian Kemp, Personnel Services Manager, Twinlock Limited, 36 Croydon Road, Beckenham, Kent.

Twinlock

RECEPTION/OFFICE DUTIES

South Audley Street, W.1.

A very pleasant job opportunity is open to someone, probably in their 40's, who will undertake reception, some typing (no shorthand) and telex and Xerox operating in a modern suite of offices from 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays.

She will join the small permanent team in the General Motors Overseas Corporation for Council work connected with Europe, and she will find both the work and the people unusually interesting. A very good salary will be offered to the right person.

GM

Please telephone Hugh M. Morris, General Motors Ltd., Stag Lane, London N.W.9. Tel.: 01-205 0616.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

c. £2,600

If you are looking for a busy and varied secretarial position, then this could be the job for you. Your prospective boss holds the senior executive position in the major division of our organisation which is concerned with essential supplies for the printing and packaging industry. He is a man who will put your shorthand and typing speeds to good use and it would also help if you could undertake a limited amount of figure work.

For preference we would like to see candidates of 27 or over, but younger applicants would also be favourably considered. If you feel you can cope with this challenging and satisfying position why not telephone Una Phillips on 01-837 2810, for further details and an appointment.

Coates Brothers and Company,
Easton Street, London WC1.

£3,000

HIGHLY EFFICIENT P.A./SECRETARY

required to join a fast growing, strongly backed Merchant Bank in the West End. Your young boss is in charge of the Investment Department. Ideal age 23. A super opportunity for ambitious girl willing to contribute fully.

Career plan — 01-734 4284
17 Air Street,
Off Regent Street,
London, W.1.

SECRETARY/P.A. FOR AUSTRALIAN STOCKBROKERS

We urgently need a young lady for our European office based in the City. This is an important and responsible position and will particularly interest someone with good secretarial skills, personality and ambition. A knowledge of Australia and its Securities Industry would be an advantage, but not essential, as would a good working knowledge of a European language. The salary is negotiable, £2,600 p.a. plus. Please telephone Mr Broad on 01-353 4817.

TOP CLASS GERMAN/ENGLISH P.A.

Director of well-known German Company in Kensington requires top class P.A. with English and German shorthand.

£2,800 NEGOTIABLE.

MERROW AGENCY, 636 1487.

INTERVIEWER

Specialist, one-branch employment agency is anxious to expand by an addition to its busy consulting team. Imaginative self-motivated person is essential with previous agency experience to counsel job-seekers in Central London. Attractive W.C.2 offices. Exceptional salary for exceptional applicant.—Miss Taylor, 836 0627.

sSs MAIDSTONE PUBLIC RELATIONS sSs

Golden opportunity for a girl wishing to progress in P.R. as the Assistant to the Manager of this International Company. Relocation expenses will be paid.

Salary £3,500 p.a.
SENIOR STAFF SELECTION
77 New Bond Street, W.1.
01-493 3321
sSs sSs

ASSISTANT CONFERENCE ORGANISER

Interesting, varied, and hard work in character offices in W.1. area for well-educated young lady, aged 25 or thereabouts. Salary around £2,600, negotiable.

PLEASE CALL 434 1416.

KENSINGTON & CHELSEA & WESTMINSTER AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT (PERSONNEL)

£2,493-£3,003

Our recently appointed District Personnel Officer is looking for a lively and intelligent secretary to work with him in developing a new service. Efficiency and accuracy as well as the wish to become involved in this responsible work are much more important than speed. There will be plenty of scope for someone who likes people, understands large oragnisations and can work independently.

The post will initially be based at Collingham Gardens, S.W.1.

Further details available from:

Miss Vivienne Finer, Personnel Officer, Westminster Hospital, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-828 9211, ext. 2103.

ASSISTANT to EXPORT SALES MANAGER

Internationally renowned Fashion Company wishes to engage a mature and responsible Assistant, ideally, bi-lingual in English and German for its expanding Export Division. Good shorthand and typing essential. Duties will involve general Sales correspondence, office administration and regular liaison with internal departments and overseas agents and customers. An attractive salary will be offered to the right applicant. Please apply to: Personnel Officer, THE LOVABLE COMPANY LTD., Faringdon Avenue, Harold Hill, Essex. Tel: Ingrebourne 49511.

SENIOR AUDIO TYPIST

to work with and delegate to two other typists within Management Services dept. of W.1 Fashion group. Good commercial background and pleasing personality important. Age 25+. Excellent working conditions. Salary £3,000-£3,200 + many fringe benefits incl. 5 weeks' hols.

CENTACOM STAFF
937 6525

S.R.N. TO £3,000

Exclusive Mayfair nursing agency requires mature interviewer who's looking for an interesting career in a very friendly office.

Please contact Miss Davis on 493 2835 for further details.

FEDERATED CHEMICAL HOLDINGS LTD
30/31 Islington Green, N.1

SECRETARY TO FINANCE DIRECTOR

Our Finance Director requires a cool, unflappable lady who can deal with his correspondence and schedules, shorthand a necessity. Working in new offices near the Angel tube station, in a small, friendly head office environment.

Salary negotiable but not less than £2,600 p.a. plus L.V.s.

Please 'phone Miss Middleton, 01-359 6421 for an appointment. (No agencies.)

Bilingual Secretary

English/French — Republic of Zaire

c. £5,400

Fluor Utah, a major US construction company, are looking for an intelligent and alert Secretary to join their operations in the Republic of Zaire where they are currently constructing a vast copper processing complex.

The right girl will be bilingual in French and English and must be able to take shorthand dictation in English. There is a 12 month renewable contract with a salary of around £450 per month. Free accommodation and living expenses will be given together with one month's vacation per year.

For more information of this unusual opportunity for a top secretary with travel ambitions, please telephone Allan Cumming on 01-629 5671 and arrange an interview.

Secretary/PA to Partner

£2,750

Mature Audio Secretary to Partner in firm of Chartered Accountants in Strand area. Aged 27 plus. Must be experienced, capable, intelligent, well spoken with a pleasant personality and good educational background. Accurate audio-typing and shorthand/typing essential. Own modern office, IBM electric typewriter and dictating equipment. Hours 9.30-5.30. Luncheon Vouchers. 3 weeks' annual holiday. Voluntary contributory pension scheme and membership of BUPA.

Please contact:
MRS. DEDMAN AT 836 4774.

JOAN FERNIE
113 PARK STREET, W.1.
408 2412/2415/2499

TOP P.A./SEC.

POSTS TO £3,500
also
Retail Management Vacancies
from £3,500

WOMAN'S OWN
has a vacancy for the

Assistant Cookery Editor

A 2 to 3 year home economics or catering training course is essential. She should have an understanding of modern cookery photography technique, an awareness of recipe make-up and some understanding of the editorial process. Good opportunity to broaden outlook on food in general. Salary negotiable.

APPLY : JOAN CHAPMAN
WOMAN'S OWN
Tower House,
Southampton Street, London, W.C.2

SECRETARY/P.A.

Professional overseas organisation near Piccadilly seeks girl with lots of common sense and intelligence, fast shorthand speed, accurate typing, a pleasant speaking voice and smart appearance.

The position offers a wide variety of duties, own office and electric typewriter, 4 weeks' holiday and a salary of £2,650 +.

Please apply in writing giving details of educational/secretarial qualifications and previous experience to:

Mrs. J. Wood
LONGBOW
Piccadilly House
16/17 Jermyn Street, London, SW1

SENIOR SECRETARY

required in the Central Office of a postgraduate medical teaching institute.

Good shorthand and typing essential.

Salary according to age and experience but not less than £2,812 p.a., at present under review.

Apply to the Secretary, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, SW3 6LT

P.A./SECRETARY

c £3,000 BLACKFRIARS

Good speeds required for Liaison Officer dealing with Overseas Committees of International firm. Aged 25 plus, able to work under pressure and on own initiative. Lots of perks.

LONDON CAREERS
01-794 0202.

THE MARGERY HURST CENTRE

exciting opportunities in PROPERTY CO., S.W.1.

SECRETARY to Director. Excellent secretl skills £2,600 p.a.
SECRETARY/PA combining admin duties with minimum shorthand. Typing £3,000 p.a.

Excellent prospects with friendly informal co. which is expanding rapidly. Telephone us now 629 8812 or call at 47, Davies St., W.1.

GERMAN-SPEAKING P.A./SECRETARY

CROYDON

An expanding International Company, specializing in trade with Eastern Europe, has new offices in Croydon and is looking for a mature P.A. to the Managing Director.

Age 30+. Well qualified. Must be completely fluent in German and able to offer French or Russian.

Excellent salary commensurate with qualifications.

Hours 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Holidays 4 weeks.

Telephone 01-681 7531 for early interview.

£2,800—HOUNSLOW

Managing Director of a Computer Services group needs an outgoing and likeable PA/Secretary who enjoys accepting responsibility. She will have the opportunity of making her own decisions as well as liaising with important clients and internal departments. Knowledge of French and/or German is an asset. Age 28+.

CONTACT THE U.K. DIVISION

£3,500—FINANCIAL ACUMEN

The Group Financial Director of an International Holding Company needs a Personal Assistant. She will certainly be educated to "A" level standard and will preferably hold a Degree in Economics. Financial experience at Director level may suffice. Her grasp of economic and political implications will be used in the course of international acquisition research. Speeds 120/50. Age 30+.

CONTACT LONDON DIVISION

Senior Secretaries
173 NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

TEHRAN £5,000 (tax free)

2 SECRETARIES

An excellent opportunity for two shorthand typists with sound Secretarial experience to work for a Building Consultancy in one of the most modern and exciting cities in the world.

Applicants, 23-35 years, must have 50 w.p.m. typing and 100 w.p.m. shorthand and possess G.C.E. 'O' level English Language. *Previous experience of the Building/Architecture industry would be of distinct advantage.*

Salary will be £5,000 p.a. on a minimum 6 month contract period. Return air passages will be provided along with initial hotel accommodation after which own private accommodation must be sought.

To apply, please contact: The Personnel Officer, Cable and Wireless Limited, Mercury House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RX. Telephone No. 242 4433, Ext. 211.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

up to £3,000

The Company Secretary of our International Organization runs a young, energetic Legal team and is currently minus his Personal Secretary. His work is of a confidential nature and will include arranging board meetings, making travel arrangements, and carrying our project work as well as secretarial duties. He needs a well-qualified Secretary with impeccable skills, discretion and common sense, preferably someone aged 23-plus who is experienced at this level.

Salary range £2,750-£3,000 with L.V.s.

Modern offices close to Waterloo station.

PLEASE TELEPHONE JACKIE WESTWOOD ON 01-928 0488, ext. 272

SECRETARY/PA TO THE TREASURER

With a young international company based in Burlington Gardens, W 1.

The Lex Service Group have an attractive opening for a capable lady, aged over 24, as Secretary/PA to the Treasurer.

Her emphasis will be firmly on the P.A. side, high speeds (110/60) and first-class secretarial skills are expected. Integrity, tact and the ability to work effectively under pressure are essential qualities as the duties will revolve around high finance and new business ventures.

Ideally she will have experience at higher management level, and have the necessary motivation and enthusiasm to organise her own work. She will be Senior Secretary in the Department, but will enjoy a young and informal working atmosphere. The nature of the work may call for some late working in which case time off in lieu will be given. In addition to the salary of £2,600, we offer 4 weeks' annual holiday and pleasant modern offices.

For further information please telephone Mary Houreld on 01-437 8600.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, W.1

ADMINISTRATION SECRETARY

Assistant Registrar requires responsible secretary to assist with student administration, personnel and committee work. Interesting and varied work with own pleasant office and electric typewriter. 4 weeks' annual holiday.

Salary £2,700-£3,255 per annum according to age and experience

PLEASE RING 01-636 8333, EXT. 7352

PUBLISHING £3,000

Secretary required for the Editor, British Medical Journal. Responsible, adaptable person with accurate shorthand typing needed. 22 working days holiday, pension fund and canteen.

Please apply
Dr S. P. Lock,
British Medical Journal,
B.M.A. House,
Tavistock Square,
London WC1H 9JR,
Tel.: 01-387 4499.

I'M LEAVING

as Secretary of Business Foundation and recommend post to successor. Job is interesting and undemocratic, plenty of scope for initiative but some secretarial ability useful.

Phone
Miss Hart, 01-353 3858

Office Administrator

West London — £4,100

The Post Office Engineering Union is seeking someone with sound experience of office administration at their pleasantly situated office in Ealing. This challenging position involves coordinating the activities of various departments concerned with union business.

The successful applicant must be able to keep the organisation of this department and the clerical back up services running smoothly. As she will be closely involved with secretarial staff, a knowledge of shorthand and typing will prove useful, but an ability to control staff, and the skill to balance personalities is more important.

Telephone Marion Appel
London (01) 235 7030, Ext. 219.

PER PROFESSIONAL and EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT

SECRETARY

Up to £3,846

Here at the comfortable, modern offices of the Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster Area Health Authority, we need a new Secretary for our Area General Administrator.

It's a responsible position requiring considerable experience, initiative and the ability to deal with high pressure, high interest work.

We are located in Westbourne Grove which is convenient for Queensway, Bayswater and Notting Hill Gate tube stations—but will shortly be moving to Paddington.

The salary range is from £3,003 up to £3,846—based on ability and experience.

For full details please phone or write now to Lindsay Shurey, Personnel Department, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority (Teaching), 53 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2. Telephone 01-229 9742.

English/Arabic Bi-lingual Secretary

We are an International Firm of Consulting Engineers based in the W.1 area and we wish to appoint a secretary who is bi-lingual in English and Arabic to assist a team involved in the design of a multi-million pound university project for one of the Arabian Gulf States.

Good secretarial skills, including English shorthand essential.

Hours 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Monday to Friday. Three weeks holiday, plus a week at Christmas. Free life assurance and voluntary Pension Scheme. Luncheon vouchers 75p per week. Profit sharing bonus scheme. Generous salary.

If you are interested, please apply in writing to:—

Miss Maureen Preston,
OVE ARUP & PARTNERS,
13 Fitzroy Street, London, W1P 6BQ.

A Career Post for a SECRETARY with Administrative Potential

The British Postgraduate Medical Federation has thirteen teaching and research Institutes, almost all of which are associated with specialist hospitals in London. It is a major school of the University of London, and the Secretary of the Federation seeks a senior Secretary/Personal Assistant capable of progressively undertaking administrative responsibilities. She will deal with people at all levels both in and outside the Central Office, will handle reports and correspondence and will attend and assist in servicing major committees. Her secretarial skills must be impeccable and she must have mature judgment with a well balanced personality and a wide outlook. Previous experience with a medical organisation is not important: experience in a University or in local government could be an advantage.

Inclusive of London Allowance, the initial salary is likely to be around £3,250 on a scale rising to £3,810 p.a. Four weeks annual holiday with up to 13 days public holidays and associated days.

Applications as soon as possible to The Secretary, **British Postgraduate Medical Federation, Central Office, 33 Millman Street, London WC1N 3EJ**

SECRETARY

Young owner of fast expanding company employing 140 people requires Secretary (Shorthand and Audio) who has experience dealing with confidential matters and a personality that enables you to get on with all types of people.

Excellent prospects if you become totally involved with the Company and its staff and are adaptable during our many crises.

Salary £3,000 plus L.V.s, plus 4 weeks holidays. 7 minutes London Bridge.

Please telephone Mrs. THOMAS, 407 6701.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE SECRETARY/P.A.

Client Director

The Director of this International firm of Management Consultants is responsible for a team of specialists working on a variety of business assignments in the southern region of England.

His Secretary must have sound commercial experience and a cool unflappable manner in order to manage a busy job. Loads of energy and a bright sense of humour are as important as impeccable secretarial skills. Age 25 plus.

Good salary according to age and experience.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE TELEPHONE MISS DEAN ON 01-235 6060.

£3,000

Secretary, shorthand typist, aged 23-35, for Corporate Finance Director in EC2 Bankers. £2.50 L.Vs. p.w. and 4 weeks' holidays.

£2,800

Secretary, shorthand typist in her 20's for charming Managing Director of small EC2 Investment Bankers.

£2,900

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for Department of Anaesthetics required, due to promotion of present secretary. As well as good typing, applicants should preferably have previous hospital experience, and a knowledge of medical terminology is essential. Shorthand not required. Initiative, common sense and ability to work under pressure when necessary are important qualities. Salary Scale £2,493-£3,003 inclusive of London Weighting. Further particulars obtainable from Establishment Officer (Tel. 636 8333 ext. 7462).

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Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 29

SECRETARIAL

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Appointments Vacant also on page 5

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Broadcasting

Barbership harmony got out of tune in a series over here but tonight from Kansas City again you can hear the real McCoy (BBC2 10.30). And, doggone, if old Ironsides in his wheelchair isn't out to lasso some rustlers (BBC1 10.55). But there are cattle, too, to be seen nearer home and much else in a visit to Oul' Lammas Fair (ITV 10.30). A new series of Success Story starts with Jonah Barrington—a welcome change from some of our more publicized sportsmen (BBC1 10.25). In the afternoon racing from Goodwood (BBC1 2.15) and Redcar (ITV 2.25) continues.—LB.

BBC 1

10.05 am, Hector's House. 10.10-11.00, Daktari. 1.30 pm, Camberwick Green. 1.45-1.53, News. 2.15, Glorious Goodwood. 4.23, Regional News. 4.25, Play School. 4.50, Z-Shed. 5.15, Yao, African Prince. 5.40, Sir Prancelot.

5.45 News. 6.00, Nationwide.
7.00 Film, The Painted Hills (1951), with Lassie, Paul Kelly, Bruce Cowling, Gary Gray.
8.10 Five Red Herrings, by Dorothy L. Sayers, part 2. Lord Peter Wimsey in Scotland.
9.00 News.
9.25 Diane Solomon Show.
9.55 The Rough with the Smooth, with Tim Brooke-Taylor, John Junkin.
10.25 Success Story. Jonah Barrington.
10.55 A Man Called Ironside.
11.45 Weather.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
BBC WALES.—1.30-1.45 pm, O Dan y Mor. 5.15-5.35, Maldwynaldwyn. 5.35-5.45, The Clangers. 6.00-7.00, Wales Today. Nationwide. 7.00-7.20, Heddiw. 7.20-8.10, Star Trek. 9.25-9.55, Dilyn Afon. 11.45, News of Wales. SCOTLAND.—6.00-7.00 pm, Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 9.25-10.25, Breathing Space. 11.45, Scottish News Summary. NORTHERN IRELAND.—6.00-7.00 pm, Scene Around Six. Nationwide. 11.45, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Comparative Physiology. 7.05, Changing Gravity. 7.30-7.55, Enzyme Purification (I). 10.35, Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 5.00, Open University: Curriculum Studies. 5.25, Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts. 5.50, Masters and Mistresses. 6.15, Decision-making in Britain. 6.40, Perception. 7.05, Romantic Recital.

7.30 Newsday.
7.45 The Master Game: Chess semi-final.
8.10 The Ascent of Man by J. Bronowski, part 9: The Ladder of Creation.
9.00 Die Rote Kapelle: part 3, The Network Breaks Up.
10.30 Keep America Singing: Convention time madness.
11.15 News.
11.34-11.35, Hugh Burden reads The Caves, by Elizabeth Jennings.

Thames

10.45 am, Film: Siege of the Saxons, with Ronald Lewis, Janette Scott. 12.05 pm, Yoga for Health. 12.30, Sally and Jake. 12.40, Hickory House. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Mr and Mrs. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.25, Racing from Redcar. 4.25, Michael Bentine. 4.50, Going a Bundle. 5.20, The Brady Bunch.

5.50 News.
6.00 A Town Called ... Weybridge, with Monty Modlyn.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Don't Ask Me.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Down the 'Gate.
8.30 Film: Hit Lady, with Yvette Mimieux, Joseph Campanella, Clu Gulager.
10.00 News.
10.30 About Britain.
11.00 Professional Wrestling.
11.45 One Point of View.

Southern

11.00 am, Yoga for Health. 11.25, The Dragon Squadron. 11.40, See it While You Can. 12.05 pm, Skippy. 12.30, Hammy Hamster. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Betty Boop. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 8.30, Dawson's Weekly. 9.00, Hawaii Five-O. 10.00, News. 10.30, Film, Dr Strangelove, with Peter Sellers, George C. Scott, Sterling Hayden.* 12.10 am, Southern News. 12.20, Weather. Guideline.

* Black and white.

Border

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.25, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, The Hound cats. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, Tenafly. 9.55, Cartoon. 10.00, Thames. 11.45, Border News Summary.

ATV

12.40 pm, Thames. 1.20, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 5.20, ATV Today. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 8.30, Cartoon. 8.35, Cool Million. 10.00, Thames. 11.45, The Gospel in Song.

Granada

10.30 am, Sesame Street. 11.25, The Count of Monte Cristo. 12.10 pm, Passing Parade.* 12.20, Around the World in 80 Days. 12.40, Thames. 1.20, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Gustavus. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Firehouse. 7.00, Thames. 8.30, Film, Ty Hardin and Stathis Giallelis in The Last Rampage. 10.00, Thames. 11.00, The Baron. 11.55-12.25 pm, Inner Space.

Grampian

12.35 pm, Lunchtime Call. 12.40, Thames.

Radio

7.30, Prom, part 1: Berio, Stockhausen. 8.05, The Arts Worldwide.

HTV

Tyne Tees

Anglia

Westward

Yorkshire

Scottish

Ulster

(continued on page 32)

"... Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you." I Samuel 12: 24.

BIRTHS

ASSEILY.—On 29th July, at The Lindo Wing, St. Mary's, Paddington, to Sasha (née Durlacher) and George—a son.

BERESFORD.—On July 28th, to Vanessa and Titch—a brother for Toby.

BOYD-CARPENTER.—On July 28th, 1975, to Lesley (née Davies) and Henry Boyd-Carpenter—a son (William Henry Francis).

CLOUSTON.—On Jemma's birthday, to Vicky (née Light) and Dave, of Mallories, Stanton St. John, Oxford—a son.

EVANS.—On July 24th, at Shaftesbury, to Jennifer (née Granville White) and Patrick Evans—a son (James).

HARDING.—On 21 July, 1975, in London, to Julia and Anthony—a daughter (Katharine Anne).

JARRAD.—On July 25th to Gay (née Nightingill) and Mark Jarrad—a son (Matthew Oliver Donne), a brother for Rebecca.

KEENE.—On 24th July, 1975, at Torbay, to Georgina and Gareth Keene—a son (David Elliot), a brother for Timothy.

MacDONALD.—On July 16th, 1975, to Elaine (née Hill) and Kelvin MacDonald—a son (Charles John Ramsay), 25 Queens Gardens, Brighton 1, Sussex.

MANN.—On Tuesday, 29 July, to William and Ruth, at Chester—a son (John Robert Francis).

MERRIMAN.—On July 27th at St. Bartholomews Hospital to Lindsay (née Megarry) and Nicholas—a son.

MORGAN.—On July 26th to Kate and Arden Morgan—a daughter (Sophie Camilla).

PAYNE.—On July 18th, at St Bartholomew's Hospital, to Janet (née Weston) and Leslie—a daughter (Sarah Jane Lucy).

RUGG.—On July 26th to Angela (née Smyth) and Keith, God's gift of a son (James McTeer), brother for Jonathan and Sarah.

WATKINS.—On July 28th, 1975, in Plymouth, to Annie (née Drew) and Lt. Simon Watkins, R.N.—a daughter (Catherine Elizabeth).

WILKINSON.—On 27th July, at Liverpool Maternity Hospital, to ...

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

AYNSLEY.—On July 27, at Aynhoe Barlaston Old Rd., Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, Kenneth Aynsley, in his 82nd year, beloved husband of Daisy, dearly loved father of Cynthia and Mavis, stepfather of Mary and the late John. Service at Barlaston Parish Church, on Friday, August 1, at 2 p.m., prior to cremation at Carmountside Crematorium, Stoke-on-Trent. No flowers by request.

DEATHS

BANHAM.—On 28th July, suddenly, at his home at Colne Place, Ernest George (Joe) Banham, aged 69, devoted friend of W. A. Hunt, of Colne Place, Earls Colne, Colchester, Essex. Funeral 2 p.m. Tuesday, August 5th, St. Andrew's Church, Earls Colne, followed by cremation (private). Only family flowers, please.

BRISTOW-SEAKINS.—On July 27th peacefully after a long illness gallantly borne, Elsie Bristow-Seakins, of Mill Lawn Farm, Golberdon, Callington, Cornwall, formally of Norfolk and Essex. Devoted wife of Henry and beloved mother of Michael. Funeral 11 a.m. Friday, August 1st, at St Margaret's Parish Church, Tivetshall, Norfolk. Inquiries to Rilla Mill, telephone 62442 or Walter Parson, Funeral Director, Plymouth 65478.

BUCHANAN.—On July 26th, peacefully, Violet Nita widow of Andrew Sinclair Buchanan and dearly loved sister of Dora Upjohn. Service St. Saviour's, Walton Street, S.W.3, at 11 a.m., Monday, August 4th, followed by private cremation. No flowers, no mourning. Donations if desired to Save the Children's Fund : 10/85 Queensgate S.W.7.

BUMPUS.—On 26th July, 1975, at Eastbourne, aged 83 years, Susan (Gladys), widow of John Graham Bumpus and dear mother of Bernard. Service in Bedford Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, at 4.15 pm. on Friday, 1st August. Family flowers only.

BURT.—On July 27th, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, in her 87th year, Pearl Louisa Piquenel, youngest daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Edmund Burt.

CARTER.—On 29th July, 1975, at Eden Lacy, Lazonby, Edith Carter, of Low Flatts, Armathwaite, Cumbria, aged 93 years. Funeral service at Armathwaite Church on Friday, 1st August, at 1.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

CLARKE.—On July 27th, 1975, Brigadier Ernest Clarke, C.B.E., of 5 Downs Lodge Court, Epsom. Beloved husband of "Nina" and father of Jennifer and David. Service at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on July 31st at 2.00 p.m. No letters, please. Family flowers only, donations may be sent to St. Martins Church, Epsom.

COOPER.—On July 23rd in Jersey, Michael George Cooper, late 4th Hussars, 14/20 Hussars, 2nd Gurkhas, and of Kenya, dearly beloved husband of Audrey, St. Brelade, C.I. No flowers or letters but donations to Little Sisters of the Poor, Jersey. R.I.P.

DAWSON.—On 29th July, 1975, at La Planche Nursing Home, Suffolk, Helen Margaret, widow of Geoffrey Dawson. Formerly of 16 Westgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds on Monday 4th August, at 2.00 p.m. Inquiries to L. Fulcher Limited, 10 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds. Telephone 4049.

DU PLAT TAYLOR.—On July 26th, 1975, suddenly at the Old Vicarage, Chippenham, Wilts., Violet du Plat Taylor, aged 88, widow of Francis Maurice du Plat Taylor and dear mother of St. John and Virginia. Memorial service at St. Andrew's Parish Church, Chippenham, on Friday, August 1st, 1975, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, but donations may be sent to Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research, c/o Brian Perkins Esq., National Westminster Bank, 1 New Road, Chippenham.

ELDERKIN.—On July 29th, in hospital, Thomas, aged 95, of 42 Shepherds Lane, Caversham, Reading, husband of the late Annie Fortune.

FISHER-ROWE.—On July 28th, 1975, suddenly, David, most beloved husband of Aileen, of Anstey, Salisbury, Wilts. Cremation private. Please, no flowers.

GRACIE.—On Monday, 28th July, suddenly at her home at Lyndon, Joyce Marie, beloved wife of Tony. The funeral service will be held at Lyndon Parish Church, on Friday, 1st August, 1975, at 10.45 a.m., followed by private cremation at Peterborough.

HAYMAN, LOUISE.—On July 26. After a long illness, a peaceful passing.

HOLE.—On July 28th, 1975, Joseph Owen (Jim), of Bath and Coventry. Beloved husband and father. Peacefully, after a long and happy life. Funeral service at Bathampton Church, noon, August 5th. Flowers to the Church or to Leverton, 79 Brent Street, N.W.4 (on Monday).

KING, REGINALD A., O.B.E., F.R.C.S., suddenly on Wednesday, July 23. Deeply loved husband of Mary and father of Richard. A private funeral was held yesterday.

MAITLAND.—On 27th July, 1975, Louise Marie, of 44 Vicarage Court, London, W.8. Wife of the late Victor K. Maitland, C.S.I., M.C., formerly Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, India, and late Forestry and Soil Conservation Advisor to Development Division of the British Middle East Office. Service at St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington, W.8, Friday, 1st August, 11.30 a.m., followed by cremation at Golder's Green. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon, Ltd., ...

... field, Essex, on 26th July, 1975, aged 79.

NICHOLSON.—On July 28th, peacefully at his home after a long illness, borne with courage and great patience, Admiral Sir Gresham Nicholson, KBE., CB., DSO., DSC., the most beloved and loving husband of Cicely and wonderful father of Joanna and John. Funeral private. No flowers, but if desired, donations to King George's Fund for Sailors, 1 Chesham Street, SW1, would have been his wish. Details of a service of thanksgiving will be announced shortly.

DEATHS

PETRIE.—On July 25th, 1975, Florence Stubbs, The Orchard, Ballasalla, Isle of Man, wife of the late Gilbert Petrie, and much loved mother of Rosalind, Joy, Alison and Graham. Funeral at Malew on Friday, August 1st, at 11.00 a.m. Flowers to James Cooper, Castletown, Isle of Man.

RUTLEDGE.—On 27th July, 1975, peacefully, at her home, 33 River View, Melton, Suffolk, Edith Lily Chantry, wife of the late Patrick Vincent Rutledge and mother of Charles James and Mildred Frances. Funeral Service, Shelley Church (Suffolk) on Friday 1st August, 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to Singleton & Hastings, Funeral Service, Berners Street, Ipswich (telephone 0473 52541).

SCHRIRE.—On 28th July, 1975, "Isch" Schrire, F.R.C.P.(E), aged 64 years, of 31 Henniker Mews, S.W.3, greatly loved husband of Alma. No flowers please.

SHARP.—On 24th July, 1975, suddenly at Battle Hospital, Reading, Eileen Marjorie, aged 66 years, of Harlington, Mayfield, Sussex. Cremation at Salisbury on Friday, 1st August, at 3.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Bracher Brothers, Gillingham, Dorset. Tel. 2494.

SPENCER-SMITH.—On 20th July, 1975, in Vancouver, B.C., Maud, aged 88, daughter of the late Spencer Faithhorn Smith, niece of the late Sophie and Emily Smith, of Richmond House, Clifton, Bristol, a dear cousin to children and grandchildren of the late Winifred Barber, Todwick House, Todwick, near Sheffield.

STENHOUSE.—On July 25th, 1975, Dr. Geoffrey Balfour, of Morpeth, Northumberland, peacefully in hospital, beloved husband of Gwen, and dear father of Robin, Barbara, Erica and Nina, and a loving grandpapa.

STOWELL.—On 28th July, 1975, peacefully in a nursing home in Ealing, Leila Stowell, O.B.E., Freeman of the London Borough of Ealing, aged 88. Wife of the late Harold Joseph Stowell, M.B.E., and mother of Rosser and Keith. Cremation on Friday, 1st August, 12.30 p.m. at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Middlesex.

TARBOLTON.—On July 28th peacefully at home, Dorothy Mary, aged 86. Funeral at Mortlake Crematorium, Clifford Avenue, London, SW14, on Friday, August 1st, at 3.20 p.m. No flowers, please.

TOLER.—On July 28, 1975, peacefully at home, Philip Archibald, dearly loved husband of Kitty, much loved by Philip and Pamela, John, Kingsley and his grandsons Philip and Julian. Service and cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead. Inquiries to Sherlock & Sons, Dorking 2266.

WARD.—On July 27th, at home, Dorothy May Ward, of Denmore, 10, Fife Road, London, S.W.14, widow of R. D. Ward and beloved mother of Andrew. Cremation at Mortlake, Friday, 1st August, at 2.20 p.m. Flowers to Sanders, 447, Upper Richmond Road West, London, S.W.14.

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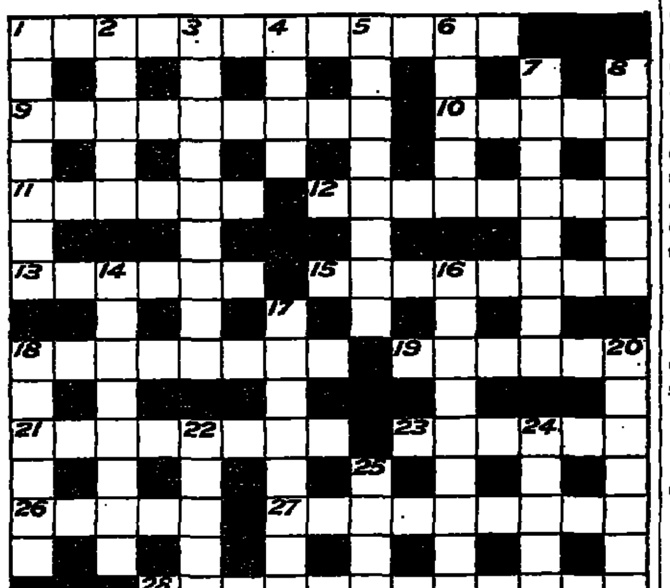
ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,059

This puzzle, used at the London A regional final of the Cutty Sark/Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 29 per cent of the finalists.



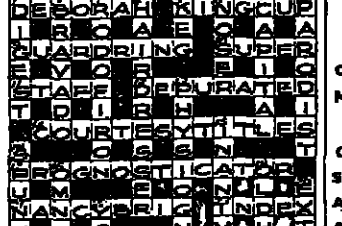
ACROSS

1 Catering establishment has frail head—retiring (12).
9 Classic heroine we can look up to (9).
10 The note indicates the place (5).
11 Lightning accelerator? (6).
12 Plunders attendants without complaint (8).
13 Found in Arizona it shows no tail when in retreat (6).
15 Student from New Island (8).
18 Persist in opposition to project (5, 3).
19 Ben—in which he lost his legs? (6).
21 Bully-boys cause trouble in trams perhaps (8).
23 Money for doctor's prescription? (6).
26 Get to know king and native leader (5).
27 Being given the nicest parts in the river (9).
28 Foreboding makes us tense—something about people (12).

DOWN

1 A cooling drink? (7).
2 Scientist replaced gold with note (5).
3 All this crowd is wrong about Lawrence's alias (9).
4 Actor leaves producer (4).
5 Native, resort up channel (8).
6 Means praise in one context—old style (5).
7 Fruit ice in bulk—a foreign word (8).
8 Somebody seen by a child (6).
14 Empty words from meeting of hands, some demanding rise (8).
16 Italian race course? (9).
17 Directions to find lodgings (8).
18 Mere herb (6).
20 Singular weather for a heater! (7).
22 Unusual drain of foreign money (5).
24 Presbyterian, perhaps, for the time being? (5).
25 Snug part (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,058



PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 31

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IMRAY. GEORGE IMRAY, late of Harrow Hotel, 13/14 Pinner Road Harrow, Middlesex, died at Harrow on 6th October 1974 (Estate about £20,000.)

JELLICOE, KEITH ANTHONY JELLICOE, late of 271 Stafford Road, Caterham, Surrey, died there on 12th September 1974. (Estate about £4,500.)

KING, ALBERT JOHN KING, late of 221 Rosehill Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, died at Ipswich on 25th November 1973. (Estate about £5,000.)

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London S.W.1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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